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THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AND
THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE
CONVENED MARCH 4, 1893.

1892-'93.

IN NINE VOLUMES.

Volume 1.—Nos. 1 to 19, inclusive.
Volume 2.—Nos. 20 to 68, inclusive, except Nos. 37, 38, 63, and 66.
Volume 3.—No. 37, Part 1.
Volume 4.—No. 37, Part 2.
Volume 5.—No. 38, Part 1.
Volume 6.—No. 65.
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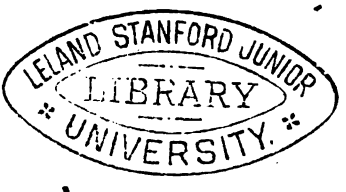

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TO

THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 20.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

TRANSMITTING

The annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1892.

JANUARY 5, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1892, in compliance with the requirements of section 11 of the act approved May 29, 1884, for the establishment of that Bureau.

Very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Since April 1, 1891, the force of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been divided, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, into four divisions, viz, the Inspection Division, the Division of Animal Pathology, the Division of Field Investigations and Miscellaneous Work, and the Division of Quarantine. The different branches of the work will therefore be considered as it was in the report of last year, under the head of the division to which each belongs.

INSPECTION DIVISION.

To this division is assigned all work of an executive nature, including the eradication of contagious diseases, the inspection of export and import animals, meat inspection, vessel inspection, and the regulation of the movement of animals infected with the protozoal disease known as splenetic or Texas fever of cattle.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

One of the chief objects for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as specified in the organic act creating the Bureau, was the eradication of the disease of cattle known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia. This work has been carried on as rapidly as was possible under the conditions prevailing in this country. In the report of the operations for the year 1891 it was stated that all of the States which had been infected with this disease had been freed from the contagion with the single exception of the State of New Jersey. In that State four affected herds had been found during the year, and it was not possible to consider the State free from infection. A more vigorous policy of inspection and quarantine was at once decided upon, and the result was the discovery of the disease in a few herds where it had previously escaped the vigilance of the inspectors. The affected animals, and all which had been in contact with them, were at once slaughtered, and the result was the complete disappearance of the disease. No affected animals have been found in New Jersey or in any other State since March 25, 1892. On the 26th day of September, 1892, the following proclamation was issued, declaring the United States to be free from this disease:

PROCLAMATION.

ERADICATION OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Office of the Secretary.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the quarantine heretofore existing in the counties of Kings and Queens, State of New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, State

of New Jersey, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, are this day removed.

The removal of the aforesaid quarantines completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this Department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above-named disease.

No case of this disease has occurred in the State of Illinois since December 29, 1887, a period of more than four years and eight months.

No case has occurred in the State of Pennsylvania since September 29, 1888, a period of four years within a few days.

No case has occurred in the State of Maryland since September 18, 1889, a period of three years.

No case has occurred in the State of New York since April 30, 1891, a period of more than one year and four months.

No case has occurred in the State of New Jersey since March 25, 1892, a period of six months, and no case has occurred in any other portion of the United States within the past five years.

I do, therefore, hereby officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

Done at the city of Washington, D. C., this 26th day of September, A. D. 1892.

Since this proclamation was issued a continuous inspection has been maintained in New Jersey and in that portion of New York adjoining that district of New Jersey which had been infected, but no animal has since been found showing any evidence of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The success of this branch of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry has therefore been complete, and this dangerous and much-dreaded disease has been eradicated from our soil.

The United States is the first of the large nations of the world which having been once extensively infected with this contagion, has been able to completely extirpate it. The time required for this was only about five years and the total expenditure has been but a little in excess of $1,500,000. When it is considered that there were grave doubts entertained of the possibility of eradicating this disease and also that other countries have labored a much longer time and made greater expenditures of money without success, the favorable outcome from our efforts which has been reached in such a comparatively short time, and with so small an expenditure of money, is one with which we have every reason to be pleased. The danger from this source which menaced the American cattle industry has been removed; the local restrictions placed upon our interstate trade have been revoked, and the cattle market is beginning to recover from these depressing influences. The following tables show the amount of work which has been done in the different infected States by years, and also a summary of the whole work:

Amount of work done in the State of Illinois, by years, for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia.

	Sept. 1, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1887.	1888.	Total.
Herds inspected	7,411	140	7,551
Cattle inspected	24,059	285	24,344
Post-mortem examinations	7,267	1,712	8,979
Number diseased on post-mortem	350	4	354
Premises disinfected	677	1	678
Diseased cattle purchased	172	4	176
Exposed cattle purchased	870	129	999

Amount of work done in the State of Maryland, by years, for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
Herds inspected	5,704	9,809	10,904	4,210	30,627
Cattle inspected	57,868	60,312	79,606	108,376	306,152
Cattle tagged	.....	17,749	10,584	5,463	33,746
Post-mortem examinations	2,788	5,820	11,491	12,949	33,048
Number diseased on post-mortem	1,137	507	76	.....	1,720
Premises disinfected	145	145	35	1	326
Diseased cattle purchased	1,442	459	73	.....	1,974
Exposed cattle purchased	1,564	1,036	310	20	2,930

NOTE.—To the items "Diseased cattle purchased" and "Exposed cattle purchased" in 1887 are added all purchases of cattle from July 1, 1886, to December 31, 1886.

Amount of work done in the State of New York, by years, for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Herds inspected	1,511	12,333	15,861	19,569	13,381	2,537	65,192
Cattle inspected	25,122	99,726	149,396	150,474	136,111	49,925	610,754
Cattle tagged	.....	100,370	33,135	33,752	30,294	13,558	211,109
Post-mortem examinations	1,347	15,538	15,375	18,338	26,953	18,871	96,422
Number diseased on post-mortem	447	2,287	1,012	544	31	.....	4,321
Premises disinfected	.....	1,339	339	434	49	.....	2,161
Diseased cattle purchased	266	1,576	1,053	427	25	.....	3,347
Exposed cattle purchased	736	3,196	2,819	1,984	284	.....	9,019

NOTE.—The figures for 1892 are brought down to September 26, the date on which the quarantine was removed.

Amount of work done in the State of New Jersey, by years, for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Herds inspected	1,428	8,018	8,455	8,492	8,124	16,813	51,330
Cattle inspected	16,461	72,095	76,001	60,659	68,262	128,017	421,495
Cattle tagged	.....	13,318	11,672	8,817	12,818	22,153	68,778
Post-mortem examinations	248	6,846	14,242	9,419	4,417	5,562	40,734
Number diseased on post-mortem	113	514	189	43	63	32	954
Premises disinfected	.....	275	208	104	57	196	840
Diseased cattle purchased	94	502	116	44	48	40	844
Exposed cattle purchased	117	945	714	242	227	222	2,467

NOTE.—The figures for 1892 are brought down to September 26, the date on which quarantine was removed.

Amount of work done in the State of Pennsylvania, by years, for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Herds inspected	5,291	1,311	1,915	1,096	2,638	12,251
Cattle inspected	72,565	24,003	24,388	55,533	66,487	242,976
Cattle tagged	51,820	1,513	.....	.....	.....	53,333
Post-mortem examinations	13,157	13,412	15,008	55,260	80,384	177,221
Number diseased on post-mortem	72	17	.....	.....	.....	89
Premises disinfected	117	6	.....	.....	.....	123
Diseased cattle purchased	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Exposed cattle purchased	131	11	.....	.....	.....	142

NOTE.—The figures for 1892 are brought down to September 26, the date on which the quarantine was removed.

Table summarizing amount of work done in the different States in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed, for the eradication of this disease.

	Illinois.	Maryland.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Grand total.
Total number herds inspected	7,551	30,627	65,192	51,330	12,251	166,951
Total number cattle inspected	24,344	306,152	610,754	421,495	242,976	1,605,721
Total number cattle tagged	.....	33,746	211,109	68,778	53,333	366,966
Total number post-mortem examinations	8,979	33,048	96,422	40,734	177,221	356,404
Total number diseased on post-mortem	354	1,720	4,321	954	89	7,438
Total number premises disinfected	678	326	2,161	840	123	4,128
Total number diseased cattle purchased	176	1,974	3,347	844	63	6,404
Total number exposed cattle purchased	999	2,930	9,019	2,467	142	15,557

NOTE: To the items "Total number diseased cattle purchased" and "Total number exposed cattle purchased" are to be added the following purchased in Virginia and District of Columbia: 45 diseased animals, making a total of 6,449.

Virginia and District of Columbia 57 exposed animals, making a total of 15,614.

The following table gives a summary of the expenditures for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia from the beginning of the work to September 1, 1892.

Expenditures for the eradication of contagious pleuro-pneumonia from July 1, 1886, to September 1, 1892.

States.	Salaries.	Traveling.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.	Total.*	Animals—	
							Affected.	Exposed.
New York	$385,672.70	$58,013.29	$28,897.52	$87,241.69	$198,669.80	$758,495.00	3,347	9,019
New Jersey	185,533.92	44,018.03	12,956.79	20,477.50	60,967.70	323,953.94	844	2,467
Pennsylvania	40,201.36	4,462.42	2,614.66	1,243.50	3,357.50	51,879.44	63	142
Maryland	124,948.22	33,705.74	5,667.42	48,363.41	76,115.85	288,800.64	1,974	2,930
Illinois	52,170.31	3,819.29	4,126.61	3,260.80	16,561.64	79,938.65	176	999
Vermont,*Massachusetts,*Virginia, District of Columbia	3,342.28	1,177.72	19.55	739.00	754.50	6,033.05	45	57
Total	791,868.79	145,196.49	54,282.55	161,325.90	356,426.99	1,509,100.72	6,449	15,614

* Investigating reported outbreaks.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE FROM SPLENETIC FEVER DISTRICT.

The regulations for preventing the dissemination of the disease known as splenetic or Texas fever, which have been enforced during 1892, are substantially the same as those issued in 1891. The changes which have been made have had the effect to place outside of the infected district a number of counties in Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, which were previously included in this district, but which experience has shown were free from the contagion. The object of the regulations is to separate the infected from the noninfected cattle in the stock yards and channels of transportation outside of the infected district, and to secure the cleaning and disinfection of all cars which have carried infected cattle. The regulations have not prevented or hindered the shipment of cattle from the infected districts to the markets for slaughter, nor have they depreciated the value of these cattle. On the contrary, they have had a marked tendency to sustain and increase the values of cattle by preventing losses from this disease, and by increasing the purchases for feeding purposes, on account of the safety with which these can now be made. The full text of the regulations is as follows:

REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1892.

To the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

The regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department January 11, 1892, are hereby revoked, and the following prescribed in place thereof:

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of domestic animals," and of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1891, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, you are hereby notified that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or Southern fever exists among cattle in the following-described area of the United States:

All that country lying east and south of a line commencing at the southwest corner of Valverde County, State of Texas, on the Rio Grande River; thence running northerly along the western boundaries of Valverde and Crockett counties, to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion County to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke County; thence westerly to the southwestern corner of Coke County; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke County to the southern boundary of Mitchell County; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Mitchell County; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Nolan and Fisher counties to the southern boundary of Kent County; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Kent County to the southwestern corner of Stonewall County; thence northerly along the western boundary of Stonewall County to the southeastern corner of Dickens County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Stonewall County to the southwestern corner of Knox County; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Knox and Hardeman counties to the Red River; thence northwesterly, following the Red River to its point of intersection with the one hundredth meridian of longitude; thence northerly from said point of intersection along said one hundredth meridian to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Kansas to the northeast boundary of the Indian Territory; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Missouri to the Mississippi River; thence running southerly along the Mississippi River to the southwestern corner of the county of Lauderdale, State of Tennessee; thence running easterly, following the southern boundaries of the counties of Lauderdale, Crockett, Gibson, Carroll, Benton, Perry, Lewis, Maury, Marshall, Bedford, Coffee, Grundy, Sequatchie, Hamilton, Meigs, McMinn, and Monroe, State of Tennessee, to the eastern boundary of said State; thence following the northern boundaries of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, and Henderson, State of North Carolina, to the southeast corner of the county of Buncombe, of said State; thence in a northeasterly direction, following the Blue Ridge Mountains, to the southwest corner of the county of Madison, State of Virginia; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Madison, Culpeper, and Stafford; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Stafford County to the Potomac River; thence following the Potomac River southerly to the Chesapeake Bay; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Maryland to the Atlantic Ocean. From the 1st day of March to the 1st day of December, 1892, no cattle are to be transported from said area to any portion of the United States north or west of the above-described line, except by rail for immediate slaughter, and when so transported the following regulations must be observed:

1. When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded north or west of this line to be fed or watered, the places where said cattle are to be fed or watered shall be set apart and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

2. On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the State where unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected before they are again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise.

3. All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and each of the waybills of said shipments shall have

a note upon its face with a similar statement. Whenever any cattle have come from said area and shall be reshipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, the cars carrying said animals shall bear similar placards with like statements, and the waybills be so stamped. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they shall be placed in separate pens, to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

4. The cars used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(*a*) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or diluted sulphuric acid, or if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it until after December 1.

(*b*) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean.

(*c*) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars and fencing troughs and chutes of the pens with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than 50 pounds to the square inch.

5. It is expressly provided that cattle may be removed from those counties in the State of Tennessee which lie south of the line hereinabove described to those counties lying north of said line in said State, for grazing purposes, in accordance with the regulations of the authories of the State of Tennessee.

6. It is further expressly provided that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the counties of Coke, the eastern portion of Tom Green, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox, and Hardeman, State of Texas, which lie within the above-described area, may be moved from said counties by rail into the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, in accordance with the regulations made by said States for the admission of Southern cattle thereto: *Provided*,

(1) That cattle from said area shall go into said States only for slaughter or grazing, and shall on no account be shipped from said States into any other State or Territory of the United States before the 1st day of December, 1892.

(2) That such cattle shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or on ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the eastern markets before December 1, 1892, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact.

(3) That all cars which have carried cattle from said area shall, upon unloading, at once be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided by these regulations.

(4) That the State authorities of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana agree to enforce these provisions.

The losses resulting yearly to the owners of susceptible cattle in the interstate and export trade by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of the manure carried in unclean cars from place to place, have become a matter of grave and serious concern to the cattle industry of the United States. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that this cattle industry should be protected as far as possible by separating the dangerous cattle and by the adoption of efficient methods of disinfection.

Inspectors will be instructed to see that disinfection is properly done, and it is expected that transportation companies will promptly put into operation the above methods.

Very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

The following supplemental regulations were made during the year:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated February 26, 1892, concerning cattle transportation, are modified so as to exclude the counties of Orange, Albemarle, Greene, Nelson, and Amherst, in the State of Virginia, from the infected area described in said regulations, and the quarantine line established by said regulations is hereby changed so as to run along the southern boundaries of said counties, placing these counties north of said line.

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1892.

The permission granted to ship cattle from the counties named in the sixth regulation of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture, of date February 26, 1892, concerning cattle transportation, into the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, is hereby extended to shipments, under the conditions named in said sixth regulation, to the State of South Dakota.

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1892.

To the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

Whereas the county of Uvalde, State of Texas, was, by an order duly made by the Secretary of Agriculture, on the 26th day of February, 1892, in pursuance of the act of Congress of May 29, 1884, and acts supplemental thereto, declared to be infected with a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or southern fever; and

Whereas the county of Pecos, State of Texas, was, by said order, included in the area of country declared to be free of the said contagious and infectious disease; and

Whereas a large number of cattle have been moved from the said county of Uvalde into the county of Pecos, State of Texas, since the making of said order, and such movement of cattle is a violation of said order, and the cattle moved into Pecos County having rendered all cattle in said county dangerous to be moved into other uninfected areas of the United States: it is, therefore,

***Ordered,* That no cattle shall be moved from the county of Pecos, State of Texas, into parts of the United States north or west of the said county of Pecos, except for purposes of immediate slaughter, and then to be kept separate as infected cattle.**

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

These regulations concerning cattle transportation have been as rigidly maintained as was possible under existing laws. In the main they have been extremely successful in preventing the spread of the disease, and cattle have been safely purchased in all the large stock yards of the country for feeding purposes without any losses having occurred among them from splenetic fever so far as this Department is informed. The numerous large outbreaks which have been the rule in former seasons have not occurred, and, with the exception of an outbreak in western Texas and one in Lyons and adjoining counties in Kansas, none have been reported. The number of cases of splenetic fever occurring among export cattle has also been greatly reduced as compared with former years. One of the main causes of the appearance of splenetic fever among export cattle is the shipment of these animals in cars which had not been disinfected and which had carried infected cattle to points in various States where this Department had no representatives. The Department has maintained a corps of inspectors at all of the large stock yards to which infected cattle are transported and from which they are sent to other points in small consignments, and has, whenever possible, informed the authorities of the various States to which cars containing such cattle were going of their destination. In such cases it has been necessary to leave to State authorities the enforcement of their local regulations for handling such cattle and for disinfecting the cars. In many cases, however, the cars under such circumstances are not disinfected, and, being used for the shipment of susceptible cattle, the disease is thereby contracted. The

ing their destination in better condition and also the diminished loss at sea. The percentage of loss of cattle during the voyage, including all causes, was only $\frac{7}{8}$ of 1 per cent. As the loss during 1891 was $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, a marked improvement is shown by this report.

MEAT INSPECTION.

At the time my report for last year was written, inspection was being made of the products of twenty-two abattoirs, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. At the present time the number of establishments provided with meat inspection has been increased to thirty-eight, and arrangements are being made to extend the inspection still more. The total number of animals examined under the Department regulations of March 25, 1891, and the products of which have been marked for identification in the manner prescribed in the regulation, was, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 5,076,929. Of this number 3,167,150 were cattle; 1,267,329 were hogs; 583,361 were sheep, and 590,899 were calves. There were 1,990,771 quarters of beef tagged for export, and 8,160,625 for interstate trade, while 688,176 carcasses went to canning establishments. There were stamped and marked for identification, in accordance with the regulations, 797,707 packages of canned, salted, and smoked beef products. Of the 3,167,150 head of cattle inspected, 141 were condemned on ante-mortem examination, and 1,914 on post-mortem examination. Of the 583,361 sheep, 197 were condemned on post-mortem examination. Of the 1,267,329 hogs inspected microscopically, there were found 25,899 infected with trichinæ. The following table shows the work in detail for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Meat-inspection work, fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Number cattle inspected	3,167,150
Number diseased on inspection	141
Post-mortems made	3,167,009
Number diseased	1,914
Dressed quarters for export	1,190,771
Dressed quarters for interstate trade	8,160,625
Carcasses to other establishments than were examined	627,237
Packages of canned meat stamped	495,577
Packages of salted meat stamped	142,698
Packages of smoked meat stamped	159,432
Number hogs inspected	1,267,329
Number diseased with trichinæ	25,899
Packages of salted pork, bacon, and hams stamped for export	76,266
Number sheep inspected	583,361
Number diseased	197
Dressed carcasses for export	383,157
Calves inspected	59,089
Number certificates issued	5,783
Total number of animals examined	5,076,929

EXPORTATION OF INSPECTED PORK PRODUCTS.

The first decree removing the prohibition against the importation of American hog products into any of the European countries was made in September, 1891. From that time until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the Department issued certificates for 76,911 packages of pork products, containing 38,152,874 pounds. The following is a table showing the exports of inspected pork products to

ıne 30, 1892, giving the countries to which the same were exported, spectively:

Cases and weight of pork products exported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Countries.	Cases.	Pounds.
ermany	39,355	19,627,726
elgium	14,098	7,141,946
olland	8,345	4,279,416
rance	3,432	1,645,625
ngland and Scotland	9,567	4,399,675
enmark	1,338	671,697
aly	156	75,713
orway and Sweden	610	306,139
pain	10	4,937
Total	76,911	38,152,874

The exports in the above table credited to Belgium and England and cotland probably found their way to the German and French markets, s they were forwarded to houses in Belgium and Great Britain for rders from French and German merchants. We may therefore conclude hat practically all inspected pork certified to by the Department went ither directly or indirectly to those countries which have lately re- ıoved their decrees of prohibition against the importation of American ork. While the direct effect of the removal of the prohibition by oreign countries, obtained by reason of the system of meat inspection naugurated in this country under the act of Congress approved March , 1891, has been to find a market in such countries for 38,152,874 ounds of bacon, hams, and pork, the indirect effect has been to in- rease our exports to all European countries to a large extent. The ıere fact of the removal of the decrees of prohibition was to reëstablish onfidence in the purity of our pork products, which had been seriously amaged by reason of these decrees made in the latter part of 1881 and ubsequently.

For the fiscal year 1881, just prior to the imposition of these decrees f prohibition, the total exportation of hog products from the United tates to foreign countries amounted to $104,660,065. For the fiscal ear 1883, after these decrees went into effect, and their influence was airly felt, our exports amounted to but $70,966,268, being a loss of 33,693,797 in the values of our exports for 1883 as compared with 881. Of this loss the proportion chargeable directly to Germany and rance was $11,624,884, leaving a loss of $22,068,913 as the loss to be ccounted for in such portions of the exports taken by Germany and rance through the channels of commerce entering from other coun- ries, and by the loss of confidence in other countries caused by these rohibitory decrees.

It is early yet for our export trade in these products to feel the full ffect of the restoration of confidence in the wholesomeness of our pork, ut we are beginning to feel the first effects of such confidence, and a omparison of our export trade of the last four months with the exports or a like period of the preceding year will show a gratifying improve- nent.

The following is a table giving the quantities and values of pork pro- lucts exported to all European countries for the months of May, June, uly, and August, 1892, as compared with the exports for the same ıonths of the year 1891:

Quantities and values of our pork products exported to all countries in Europe during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1892, as compared with the exports for the corresponding months of 1891.

Month.	Quantities.		Values.		Increase for 1892.		Percentage of increase for 1892.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	Quantities.	Values.	Increase in quantities.	Increase in values.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*			*Pounds.*			
May	46,975,161	82,086,866	$3,613,324	$6,333,007	35,111,705	$2,719,683	74⅞	75¼
June	46,558,489	85,741,208	3,575,006	6,632,868	39,182,719	3,057,862	84⅛	85½
July	59,320,966	83,831,502	4,637,502	6,746,523	24,510,536	2,109,021	41⅓	45½
August	54,142,072	84,039,342	4,130,520	6,878,156	29,897,270	2,747,636	55⅛	66¼
Total	206,996,688	335,698,918	15,956,352	26,590,554	128,702,230	10,634,202	62⅛	66⅔

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the exports of our pork products for the four months of 1892 has been 128,353,731 pounds over the exports for the same period in 1891, or an increase of 62 per cent, while the increase in values for 1892 has been $10,634,802, or an increase of 66⅔ per cent. The increase in values is greater than the increase in quantity for the reason that the prices for 1892 have been higher than the prices for 1891. The work of meat inspection has more than justified the sanguine hopes of its promoters, and fully warrants the comparatively small expense incurred by the Government for its maintenance.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY.

The work of this division includes all scientific investigations in regard to the nature, prevention and treatment of animal diseases.

The most important work of the year has been the completions of the investigations as to the nature of the Texas or splenetic fever of cattle, and the way in which the infection is carried and transmitted by animals from the infected district. This investigation has been extremely successful, and the mysteries connected with the spread of this disease are now satisfactorily explained. A special report upon the subject has been prepared, which is now ready for the printer.

The study of this disease, which has caused losses of great magnitude in the past, may justly be regarded, both from a scientific and practical point of view, as among the most important researches ever undertaken by the Department. The successful elucidation of the character of this disease makes it possible to intelligently formulate measures for its prevention and control.

On account of the continued Declaration of the British inspectors that cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia were frequently discovered among American cattle landed in Great Britain, considerable time has been given to the study of various forms of pneumonia in cattle. Since the promulgation of the proclamation declaring the United States to be free from the disease, there have been more cases reported by the English inspectors among our cattle in the space of three months than were reported for the two preceding years. Apparently every lung affection arising from exposure, injury or other causes, which is discovered in an American bullock, is now promptly recorded as a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

As this country is now known to be free from that disease, it is plain that the British inspectors are mistaken in their diagnosis. Several of the best known veterinarians of the world, after seeing specimens from the lungs of our exported cattle which had been pronounced affected, were clear in their statements that none of the peculiar characters of contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in them. It is essential, therefore, that the different affections of the lung to which cattle are subject should be described and illustrated more carefully than heretofore, in order that any grounds for difference of opinion, from a scientific point of view, may be removed. The work of the year on such diseases has been of a preliminary character, with a view of making a convincing scientific report on the whole question.

Much scientific work has also been done in connection with the diseases known as tuberculosis and glanders. The losses from these diseases, and their danger to human health and life, make it extremely desirable that something should be done for their control. The great obstacle in the way of measures for this object has been the difficulty of diagnosing these diseases, except with certain animals which are plainly affected. For example, in a herd of forty cattle, three or four may be plainly affected with tuberculosis, four or five others may be suspicious, and some others, which are actually affected, may show no symptoms of the disease. It is evident that under such circumstances it would be necessary either to destroy the whole herd or to leave some affected animals to propagate the contagion. The same is true of glanders in horses.

Recent investigations show that the germs of these two diseases produce, during their multiplication, a chemical substance which, when properly administered to affected animals, increases their temperature so remarkably as to almost invariably reveal the presence of the malady even in the first stages. Experiments have been made to determine the best methods of obtaining these valuable bacterial products in sufficient quantities to be used for the purpose mentioned. These experiments have been successful, and if Congress deems it best to authorize the Department to adopt measures for the control of either tuberculosis or glanders or of both of these diseases, the laboratory of the Bureau is now in condition to supply this indispensable diagnostic agent.

Researches of great value have also been made in regard to the varieties and life history of the parasites affecting the domestic animals in this country. Many new species have been studied, and their connection with various diseases has been traced. This is a wide field of investigation from which most important practical results may be confidently predicted. With the single exception of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse, there has been no more popular report issued from this Department than that on the Animal Parasites of Sheep. The numerous requests for this little volume, which are far beyond the ability of the Department to supply, demonstrate the widespread interest in the subject. Other reports of this nature are in preparation, but as the whole field must be worked over scientifically on account of the present lack of accurate knowledge, the progress is necessarily slower than with subjects which have received more attention from the scientific world.

The laboratory of the Bureau has also been engaged upon questions relating to the prevention of swine diseases, and in coöperating with the division of field investigations to determine the nature of outbreaks of disease among all classes of animals in various sections of the

country. There are many demands for this class of work, and it is usually of such an urgent nature and so important withal, that it must be given constant attention.

DIVISION OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The work of this division was fully described in my report to Congress for the year 1891. Briefly stated, it consists in conducting the investigations in the field as to the nature of diseases affecting animals in different sections of the country, in collecting information as to the condition and needs of the animal industry, in replying to inquiries for information on subjects which come within the sphere of the Bureau work, and in supervising the expenditures and accounts of the whole Bureau.

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Stations detaining cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine imported from across the ocean are maintained at the ports of Boston, New York, and Baltimore. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain, which began early in February, 1892, and which spread rapidly in spite of the preventive restrictions that were adopted, made it necessary to exercise the utmost vigilance at the quarantine stations, and finally to decline to issue permits for the importation of animals from affected countries until the disease had been suppressed. This caused a suspension of the importation of sheep from Great Britain for the greater part of the year, but as the disease was finally eradicated, permits for importation are again being issued. Foot-and-mouth disease does not exist in the United States, and has not been in this country since 1884, and as pleuro-pneumonia has been eradicated after a long effort and with great expense, the necessity of a most rigorous system of inspection and quarantine is apparent to prevent the reintroduction of such plagues.

The quarantine stations are well supplied with buildings and fences, and the expense of keeping them in condition is very small. The animals recently imported and quarantined have been mostly sheep. The numbers which have passed through the stations for the fiscal year are as follows: Cattle, 36; sheep, 1,051; swine, 2; goats, 14.

No case of the importation of a dangerous disease has occurred during the year.

PUBLICATIONS.

It is with pleasure that I call attention to the "Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle and on Cattle Feeding," just issued by this Bureau, which is written on the same general plan as was the "Special Report on Diseases of the Horse," a work which has proved to be the most popular publication ever issued by the Department. The high class of the articles which comprise this second volume of the series on the diseases of farm animals and their scientific yet popular character, make it of the greatest value to our farmers, and will certainly give a new impetus to the progress of veterinary science in the United States.

There is also just ready for distribution a magnificent "Special Report on the Sheep Industry of the United States," which treats exhaustively of the formation of our flocks, their management and improvement, and the present condition of the industry. This volume has been written with the object of gathering together the information indispensable for intelligent sheep breeding which has been, heretofore,

for the most part inaccessible. There is already a large demand for the work, and there can be no doubt that when it has been carefully examined by those interested in the sheep business it will prove to be an extremely valuable and popular publication.

There is also going through the press a "Special Report on Texas or Splenetic Fever" of cattle, which contains the results of the scientific investigations of this disease. These investigations have been remarkably successful, demonstrating that the disease is caused by a parasite which lives in the red corpuscles of the blood, and that this parasite is generally, if not always, carried to affected animals by ticks.

Such an intricate mode of transmission is very rare if it exists with any other disease, and the fact that the microscopic parasite may be transmitted through the egg from one generation of ticks to another serves to make the whole question still more complicated. The success in clearing up these and many other points, necessary to an understanding of the way in which the malady is transmitted, is one of the best examples of the value of the intelligent application of modern science for solving the mysteries of nature which in various ways affect our agricultural practice. That this disease is now understood and that the measures for its prevention may be hereafter placed upon a scientific basis is a matter for congratulation both from a scientific and practical point of view. It should certainly be an encouragement to continue such investigations until the many other questions which are pressing upon us for solution can be disposed of in an equally satisfactory manner.

The following statement gives the cost of the various branches of the work for the fiscal year:

Pleuro-pneumonia	$124,234.49
Salaries and other expenses at Washington	40,066.24
Scientific investigation	29,737.22
Investigations of swine diseases	6,916.38
Collecting information	15,530.33
Investigation of reported diseases	703.84
Inspection of stock yards and export cattle	128,530.55
Inspection of import cattle	10,249.24
Meat inspection	288,451.08
Total	644,419.87

Accompanying this statement will be found a list of persons employed and tables giving the expenditures of the year in detail.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892, AND A LIST OF EMPLOYÉS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Washington.					
D. E. Salmon	Chief of bureau	May 31, 1884			$3,000
Edward B. Jones	Clerk of bureau	Jan. 1, 1889†			1,500
Ch. B. Michener	Assistant chief	May 28, 1891			2,500
W. J. Cowing	Chief clerk	Nov. 15, 1889†			2,000
Robt. S. Forbes	Chief inspection division	July 1, 1891†			2,500
A. M. Farrington	Chief division of field investigations, etc.	Oct. 8, 1887			2,250

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
Washington—Cont'd.					
Geo. A. Martin	Editorial clerk	July 12, 1890			$1,800
Daniel G. Hatch	Clerk	Apr. 1, 1891†			1,600
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,800
T. H. Netherland	Stenographer	May 1, 1891			1,400
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,600
Wm. P. Spurgeon	Private secretary	Sept. 1, 1890†			1,400
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,600
Chas. P. Salisbury	Clerk	Apr. 15, 1891			1,200
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,400
Wm. B. Cravath	Stenographer and typewritist.	July 1, 1890†			1,200
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,400
James C. Hooe	do	Nov. 13, 1890			1,200
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,400
Mary Sullivan	Clerk	July 1, 1890†			1,400
V. Patterson	do	June 1, 1891	Feb. 25, 1892		1,400
Andrew J. Olin	Clerk and typewritist	Mar. 23, 1891			1,000
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892		1,200
Mary T. Dent	Typewritist	July 1, 1889†			1,000
Mary G. Marshall	Clerk	Jan. 1, 1890†	June 30, 1892		1,000
Mary J. Turner	Copyist	Jan. 1, 1892			840
Wilson Carey	Messenger	Apr. 20, 1889			720
D. L. McDevitt	Laborer	Oct. 1, 1890			660
Melville Reed	do	Apr. 13, 1891†			600
Jos. W. Pollock	Messenger	Apr. 11, 1892			720
Alfred Thompson	do	June 16, 1892	June 30, 1892		720
Jas. F. Corridon	Laborer	do	do		600
Amy Rand	do	Apr. 16, 1891	Sept. 14, 1892	$1.50	
B. Z. Wade	do	June 5, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891	1.50	
Do	do	June 1, 1892			600
E. A. v. Schweinitz	Chemist	July 1, 1891†			2,000
Theobold Smith	Chief division animal pathology.	July 1, 1890†			2,250
V. A. Moore	Assistant animal pathology	July 1, 1891†			1,600
Do	do	July 1, 1892			1,800
C. W. Stiles	do	June 3, 1891			1,400
Albert Hassall	Veterinarian	Mar. 7, 1891			1,200
E. C. Schroeder	do	July 1, 1891†			1,400
Mary N. Barnard	Clerk	July 1, 1890†			1,000
Wm. Alexander	Messenger	Feb. 15, 1890†			840
James A. Emery	Assistant	Nov. 9, 1891			600
Luke Jamieson	Laborer	Dec. 20, 1890		[1]50.00	
John Meany	do	May 1, 1890		2.00	
W. C. Shimoneck	do	Apr. 7, 1890			660
Julienne Somerville	do	Oct. 15, 1889			660
James R. Stewart	do	Jan. 1, 1891†			660
W. H. Moor	do	Aug. 17, 1891		[1]50.00	
Eugenia Thompson	do	Aug. 18, 1891	Nov. 7, 1891	[1]30.00	
Jennie Jones	do	Nov. 9, 1891		[1]30.00	
M. Anthony	do	Mar. 16, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892		400
Sue F. Gonder	do	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892		400
F. L. Kilborne	Superintendent experiment station.	Feb. 1, 1889†			1,800
S. D. Maynard	Assistant experiment station.	Aug. 1, 1891			900
Wm. H. Bradford	Laborer	Feb. 1, 1891†			840
C. S. Meyers	do	do			720
Alfred Burnett	do	May, 1890		1.50	
Carter Colston	do	Aug. 3, 1891	Aug. 13, 1891	1.50	
John F. Talbert	Carpenter	July, 1891	Oct., 1891	3.00	
Carpenters and laborers employed a few days at a time.					
Wm. Halley	Carpenter	July, 1891	Nov., 1891	3.00	
Geo. A. Carter	do	do	do	3.00	
John W. Longley	do	do	Oct., 1891	3.00	
Chas. A. Freedman	do	Sept., 1891	Jan., 1892	3.00	
Wm. J. Spencer	do	July, 1891	Nov., 1891	3.00	
Jos. McClelland	do	do	Dec., 1891	3.00	
W. E. Humphrey	do	June, 1892	June, 1892	3.00	
W. L. Phillips	do	do	do	3.00	
Edw. Humphrey	do	do	do	3.00	
A. E. Eaton	do	do	do	3.00	

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
***Carpenters and laborers employed a few days at a time*—Continued.**					
G. W. Phillips	Carpenter	June, 1892	June, 1892	$3.00	
Francis Y. Tolson	do	July, 1891	July, 1891	3.00	
Jas. F. Kersey	do	July, 1891	Aug., 1891	3.00	
L. C. Schilling	do	do	July, 1891	3.00	
John Fuller	Laborer	do	Sept., 1891	1.50	
F. Deffer	do	do	Oct., 1891	1.50	
Mary A. Gibson	do	do	Aug., 1891	1.50	
Mary E. Proyer	do	do	July, 1891	1.50	
S. H. Apperson	do	do	Sept., 1891	1.50	
AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYÉS.					
Watson Pickrell	Agent	Apr. 1, 1889		$10.00	
W. Judson Smith	do	June 11, 1889		10.00	
James A. Dodge	Stock correspondent	Oct. 15, 1890			$1,400
H. A. Heath	do	Oct. 15, 1889			1,600
Henry J. Harwi	do	July 10, 1890	Sept. 14, 1891		1,400
H. E. Heath	do	Mar. 1, 1892	Apr. 30, 1892	[1]75.00	
Do	do	May 1, 1892	June 15, 1892	[1]75.00	
A. R. Kennedy	do	July 15, 1891			1,400
John Minto	do	Feb. 26, 1891			1,400
H. Romaine	do	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1891		1,600
F. R. Parsons	Veterinary inspector	Feb. 1, 1891†			1,600
A. G. Asdikian	Special agent	May 29, 1890			1,200
IMPORT CATTLE INSPECTION.					
John A. Bell	Veterinary inspector	Nov. 1, 1890			$1,400
Do	do	May 1, 1892		$5.00	
John T. Claris	do	Nov. 13, 1890			1,800
David Cumming	do	Mar. 26, 1891		5.00	
Charles Cowie	do	Feb. 1, 1892		5.00	
Joseph Hawkins	do	Nov. 1, 1890			1,400
Frank H. Miller	do	do			1,400
Do	do	May 1, 1892		5.00	
C. L. Morin	do	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891		1,200
F. L. Russell	do	Jan. 8, 1891			1,200
Do	do	May 1, 1892		5.00	
G. W. Ward	do	Mar. 9, 1891			1,200
Do	do	May 1, 1892		5.00	
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA WORK.					
New York.					
A. K. Robertson	Chief inspector	July 1, 1889†		$12.00	
Henry B. Ambler	Veterinary inspector	Aug. 1, 1889		8.00	
Roscoe R. Bell	do	Oct. 20, 1888	Nov. 30, 1891		$1,600
H. D. Gill	do	Feb. 6, 1888	Apr. 15, 1892		1,600
Richard Kay	do	Feb. 1, 1890†	Sept. 1, 1891*		1,800
Claude D. Morris	do	Apr. 18, 1892			1,400
N. H. Paaren	do	Nov. 24, 1886	Mar. 4, 1892*	8.00	
Chas. H. Perry	do	July 15, 1890†	Sept. 1, 1891*		1,600
W. H. Pendry	do	Jan. 1, 1891†			1,600
Henry S. Vanderhoff	do	Dec. 27, 1887	Sept. 1, 1891*		1,600
Jas. A. Walrath	do	Aug. 1, 1888†	do		2,000
Adolph Bevers	Clerk	Apr. 16, 1888	Dec. 2, 1891		1,000
Leon E. Block	do	Aug. 1, 1890			1,000
Edward Devoe	do	Feb. 1, 1890†			1,800
Jos. J. Hearne	do	Dec. 23, 1887			1,000
Jos. Hanner, jr	do	Apr. 1, 1891			1,000
J. F. Kilner	do	Aug. 1, 1890†	Dec. 5, 1891		1,200
John J. Rabinean	do	Feb. 1, 1890	Dec. 2, 1891		1,000

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
New York—Cont'd.					
Chas. A. Wilcox	Clerk	July 1, 1890†	Mar. 29, 1892*		$1,200
James H. Clark	Appraiser	Jan. 1, 1890	July 3, 1891		1,200
Joseph H. Storm	do	Aug. 1, 1889	do		1,200
Chas. H. Austin	Assistant inspector	Dec. 7, 1891			1,000
Chester H. Bliss	do	Oct. 15, 1889			1,000
G. L. Cohn	do	Jan. 1, 1890†			1,000
Austin Cornwell	do	Aug. 1, 1889	Dec. 2, 1891		1,000
John H. Eadie	do	do			1,000
E. H. Flavin	do	Oct. 15, 1889			1,000
Chas. E. Grogan	do	do			1,000
Frank Hallenbeck	do	Dec. 1, 1889			1,000
Samuel Jarvis	do	Mar. 15, 1890			1,000
John Mesick	do	Aug. 5, 1889			1,000
Benj. B. Mullen	do	Nov. 1, 1891			1,000
John W. S. Ortiz	do	July 10, 1890			1,000
James Smith	do	May 20, 1889			1,000
J. Sumner Sargent	do	Oct. 15, 1889			1,000
Wm. J. Taylor	do	Aug. 1, 1889			1,000
Jas. R. Taylor	do	Dec. 1, 1889			1,000
Peter C. Vandewater	do	Aug. 1, 1889	Dec. 2, 1891		1,000
Ellwood Valentine	do	Oct. 15, 1889	do		1,000
S. T. Velsor	do	Dec. 1, 1889	do		1,000
C. S. Vosburgh	do	Jan. 15, 1890			1,000
Wm. J. Watt	Superintendent disinfectors	Jan. 18, 1888		$5.00	
C. Dirlam	Teamster with team	July, 1891	June, 1892	5.00	
Wm. Gordon	Skilled laborer	do	do	2.25	
Chas. Burns	do	do	April, 1892	2.25	
O. W. Green	do	do	June, 1892	2.25	
James Connors	do	do	do	2.25	
Henry Shute	do	do	do	2.25	
Robert Mott	do	do	do	2.25	
Jos. H. Loomis	do	do	do	2.25	
Wm. H. Guischard	do	do	do	2.25	
Balzar Eichler	do	do	May	2.25	
New Jersey.					
W. S. Devoe	Chief inspector	Sept. 1, 1891*		8.00	
J. W. Hawk	do	Apr. 16, 1889			2,000
Do	Veterinary inspector	Sept. 1, 1891			2,000
W. W. Curry	do	Mar. 10, 1888			1,400
W. H. Cooper	do	May 1, 1889			1,400
Theo. DeClyne	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,400
Henry W. Eliot	do	Mar. 1, 1892			1,400
Richard Kay	do	Sept. 1, 1891*			1,800
R. R. Letts	do	Oct. 15, 1889†	Sept. 14, 1891*		1,200
Chas. H. Perry	do	Sept. 1, 1891*			1,000
H. W. Rowland	do	Mar. 7, 1887			1,400
Werner Runge	do	June 15, 1889†			1,400
Henry S. Vanderhoff	do	Sept. 1, 1891*	Nov. 16, 1891*		1,600
Jas. A. Walrath	do	do			2,000
J. N. Wittpenn	do	Nov. 15, 1891			1,400
Geo. B. Eaton	Clerk	Oct. 8, 1891			900
W. L. Ferguson	do	June 15, 1889			1,000
Floy McEwen	do	Jan. 1, 1890			1,000
Do	do	Nov. 1, 1891			1,200
Thomas Pearson	do	Oct. 8, 1891			900
Fredk. Bluem	Assistant inspector	May 10, 1889			1,000
John Briggs	do	Mar. 1, 1890			1,000
James Cassey	do	May 10, 1889			1,000
Thos. Crozer	do	June 15, 1889			1,000
Melvin Doremus	do	May 6, 1889			1,000
Simon Kelly	do	Feb. 6, 1888			1,000
Ira C. Kilburn	do	May 6, 1889			1,000
R. H. Moore	do	Dec. 1, 1889			1,000
J. H. Phelan	do	Dec. 1, 1891*†			1,000
B. S. Watson	do	June 15, 1889			1,000
Mo. Conklin	Superintendent disinfectors	July 14, 1891*†			1,000
Geo. Fick	Teamster with team	July, 1891	June, 1892	5.00	
Wm. Holcomb	Skilled laborer	do	do	2.25	
John W. Cook	do	do	do	2.25	

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
New Jersey—Cont'd.					
Joe. Leonard	Skilled laborer	July, 1891	June, 1892	$2.25	.....
Fred. Bluem, jr	....do	....do	Sept., 1891	2.25	.....
C. Kobel	....do	....do	June, 1892	*2.25	.....
Chas. Keefe	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Spencer Conk	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
L. F. Weldon	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
John C. Tranchand	....do	Sept., 1891	Dec., 1891	2.25	.....
Wm. Woodbridge	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
D. J. Harper	....do	....do	June, 1892	2.25	.....
Chris. Iles	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Edward Gately	....do	....do	Oct., 1891	2.25	.....
Jos. O'Brien	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
John A. Rodrigo	....do	Oct., 1891	....do	2.25	.....
John H. Vere	....do	....do	June, 1892	2.25	.....
John Anderson	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Philipp Ebert	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Henry F. Crawford	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
U. Canfield	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
John O'Keefe	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
C. W. Sundmacher	....do	Nov., 1891	....do	2.25	.....
John J. Erwin	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
J. McGovern	....do	Dec., 1891	....do	2.25	.....
Wm. McClelland	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
F. L. Hall	....do	Jan., 1892	....do	2.25	.....
H. A. Greene	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Wm. Callery	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Judson M. Startup	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
W. J. Kilpatrick	....do	Feb., 1892	Apr., 1892	2.25	.....
C. Van Cott	....do	....do	June, 1892	2.25	.....
Albert Blake	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
Ferguson Lawrence	....do	Mar., 1892	Mar., 1892	2.25	.....
Fred. C. Hathorn	....do	....do	June, 1892	2.25	.....
W. S. MacCullough	....do	....do	Apr., 1892	2.25	.....
P. H. Murphy	....do	....do	June, 1892	2.25	.....
Wm. K. Wolverton	....do	Apr., 1892	....do	2.25	.....
S. Craig	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....
C. C. Snow	....do	June, 1892	....do	2.25	.....
Maurice Walsh	....do	....do	....do	2.25	.....

STOCK-YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION.

Chicago.					
B. A. Pierce	Veterinarian inspector	Apr. 13, 1891	.....	.....	$1,600
Saml. W. Campbell	Assistant inspector	April 26, 1889	.....	.....	1,600
Samuel H. Pierce	....do	Aug. 15, 1890†	.....	.....	1,600
Wm. H. Bogart	Clerk	July 1, 1891†	.....	.....	1,200
Do.	Bookkeeper	Aug. 6, 1891	.....	.....	1,400
Dighton Granger	Assistant inspector	July 1, 1891†	.....	.....	900
Matthew Kaas	Tagger	Dec. 10, 1890	.....	$2.50	.....
Do.	Assistant inspector	June 1, 1892	.....	.....	1,000
R. C. Borghton	Tagger	....do	.....	.....	720
Barnard Carroll	....do	June 22, 1891	.....	.....	720
C. A. Wales	....do	June 20, 1891	.....	.....	720
Wm. B. Wills	....do	June 1, 1892	.....	.....	720
James E. Westgate	....do	....do	.....	.....	720
Clark C. Bone	....do	Jan. 1, 1891	July 24, 1891*	2.50	.....
John Fitzsimmons	....do	....do	.....	2.50	.....
Frank Hegg	....do	Dec. 10, 1890	Sept. 30, 1891	2.50	.....
Wm. Harpst	....do	Dec. 15, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Burt R. Law	....do	Nov. 22, 1890	Sept. 18, 1891	2.50	.....
Guy Miltimore	....do	July 27, 1891	Oct. 1, 1891	2.50	.....
Daniel H. McArthur	....do	Nov. 18, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Michael J. Quirk	....do	Nov. 22, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Jos. C. Whitney	....do	....do	.....	2.50	.....
Robert Wills	....do	Jan. 1, 1891	.....	2.50	.....
Harry Wheelock	....do	Feb. 2, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891	2.50	.....

† Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

STOCK-YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
Chicago—Continued.					
R. C. Boughton	Employed as skilled laborers up to May at $2.50 per diem, and then as laborers at $2.	July, 1891	May, 1892	.....	.....
Patrick Kearney		....do	June, 1892	.....	.....
Geo. W. Laing		....do	Oct., 1891	.....	.....
Alex. Taylor		....do	June, 1892	.....	.....
Wm. B. Wills		....do	May, 1892	.....	.....
E. Zimmerman		....do	Feb., 1892	.....	.....
Harry Wheelock		Oct., 1891	Oct., 1891	.....	.....
Jas. E. Westgate		Feb., 1892	May, 1892	.....	.....
E. Hoffheimer		....do	June, 1892	.....	.....
Wm. A. Fielding		Mar., 1892	....do	.....	.....
Lizzie Morrow	Janitress	July, 1891	....do	$40.00	.....
Kansas City Division.					
Wm. H. Rose	Veterinary inspector	Aug. 15, 1885 †	May 27, 1891*	8.00	.....
Albert Dean	Inspector	July 1, 1891 †	.....	.....	$2,000
Geo. H. Graham	.....do	Mar. 1, 1892	.....	.....	1,600
B. L. Stine	.....do	Apr. 1, 1892	.....	.....	1,400
Joseph Bruser	Assistant inspector	Dec. 15, 1890	.....	.....	1,400
Charles E. Collins	.....do	Apr. 15, 1890	.....	.....	1,200
Anderson M. Hunter	.....do	....do	.....	.....	1,400
Perry Hodgden	.....do	Apr. 1, 1891	.....	.....	1,200
Wm. D. Jorden	.....do	Apr. 20, 1891	.....	.....	1,200
J. C. Lambdin	.....do	Apr. 1, 1891	.....	.....	1,200
Thomas Oshel	.....do	July 11, 1890	.....	.....	1,200
Howard Rhoads	.....do	Dec. 1, 1890 †	.....	.....	1,600
D. M. Ward	.....do	Jan. 1, 1891	.....	.....	1,400
Wm. S. Wade	.....do	Mar. 7, 1891	.....	.....	1,200
Buffalo.					
David Parker	Veterinary inspector	Dec. 20, 1890	.....	.....	1,400
Elmer E. Hoover	Assistant inspector	Aug. 8, 1890	.....	.....	1,200
N. P. Vandenberg	.....do	May 20, 1889	.....	.....	1,000
James Welch	.....do	Dec. 1, 1889	.....	.....	1,000
Guy A. Adams	Tagger	Nov. 17, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Thomas W. Farthing	.....do	....do	July 27, 1891	2.50	.....
John N. Lester	.....do	....do	.....	2.50	.....
Peter C. Meyers	Laborer	Aug., 1891–June, 1892, 58 days.	.....	2.00	.....
John H. Selbert	.....do	Aug., 1891–Oct., 1891, 15 days	.....	2.00	.....
Chas. Lapoint	.....do	September and November, 14 days.	.....	2.00	.....
Theo. Ballow	.....do	October, November, May, 5 days.	.....	2.00	.....
Wm. T. Twitty	.....do	October and November, 7 days.	.....	2.00	.....
Corydon Andersen	.....do	November, December, January, 18 days.	.....	2.00	.....
Wm. Barlow	.....do	December to June, 57 days.	.....	2.00	.....
P. M. Wyckoff	.....do	February to May, 23 day	.....	2.00	.....
H. A. Munzert	.....do	May, 1 day	.....	2.00	.....
New York.					
Wm. H. Rose	Veterinary inspector	May 27, 1891*	.....	8.00	.....
Thomas H. Ashe	.....do	Dec. 15, 1890	July 31, 1891	.....	1,400
Henry Brister	.....do	Jan. 1, 1891†	.....	.....	1,400
Wm. A. Farrell	.....do	Sept. 5, 1891	Nov. 15, 1891	.....	1,400
Henry S. Vanderhoff	.....do	Nov. 16, 1891*	.....	.....	1,600
Joseph P. McEnaney	Clerk	Dec. 20, 1890	.....	.....	1,000
Do	.....do	Aug. 1, 1891	.....	.....	1,200
George Cornish	Assistant inspector	Dec. 1, 1889	.....	.....	1,000
Wm. Foley	.....do	Mar. 15, 1890	.....	.....	1,000
Hiram Jerome	.....do	Oct. 15, 1889	.....	.....	1,000
James Flannery	Tagger	Dec. 20, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Do	Assistant inspector	June 1, 1892	.....	.....	1,000
Joseph Jarvis	Tagger	Dec. 20, 1890	.....	2.50	.....
Charles W. Petty	.....do	....do	.....	2.50	.....
James Russell	.....do	....do	.....	2.50	.....

Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

STOCK-YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News.					
Geo. C. Faville	Veterinary inspector	Apr. 1, 1888†		$10.00	
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892		8.00	
A. W. Clement	do	Dec. 1, 1887†			$2,000
Isaac L. Ball	Clerk	July 2, 1888			1,000
Chas. F. Nesbit	Assistant inspector	Mar. 3, 1891			1,000
James Boyd	Tagger	Nov. 10, 1890		2.50	
James A. Cunningham	do	Feb. 16, 1891		2.50	
Robert Fisher	do	Nov. 10, 1890		2.50	
Fred'k Gross	do	Nov. 19, 1890		2.50	
David Holland	do	Nov. 10, 1890		2.50	
Philadelphia.					
Wm. B. E. Miller	Veterinary inspector	May 1, 1889			1,600
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1892			1,800
Wm. B. Wernts	do	Oct. 1, 1891			1,400
George Carter	Assistant inspector	Apr. 10, 1888			1,000
Edwin S. Huff	do	Feb. 1, 1890			1,000
Matthew Robinson	Tagger	Mar. 1, 1892			720
James Baird	do	Dec. 15, 1890		2.50	
Wm. Krause	do	do		2.50	
Louis Rosenberg	do	Dec. 24, 1890		2.50	
Wm. H. Hendrickson	Skilled laborer	July, 1891	June, 1892	2.50	
Michael O'Neill	do	do	do	2.50	
Jno. J. Robinson	do	do	do	2.50	
Pittsburg.					
Robt. W. Ardary	Veterinary inspector	Dec. 26, 1890			1,400
Wilson F. Braden	Assistant inspector	Mar. 15, 1890			1,000
John W. Martin	Laborer	July 1891	June, 1892	2.00	
Edw. Martin	do	do	do	2.00	
Al. Feaver	do	do	do	2.00	
S. C. Langdon	do	do	do	2.00	
J. D. Curnow	do	do	do	2.00	
Boston.					
Wm. H. Way	Veterinary inspector	Nov. 20, 1890			1,406
Eugene R. Hendley	Clerk	Nov. 8, 1890			1,000
Thomas Coyle	Assistant inspector	Jan. 16, 1888†			1,000
L. L. Bullard	Tagger	Nov. 19, 1890		2.50	
Do	do	Mar. 1, 1892			720
Luther Holton	do	Nov. 20, 1890		2.50	
Do	do	Mar. 1, 1892			720
John W. Hitchings	do	Nov. 20, 1890			1,000
Do	Assistant inspector	Mar. 1, 1892			1,000
Geo. H. Oliver	Tagger	Dec. 7, 1891			720
John Shannon	do	Feb. 9, 1891		2.50	
Do	do	Mar. 1, 1892			720
East St. Louis.					
James Irwin	Assistant inspector	Aug. 15, 1890†			1,400
De N. Jewett	Inspector	Apr. 1, 1892			1,200
E. C. Matheny	Assistant inspector	June 10, 1891			1,000
Do	do	May 1, 1892			1,200
Omaha.					
John M. Wardlaw	Inspector	Feb. 15, 1890			1,600
Luther Poland	Assistant inspector	July 15, 1891			1,200
Great Britain.					
Wm. H. Wray	Veterinary inspector	Aug. 1, 1890†		10.00	
A. D. Melvin	do	Dec. 1, 1887†	Apr. 1, 1892*		2,000
Jas. F. Ryder	do	Aug. 1, 1890†			1,800
Miscellaneous.					
T. L. Armstrong	Veterinary inspector	Dec. 1, 1889†			1,800
D. R. Alton	Assistant inspector	July 11, 1890			1,200

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

STOCK-YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Miscellaneous—Cont'd.					
Fred'k W. Huntington	Veterinary inspector	Jan. 1, 1892		$5.00	
R. S. Montgomery	Inspector	Apr. 1, 1892			$1,200
Asa N. McQueen	Veterinary inspector	Feb. 8, 1892		5.00	
Edward Story	Assistant inspector	July 15, 1890			1,400
Do	do	Dec. 1, 1891			1,600
R. Sears	Veterinary inspector	Aug. 14, 1891*	Feb. 3, 1892*		1,600
Chas. A. Wilcox	Assistant inspector	Mar. 29, 1892*			1,200

MEAT INSPECTION.

Chicago.					
R. W. Hickman	Veterinary inspector	Apr. 1, 1891†	Apr. 1, 1892*	$8.00	
V. T. Atkinson	do	do			$2,000
Do	do	July 1, 1891	Sept. 24, 1891		2,500
A. D. Melvin	do	Apr. 1, 1892*			2,000
Do	do	May 1, 1892		8.00	
Lewis R. Baker	do	June 19, 1891			1,600
Geo. S. Baker	do	Nov. 5, 1891			1,400
S. W. Burt	do	June 6, 1892			1,400
T. T. Greene	do	Sept. 1, 1891			1,400
Do	do	Nov. 1, 1891			1,600
John E. Miller	do	Nov. 1, 1890			1,200
John R. Mitchell	do	July 25, 1891*	Feb. 29, 1892		1,600
Victor A. Norgaard	do	Aug. 1, 1891			1,200
Do	do	Sept. 1, 1891			1,400
H. G. Pyle	do	Apr. 18, 1892			1,400
Daniel B. Sayre	do	July 1, 1891†	Jan. 31, 1892		1,600
John C. Stewart	do	July 24, 1891			1,400
Do	do	Sept. 1, 1891	Apr. 15, 1892		1,600
Thos. W. Watson	do	June 17, 1891			1,600
E. Balzer	Microscopist	May 25, 1891			1,800
F. H. Bernard	do	do			1,800
John Michels	do	do	Nov. 25, 1891*		1,800
J. J. Brougham	Inspector	July 24, 1891			1,400
S. H. Tourtellotte	Bookkeeper	June 22, 1891			1,000
Do	do	Mar. 1, 1892			1,200
E. B. Luce	do	June 20, 1891			900
H. F Salkeld	Clerk	Jan. 1, 1891			1,000
Geo. B. Henry	do	July 1, 1891			900
James E. Drom	Assistant inspector	Nov. 10, 1890			1,200
Do	do	Aug. 15, 1891			1,400
Clark C. Bone	do	July 24, 1891*			1,200
Wm. A. Bruette	do	May 1, 1892			1,000
Wm. Hill	do	June 24, 1891			1,000
John B. Sine	do	Apr. 20, 1891			1,200
Jos. S. Elwell	do	Sept. 1, 1891			900
Do	do	Dec. 1, 1891			1,000
Fred. Bauer	Tagger	July 24, 1891			720
Do	Assistant inspector	Dec. 16, 1891			1,000
Thomas G. Clark	Tagger	June 18, 1891			720
Do	Assistant inspector	Dec. 1, 1891			1,000
Charles Judd	Tagger	July 1, 1891			720
Do	Assistant inspector	Dec. 1, 1891			1,000
James A. Murphy	Tagger	June 18, 1891			720
Do	Assistant inspector	Dec. 16, 1891			1,000
Chas. A. Nicholls	Tagger	July 24, 1891			720
Do	Assistant inspector	Dec. 1, 1891			1,000
James Fielding	do	Apr. 16, 1891			900
John Hatch	Foreman	June 15, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891*		1,000
W. W. Bingham	Tagger	June 20, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	July 24, 1891			1,000
S. L. Coleman	Tagger	June 20, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	Aug. 15, 1891			1,000
W. S. Judy	Tagger	Oct. 12, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	Nov. 1, 1891			1,000
C. W. Philpot	Tagger	July 24, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	Aug. 15, 1891			1,000
Chas. C. Rummel	Tagger	June 18, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	July 24, 1891			1,000

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Chicago—Continued.					
Robt. J. Touhy	Tagger	July 24, 1891			$720
Do	Foreman	Aug. 15, 1891			1,000
Albert Burger	Tagger	do			720
Archibald Campbell	do	June 22, 1891			720
C. H. Colling	do	June 18, 1891			720
C. M. Campbell	do	June 22, 1891			720
Wm. Cleveland	do	Jan. 1, 1892			720
Z. T. Duncan	do	July 24, 1891			720
W. E. Dunsmore	do	do			720
John Flaherty	do	June 18, 1891			720
Edward Fess	do	Aug. 7, 1891			720
Wm. Fisher	do	Aug. 15, 1891	Apr. 17, 1892		720
Do	do	June 1, 1892			720
D. S. Farley	do	Apr. 1, 1892			720
Charles Gass	do	July 15, 1891			720
Henry Gulley	do	July 27, 1891			720
Jas. R. Granger	do	Aug. 15, 1891			720
Geo. W. Hess	do	July 8, 1891	Sept. 14, 1891		720
Richard J. Healy	do	June 18, 1891	June 30, 1892		720
C. A. Herrmann	do	June 23, 1891	May 31, 1892		720
John Harlan	do	July 24, 1891			720
Geo. M. Hanton	do	do			720
Wm. G. Houy	do	Aug. 3, 1891			720
E. O. Hubbard	do	Aug. 15, 1891			720
Frank Hennessy	do	do			720
Wm. H. Hemig	do	June 1, 1892			720
Wm. C. Kleinman	do	June 20, 1891			720
Michael Kelly	do	July 24, 1891			720
Jeremiah Kirby	do	do	July 25, 1891		720
Guy La Folletto	do	Aug. 11, 1891			720
Abraham Medbury	do	July 24, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891		720
John Murphy	do	July 25, 1891			720
Abram M. Manny	do	Jan. 1, 1892			720
Wm. McCullough	do	June 22, 1891	Nov. 1, 1891		720
F. F. Noxon	do	June 20, 1891			720
John Parker	do	June 18, 1891			720
Wm. Proudfoot	do	July 6, 1891			720
W. S. Rose	do	June 23, 1891			720
N. Reidy	do	July 24, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891		720
Frank Schroeder	do	June 1, 1891			720
Chas. H. Smith	do	June 18, 1891			720
Theodore Sauer	do	Aug. 15, 1891			720
Henry Severin, jr	do	Apr. 18, 1892			720
Clarence S. Thompson	do	June 1, 1891			720
Peter Tracy	do	June 18, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891		720
Frank E. Tate	do	July 24, 1891			720
Chas. M. Tronerud	do	do			720
Albert F. Timme	do	Aug. 15, 1891			720
John P Umbach	do	July 25, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891		720
Wm. Umbach	do	Sept. 12, 1891			720
Wm. R. Valentine	do	July 24, 1891			720
Edward Vinson	do	Apr. 1, 1892			720
H. E. Woodford	do	June 22, 1891			720
H. B. Weller	do	July 24 1891			720
Thos. J. Wade	do	Aug. 15, 1891			720
John Gerdes	do	Dec. 22, 1890		$2.50	
Nannie A. Andrews	Assistant microscopist	June 22, 1891			600
Jennie Armstrong	do	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 19, 1891		600
Laura D. Burke	do	June 22, 1891			600
Libbie Bacon	do	June 20, 1891			600
Malvina A. Bixby	do	June 22, 1891			600
A. G. Bennett	do	June 20, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891		600
Reuben Bakenhus	do	June 22, 1891			600
Harold Boedtker	do	June 20, 1891			600
Gaylord H. Brown	do	June 18, 1891			600
Elise Blanck	do	July 27, 1891			600
Libbie A. Connor	do	June 20, 1891			600
Geo. B. Crandal	do	do			600
Ellwood V. Davis	do	June 18, 1891			600
C. H. Eddy	do	June 25, 1891			600
James M. Eakins	do	June 20, 1891			600
Clara B. Ellars	do	Sept. 16, 1891			600
Blanche A. Forahee	do	June 22, 1891			600

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[*Transfer. †Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
Chicago—Continued.					
Lillie Flood	Assistant microscopist	June 20, 1891			$600
Mary Gillespie	do	Aug. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891		600
Alice Granger	do	May 1, 1892			600
Alice Hadley	do	June 20, 1891			600
Mary Henderson	do	June 24, 1891			600
Tessie C. Havey	do	June 20, 1891			600
S. C. Hickman	do	do			600
Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do			600
Nellie F. Haughton	do	July 10, 1891			600
Catherine Hughes	do	Sept. 16, 1891			600
Minnie A. Hall	do	Jan. 16, 1892			600
Louise Hepp	do	May 1, 1892			600
Ragna Kristensen	do	June 20, 1891			600
Reinhard Kochanowski	do	do			600
Addie Kimball	do	Oct. 1, 1891			600
Kate R. Luce	do	Sept. 1, 1891			600
Mollie Lawler	do	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 29, 1892		600
Nate E. Merrill	do	June 20, 1891			600
Guy Miltimore	do	June 22, 1891	July 27, 1891*		600
Cecilia Madden	do	May 1, 1892			600
Lizzie G. McGlasson	do	do			600
Annie Nicolai	do	Sept. 16, 1891			600
Mary Nelson	do	May 1, 1892			600
Isabelle Pierce	do	June 20, 1891			600
Mira Price	do	Mar. 1, 1892			600
Frances G. Porter	do	May 1, 1892			600
Bertha P. Quinn	do	June 24, 1891			600
M. Louise Runcorn	do	Oct. 1, 1891			600
Adelia M. Stewart	do	June 20, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892		600
Mollie Scanlan	do	do	Apr. 1, 1892		600
W. O. Sutherland	do	Jan. 1, 1892			600
Hannah Scanlan	do	Apr. 1, 1892			600
Alice E. Streeter	do	May 1, 1892			600
Lizzie H. Scott	do	do			600
Lizzie Taylor	do	Sept. 1, 1891			600
Virginia Taylor	do	May 20, 1892			600
Gussie Walsh	do	June 20, 1891			600
Clara Werther	do	Sept. 1, 1891			600
Theodore B. Zuendel	do	June 20, 1891			600
Robt. J. Touhy	Employed as skilled laborers at $2.50 per diem until Nov. 6, 1891, and as laborers at $2 after that date.	July 1, 1891	July 23, 1891		
John C. Lorenzen		July, 1890	June, 1892		
Norman R. Adams		do	do		
Wm. D. Seeber		do	Oct., 1891		
John Richards		do	June, 1892		
Lew Zublin		do	do		
Edward Diehl		do	do		
Edward D. Freeman		Aug., 1891	Dec., 1891		
J. E. Troughton		do	June, 1892		
Wm. H. Hemig	Laborer	Jan., 1892	May, 1892	$2.00	
Henry Severings	do	do	Apr., 1892	2.00	
Wm. Fisher	do	Apr., 1892	May, 1892	2.00	
Julius Kidder	do	May, 1892	June, 1892	2.00	
D. J. McLean	do	do	do	2.00	
Jas. Herriman	do	June, 1892	do	2.00	
Selena Hosken	Box cleaner	Sept., 1892	do	[1]30.00	
Helen Mahon	do	Oct., 1892	May, 1892	[1]30.00	
Mary Lucas	do	May, 1892	June, 1892	[1]30.00	
Kattie Watkins	do	June, 1892	do	[1]30.00	
Kansas City.					
Ed. R. Allen	Veterinary inspector	May 1, 1891			1,600
E. J. Dundas	do	do			1,600
Chas. E. Gragg	do	do			1,600
Charles Sihler	do	Sept. 18, 1891			1,400
C. H. Davies	do	do			1,400
J. H. Brierly	Inspector	Nov. 16, 1891			1,600
W. P. Cutler	do	June 1, 1892			1,600
P. D. Hughes	do	May 1, 1891	Nov. 15, 1891		1,600
John W. Scott	do	do			1,600
D. R. Krehbiel	Microscopist	Sept. 18, 1891			1,400
R. J. Rea	Clerk	July 15, 1891			900
Jacob K. Skinner	do	do			900

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Kansas City—Cont'd.					
Robt. J. McFarland	Assistant inspector	May 1, 1891			$1,000
M. J. Michener	do	do			1,000
J. D. Brennan	Foreman	June 1, 1892			1,000
A. L. Anderson	Tagger	Oct. 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891		720
Robt. A. Braman	do	June 8, 1891			720
Wm. W. Buckley	do	Sept. 18, 1891			720
B. F. Ball	do	Oct. 1, 1891			720
Richard C. Bird	do	Dec. 16, 1891			720
C. E. Blackmar	do	June 6, 1892			720
G. L. Coates	do	Sept. 28, 1891			720
J. T. Cunniff	do	Oct. 1, 1891			720
W. A. Crawford	do	Dec. 21, 1891			720
Robt. J. Carter	do	May 5, 1892			720
Thomas Cagney	do	June 6, 1892			720
J. A. Dyson	do	June 8, 1891			720
John P. T. Davis	do	June 1, 1892			720
Benj. Fowler	do	June 8, 1891			720
Wm. B. Garlick	do	do	Mar. 1, 1892		720
T. W. Fields	do	Dec. 3, 1891			720
D. R. Green	do	June 8, 1891	Oct. 1, 1891		720
Chas. E. Husted	do	do			720
Ira Haworth	do	do			720
James Hunt	do	Dec. 1, 1891			720
C. B. Hewlett	do	May 12, 1892			720
H. H. Knox	do	Dec. 1, 1891			720
U. Larocque	do	June 1, 1892			720
G. T. Mann	do	Dec. 21, 1891			720
C. W. Marsh	do	May 12, 1892			720
Wm. McFadden	do	Dec. 21, 1891			720
J. R. McNary	do	June 1, 1892			720
Arthur Pitts	do	Oct. 1, 1891			720
George Schnierle	do	June 8, 1891			720
George Sinclair	do	July 8, 1891			720
Walter Shaw	do	Dec. 1, 1891			720
James R. Stafford	do	do			720
E. G. Shaw	do	June 1, 1892			720
Eli Teed	do	Dec. 21, 1891			720
Andrew C. Wells	do	June 8, 1891			720
W. B. Webster	do	Dec. 21, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892		720
N. E. Weaver	do	do			720
Ralph S. Young	do	July 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892		720
Laura B. Bond	Assistant microscopist	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Gertrude K. Bartles	do	do			600
Anna S. Bell	do	Dec. 5, 1891			600
Mamie E. Burns	do	June 13, 1892			600
Amelia Barthels	do	June 20, 1892			600
Harriet F. Bird	do	June 23, 1892			600
Georgie Crawford	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Adelaide M. Cornell	do	do			600
Libbie Cook	do	do			600
May Chancellor	do	June 23, 1892			600
Lydia A. Denison	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Josephine Donnelly	do	do			600
Mary Theo. Gray	do	do			600
Elva M. Herr	do	do			600
Josie Hanrahan	do	June 1, 1892			600
Mate A. Jones	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Frances L. Long	do	do			600
Kate Lynch	do	June 1, 1892			600
Tessie Lindermann	do	June 23, 1892			600
Bertha Morse	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
A. Maude Merritt	do	do			600
Maggie F. Murphy	do	do			600
Milly Martin	do	June 23, 1892			600
Mamie McConnell	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Mary McCarty	do	June 1, 1892			600
Louise McGrew	do	June 23, 1892			600
Louise Olson	do	Sept. 18, 1891			600
Eva G. Rowley	do	do			600
Lou J. Rogers	do	do			600
Kate C. Sweet	do	do			600
May B. Stearns	do	do			600
Florence M. Strohl	do	do			600

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
Kansas City—Cont'd.					
Maude E. Whitney	Assistant microscopist	Sept. 18, 1891			$600
Arthur Pitts	Laborer	July, 1891	Sept., 1891	$2.00	
B. F. Ball	do	do	do	2.00	
J. T. Cunniff	do	do	do	2.00	
R. Hendley	do	do	July, 1891	2.00	
Geo. A. Hosmer	do	Aug., 1891	Feb., 1892	2.00	
E. A. Grote	do	do	Oct., 1891	2.00	
W. H. Johnson	do	do	Aug., 1891	2.00	
Thos. P. Rooney	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
A. G. Porter	do	do	Sept., 1891	2.00	
J. F. H. Rohenkohl	do	do	Nov., 1891	2.00	
James Carson	do	do	Sept., 1891	2.00	
C. W. Sinclair	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
Wm. W. Buckley	do	Sept., 1891	Sept., 1891	2.00	
G. T. Mann	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
Wm. McFadden	do	do	do	2.00	
W. A. Crawford	do	do	do	2.00	
Thos. Hogan	do	do	June, 1892	2.00	
John Whalen	do	Oct., 1891	Nov., 1891	2.00	
Henry Lyons	do	do	Oct., 1891	2.00	
A. Jackson	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.06	
H. De Long	do	do	May, 1892	2.00	
H. M. Shimer	do	do	Nov., 1891	2.00	
Jas. Hallier	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
Edw. McCarty	do	do	Nov., 1891	2.00	
Eli Teed	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
W. P. Sabins	do	Feb., 1892	May, 1892	2.00	
Graham Hughes	do	Mar., 1892	June, 1892	2.00	
R. W. Hansell	do	do	do	2.00	
Chas. H. Morse	do	May, 1892	May, 1892	2.00	
James Sands	Box cleaner and janitor	Sept., 1891	Apr., 1892	[1]35.00	
Arthur Hodgins	do	May, 1892	June, 1892	[1]35.00	
South Omaha.					
S. Stewart	Veterinary inspector	Apr. 15, 1891	Jan. 14, 1892*		1,800
Jas. Wilson	do	June 29, 1891			1,600
John Forbes	do	June 1, 1891			1,600
R. Sears	do	Apr. 15, 1891	Aug. 14, 1891*		1,600
Richard Ebbitt	do	June 29, 1891			1,400
S. W. McGrew	Inspector	Mar. 17, 1891			1,400
H. L. Hewetson	Microscopist	Sept. 14, 1891			1,400
John B. Beishlag	Assistant inspector	Apr. 15, 1891			1,000
Isaac N. Shevlen	do	July 1, 1891			1,000
Do	do	Aug. 15, 1891			1,200
W. C. Lockwood	Clerk	July 1, 1891			900
Phelps Paine	do	June 29, 1891			900
Geo. M. Stecce	do	July 1, 1891	Sept. 15, 1891		900
G. E. Whitman	do	Sept. 15, 1891			900
Oregon H. Phillips	Foreman	July 1, 1891			1,000
Julius Rhodes	do	Aug. 15, 1891			1,000
Elias Gilmore	Tagger	July 1, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	Apr. 1, 1892			1,000
James Austin	Tagger	July 1, 1891			720
J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do			720
T. J. Alexander	do	Apr. 1, 1892			720
James Condon	do	July 15, 1891			720
Reuben Forbes	do	July 1, 1891			720
Oliver Fenner	do	Apr. 1, 1892			720
Samuel Gibson	do	July 1, 1891			720
B. L. Griggs	do	July 1, 1891			720
Jerry Howard	do	do			720
John E. Hart	do	do			720
Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do			720
John Keegan	do	do			720
A. F. Kliese	do	do	Nov. 30, 1891		720
N. D. Mann	do	do			720
M. C. Meany	do	do			720
Louis F. Miller	do	June 29, 1891			720
Daniel L. McGuckin	do	July 1, 1891			720
J. A. McKenzie	do	Jan. 16, 1892			720
Steven Roberts	do	July 1, 1891			720

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation. Per diem.	Compensation. Per annum.
South Omaha—Cont'd.					
Geo. Schroder	Tagger	Nov. 1, 1891			$720
Peter Welch	do	July 1, 1891			720
Cee E. Cress	Assistant microscopist	Sept. 14, 1891			600
Mary Hagin	do	May 1, 1892			600
Cora Lee	do	do			600
Daisy C. Mans	do	Sept. 14, 1891			600
Lulu E. Miller	do	do			600
Gertie McCulloh	do	do			600
S. M. Patterson	do	do			600
Ethleen Rhodes	do	do			600
Dora Specht	do	May 1, 1892			600
Cherry Tylee	do	Sept. 14, 1891			600
Jennie M. Walker	do	do			600
Etta F. Williams	do	Nov. 1, 1891			600
Lottie Wier	do	May 1, 1892			600
Thos. P. Cox	Laborer	July, 1891	July, 1891	$2.00	
B. H. C. Cox	do	do	do	2.00	
Geo. Schroder	do	do	Oct., 1891	2.00	
Julius Rhodes	do	do	Aug., 1891	2.00	
John B. Payton	do	Aug., 1891	Apr., 1892	2.00	
Oliver Fenner	do	do	Mar., 1892	2.00	
P. J. Trainor	do	do	Sept., 1891	2.00	
Geo. Chapman	do	do	Dec., 1891	2.00	
Duncan R. McDiarmid	do	Oct., 1891	Nov., 1891	2.00	
Ben. T. McCulloh	do	Dec., 1891	Dec., 1891	2.00	
T. J. Alexander	do	do	Mar., 1892	2.00	
Harry A. Shatzell	do	Jan., 1892	Apr., 1892	2.00	
Willis H. Swaney	do	do	June, 1892	2.00	
H. Wirich	do	Apr., 1892	Apr., 1892	2.00	
Paul Stevens	do	do	June, 1892	2.00	
Mary Katon	Box-cleaner	Sept. 16, 1891	do	[1]25.00	
Cleveland.					
Edwin W. Poole	Microscopist	May 16, 1892			1,400
Joseph E. Sawtell	Tagger	do			720
Francis R. Shattuck	do	do			720
Ida Davies	Assistant microscopist	do			600
Frankie C. Dresden	do	do			600
Emma Fish	do	do			600
Tilla Goodman	do	do			600
Ella M. Goodwin	do	do			600
Alice Hester	do	do	June 30, 1892		600
Celia Neracher	do	do			600
Mary Reinhart	do	do			600
Amelia Riehn	do	do			600
Emma Throup	do	do			600
Isabella Lace	Box-cleaner	May 24, 1892	June 30, 1892	[1]30.00	
Sioux City.					
John J. Millar	Veterinary inspector	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892		1,400
John Grant	Tagger	Apr. 15, 1892	do		720
Thos. G. Cowgill	do	do			720
Milwaukee.					
Davenport Fisher	Microscopist	Aug. 26, 1891			1,600
Ernst H. Eggert	Tagger	Sept. 15, 1891			720
Geo. Kaeppel	do	Aug. 27, 1891	Aug. 27, 1891		720
Annie A. Ambridge	Assistant microscopist	Sept. 17, 1891			600
Mabel F. Allen	do	Sept. 16, 1891			600
Ida M. Butler	do	do			600
S. D. Fisher	do	Aug. 20, 1891			600
Alice B. Fellows	do	Sept. 17, 1891			600
Mary Gorman	do	Aug. 26, 1891			600
Caroline Greene	do	Sept. 16, 1891			600
Lucia Kemper	do	Aug. 26, 1891			600
Anastasia Lawrence	do	do			600
Harriet M. Leonard	do	do			600
Effa Maxon	do	Nov. 5, 1891			600

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. † Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Milwaukee—Continued.					
Blanche Price	Assistant microscopist	Nov. 9, 1891			$600
Amy Rand	do	Sept. 15, 1891			600
Mabel Rockwell	do	Oct. 1, 1891			600
Hattie Schultz	do	Sept. 15, 1891			600
Jane Thomas	do	Aug. 26, 1891			600
Dora Tappan	do	Sept. 15, 1891			600
Henry Smith	Laborer	Sept., 1891	Sept., 1891	$2.00	
Jas. W. Carney	do	do	June, 1892	2.00	
Kate Halligan	Box-cleaner	Nov., 2 days		[1]30.00	
Arthur Ponto	do	Nov., 1891	June, 1892	[1]30.00	
Chas. Elmer	do	Dec., 1891	do	[1]30.00	
Hammond.					
O. L. Boor	Veterinary inspector	May 25, 1891			1,600
John R. Mitchell	do	do	July 25, 1891*		1,600
O. W. Snyder	do	June 15, 1891			1,400
A. A. Winslow	Assistant inspector	June 1, 1891			1,000
Wm. Bartel	Tagger	June 22, 1891			720
J. S. Blackmun	do	do			720
Wm. D. Clark	do	do			720
H. L. Elliott	do	Apr. 25, 1892			720
Jas. L. Gerrish	do	June 22, 1891			720
T. H. Jordan	do	do			720
Oscar Krinbill	do	do			720
S. A. Livingstone	do	do	Apr. 15, 1892		720
Henry Wagner	do	do			720
B. H. Cox	Laborer	Aug., 1891	Nov., 1891	2.00	
M. Hower	do	Aug. 1, 1 day		2.00	
F. R. Gilmon	do	Sept., Feb., Mar., Apr., 51 days.		2.00	
J. H. McCoy	do	Feb., Mar., May, 11 days.		2.00	
F. E. Gero	do	Feb., 1 day		2.00	
Chas. H. Mashino	do	June, 5 days		2.00	
Somerville.					
F. H. Gage	Microscopist	Oct. 5, 1891	Nov. 6, 1891		1,400
John Michels	do	Nov. 25, 1891*			1,800
Frank H. Burleigh	Tagger	Sept. 28, 1891			720
Wm. H. Tozier	do	Dec. 21, 1891			720
Lillian Adams	Assistant microscopist	Sept. 28, 1891			600
Anna C. Brown	do	do			600
Mabel N. Bailey	do	do			600
Cora A. Belcher	do	do			600
Annie F Baldwin	do	Nov. 1, 1891			600
Frances Goddard	do	do	Apr. 4, 1892		600
Caroline F. Howard	do	do	Apr. 30, 1892		600
Addie Hamblen	do	Apr. 18, 1892			600
Mary F. Langdon	do	Sept. 28, 1891			600
Anna T. Lothrop	do	May 12, 1892			600
Alice G. Nelson	do	Sept. 30, 1891			600
Carrie B. Vaughan	do	Oct. 1, 1891			600
Lucille B. Winch	do	Sept. 28, 1891			600
Nebraska City.					
S. Stewart	Veterinary inspector	Jan. 14, 1892*			1,800
Charles Brandt	Tagger	Jan. 25, 1892			720
Mary E. Price	Assistant microscopist	do			600
Dora D. Smith	do	Feb. 3, 1892			600
Rose von Steuben	do	Jan. 25, 1892			600
Gertrude Van Meter	do	do	Feb. 1, 1892		600
Louisa E. Wilson	do	do			600
Charlotte Brandt	Box-cleaner	May, 1892	June, 1892	[1]8.00	

[1] Per month.

List of employés during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

M AT INSPECTION—Continued.

[* Transfer. †Promotion.]

Name.	Capacity.	Date of appointment.	Services ended.	Compensation.	
				Per diem.	Per annum.
Jersey City.					
Julius Huelsen	Veterinary inspector	Mar. 10, 1888			$1,400
R. R. Letts	do	Sept. 14, 1891*			1,200
Geo. B. Rose	Assistant inspector	May 25, 1891			1,000
Mo. Conklin	Tagger	July 1, 1891	July 14, 1891*		720
David R. Hobart	do	do			720
Joseph Locke	do	do			720
J. H. Phelan	do	do	Dec. 1, 1891*		720
Daniel F. Shea	do	do	Nov. 12, 1891		720
Geo. C. Toffey	do	do			720
Peter Verbout, jr	Laborer	July, 1891	June, 1892	$2.00	
James Milvaney	do	Aug., 1891	do	2.00	
Thos. McDermott	do	do	Aug., 1891	2.00	
Phillip Sherry	do	do	Sept., 1891	2.00	
Jno. B. M. Gemmel	do	Sept., 1891	June, 1892	2.00	
Paul J. Winberry	do	do	do	2.00	
Thos. Shea	do	Nov., 1891	do	2.00	
New York.					
W. S. Devoe	Veterinary inspector	Apr. 15, 1891	Sept. 1, 1891*		1,800
R. W. Hickman	do	Apr. 1, 1892*		8.00	
Jas. H. Forster	do	Apr. 15, 1891			1,400
F. H. Gage	do	Dec. 1, 1891			1,400
Gerald E. Griffin	do	Sept. 15, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892		1,400
N. H. Paaren	do	Mar. 4, 1892*		8.00	
W. A. Willard	Clerk	Jan. 15, 1888			1,400
S. J. Allahouse	do	Sept. 7, 1891			900
Benj. B. Mullen	Assistant inspector	June 10, 1890	Nov. 1, 1891*		1,000
Wm. W. Hughes	Tagger	July 1, 1891			720
Do	Foreman	Dec. 1, 1891			1,000
Charles Dietrich	Tagger	Oct. 19, 1891			720
Fred. J. Goebel	do	Sept. 7, 1891			720
Joseph Johnson, jr	do	May 25, 1891			720
Fredk. Metsger	do	July 1, 1891	Aug. 8, 1891		720
Michael Nau	do	do			720
Frank H. Pendleton	do	do			720
Hiram H. Cavannah	Laborer	July, Aug., Sept., 12 days.		2.00	
Peter Cooney	do	July, 2 days.		2.00	
R. J. Pisey	do	July, Aug., Sept., 25 days.		2.00	
Frank Lingsweiler	do	Aug., Sept., 18 days.		2.00	
Geo. Bouden	do	Aug., Sept., 5 days.		2.00	
Ottumwa.					
R. Sears	Veterinary inspector	Feb. 3, 1892*			1,600
James Treneman	Tagger	Feb. 8, 1892			720
Emily H. Cosier	Assistant microscopist	Feb. 15, 1892			600
Marion L. Duke	do	do			600
Flute Ruple	do	do			600
Ada Williams	do	Feb. 11, 1892			600
Vinnie White	do	Feb. 10, 1892			600
Lucy H. Walker	do	do			600
Hester L. Warden	do	May 18, 1892	June 11, 1892		600
Do	do	Feb. 9, 1892	Feb. 13, 1892		600
Amelia Schworm	do	do	do		600
Maggie W. Peters	do	Feb. 8, 1892	do		600
Ella F. Lawrence	do	Feb. 11, 1892	do		600
Bertha Stevens	do	Feb. 9, 1892	do		600
Sylvester M. Carr	Box-cleaner and janitor	Feb. 8, 1892	To June, 1892	[1]20.00	

[1] Per month.

Expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

	Salaries.	Traveling.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.	Total.	No. of animals.	
							Affected.	Exposed.
New York	$49,478.39	$5,199.81	$1,889.13	.....	$205.93	$56,773.26	.....	15
New Jersey	44,892.69	7,301.17	4,562.92	$1,805.50	8,898.95	67,461.23	83	422
Scientific investigations	16,285.14	50.90	13,401.18	.....	.....	29,737.22	.....	.....
Swine diseases	5,915.00	507.13	494.25	.....	.....	6,916.38	.....	.....
Collecting information	10,953.13	2,597.73	1,979.47	.....	.....	15,530.33	.....	.....
Investigation of reported diseases	247.74	392.40	33.70	.....	.....	763.84	.....	.....
Import cattle inspection	8,751.40	1,446.19	51.65	.....	.....	10,249.24	.....	.....
Export cattle and stock yards inspection	107,319.47	13,959.04	7,252.04	.....	.....	128,530.55	.....	.....
Meat inspection	229,394.39	2,263.39	56,793.30	.....	.....	288,451.08	.....	.....
Washington and miscellaneous	35,314.08	2,314.40	2,437.76	.....	.....	40,066.24	.....	.....
Total	508,581.43	36,032.16	88,895.40	1,805.50	9,104.88	644,419.37	83	437

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92.

NEW YORK.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
July 28	James H. Clark		Salaries and expenses, July 1 to 3	$9.78	$6.45			
28	Joseph H. Storm		do	9.78	12.63			
			Total $38.64	19.56	19.08			
Aug. 7	Edward Devoe		Salary, July	151.60				
7	John F. Kilner		do	101.10				
7	Jos. J. Hearne		do	84.20				
7	Leon E. Block		do	84.20				
7	John J. Rabineau		do	84.20				
7	Jos. Hanner, Jr		do	84.20				
7	Frank Hallenbeck		do	84.20				
7	C. S. Voesburgh		do	84.20				
7	Samuel Jarvis		do	84.20				
7	G. L. Cohn		do	84.20				
7	Adolph Bevers		do	84.20				
7	John H. Eadie		do	84.20				
7	W. J. Watt		do	155.00				
7	C. Dirlam		Salary, July (4 days)	20.00				
7	Wm. Gordon		Salary, July	69.75				
7	Charles Burns		do	69.75				
7	O. W. Green		do	69.75				
7	James Connors		do	69.72				
7	Henry Shute		do	69.75				
7	Robert Mott		do	69.75				
7	Jos. H. Loomis		do	69.75				
7	William H. Guischard		do	69.75				
7	Balzar Eichler		do	69.75				
11	A. K. Robertson		Salary and expenses, July	324.00	10.89			
11	Henry Ambler		do	248.00	9.63			
11	N. H. Paaren		do	208.00	11.87			
11	James A. Walrath		do	168.50	45.00			
11	H. S. Vanderhoff		do	134.80	53.96			
11	H. D. Gill		do	134.80	45.00			
11	Roscoe R. Bell		do	134.80	45.00			
11	W. H. Pendry		do	134.80	42.92			
11	Charles H. Perry		do	134.80	39.12			
11	Richard Kay		do	151.60	3.76			
11	P. C. Vandewater		do	84.20	45.04			
11	S. T. Velsor		do	84.20	30.12			
11	Austin Cornwell		do	84.20	30.00			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Aug. 11	E. Valentine		Salary and expenses, July	$84.20	$30.00			
11	J. S. Sargent		do	84.20	30.00			
11	Charles A. Wilcox		do	101.10	2.38			
11	William J. Taylor		do	84.20	10.92			
11	James R. Taylor		do	84.20	8.92			
11	James Smith		do	84.20	8.79			
11	Charles E. Grogan		do	84.20	7.87			
11	Chester H. Bliss		do	84.20	7.14			
11	John Mesick		do	84.20	5.52			
11	J. W. S. Ortiz		do	84.20	2.92			
11	E. H. Flavin		do	84.20	2.82			
11	C. Frank		Janitor			$10.00		
14	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, July	270.00	93.00			
15	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
19	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
19	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, July		20.27	4.79		
19	James C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
22	Sabiston & Murray		Stationery			66.51		
26	Samuel C. Seaman	Kings County	1 head cattle					$2.43
			Total for month..... $6,073.84	5,137.25	642.86	291.80		2.43
Sept. 8	Edward Devoe		Salary, August	151.60				
8	John F. Kilner		do	101.10				
8	J. J. Hearne		do	84.20				
8	L. E. Block		do	84.20				
8	J. J. Rabineau		do	84.20				
8	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	84.20				
8	F. Hallenbeck		do	84.20				
8	C. S. Vosburgh		do	84.20				
8	Samuel Jarvis		do	84.20				
8	G. L. Cohn		do	84.20				
8	Adolph Bevers		do	84.20				
8	John H. Eadie		do	84.20				
8	W. J. Watt		do	155.00				
8	C. Dirlam		do	10.00				
8	Wm. Gordon		do	69.75				
8	Chas. Burns		do	69.75				
8	O. W. Green		do	69.75				
8	James Connors		do	69.75				

8	Henry Shute		do	69.75				
8	Robert Mott		do	69.75				
8	Jos. H. Loomis		do	69.75				
8	Wm. H. Guischard		do	69.75				
8	Balzar Eichler		do	69.75				
9	Henry B. Ambler		Salary and expenses, August	248.00	15.63			
9	James A. Walrath		do	168.50	45.00			
9	H. S. Vanderhoff		do	134.80	51.10			
9	H. D. Gill		do	134.80	45.00			
9	Roscoe R. Bell		do	134.80	45.00			
9	W. H. Pendry		do	134.80	39.92			
9	Chas. H. Perry		do	134.80	34.62			
9	Richard Kay		do	151.60	3.50			
9	P. C. Vandewater		do	84.20	42.60			
9	S. T. Velsor		do	84.20	30.12			
9	E. Valentine		do	84.20	30.00			
9	A. Cornwell		do	84.20	30.00			
9	Wm. J. Taylor		do	84.20	10.52			
9	James Smith		do	84.20	9.04			
9	Charles E. Grogan		do	84.20	8.57			
9	James R. Taylor		do	84.20	7.92			
9	John Mesick		do	84.20	5.32			
9	J. W. S. Ortiz		do	84.20	2.42			
9	E. H. Flavin		do	84.20	2.12			
9	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
9	C. A. Wilcox		Salary and expenses, August	101.10	2.14			
11	Sabiston & Murray		Record book			25.50		
14	J. S Sargent		Salary and expenses, August	84.20	30.00			
14	N. H. Paaren		do	208.00	14.11			
14	C. H. Bliss		do	84.20	8.24			
16	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
16	James C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
21	A. K. Robertson		Salary and expenses, August	312.00	8.66			
21	Do		Expenses, August		21.80	4.55		
21	Sutherland, Innes & Co		Bleaching powder			24.48		
			Total for month..... $5,493.13...	4,845.25	533.35	114.53		
8	W. J. Watt		Salary, September	150.00				
8	C. Dirlam		Salary, September (7 days)	35.00				
8	Wm. Gordon		Salary, September	67.50				
8	Chas. Burns		do	67.50				
8	O. W. Green		do	67.50				
8	James Connars		do	67.50				
8	Henry Shute		do	67.50				
8	Robert Mott		do	67.50				
8	Jos. H. Loomis		do	67.50				
8	Wm. H. Guischard		do	67.50				
8	Balzar Eichler		do	67.50				
5	Edward Devoe		do	146.80				
5	J. F. Kilner		do	97.80				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Oct. 5	J. J. Hearne		Salary, September	$81.60				
5	L. E. Block		....do	81.60				
5	J. J. Rabineau		....do	81.60				
5	Jos. Hanner, jr		....do	81.60				
5	F. Hallenbeck		....do	81.60				
5	C. S. Vosburgh		....do	81.60				
5	Sam'l Jarvis		....do	81.60				
5	G. L. Cohn		....do	81.60				
5	Adolph Bevers		....do	81.60				
5	John H. Eadie		....do	81.60				
8	H. B. Ambler		Salary and expenses, September	240.00	$19.61	$3.60		
8	W. H. Pendry		....do	130.40	45.47			
8	Roscoe R. Bell		....do	130.40	45.00			
8	P. C. Vandewater		....do	81.60	42.70			
8	J. S. Sargent		....do	81.60	30.00			
8	E. Valentine		....do	81.60	80.00			
8	A. Cornwell		....do	81.60	80.00			
8	C. A. Wilcox		....do	97.80	1.07			
8	Wm. J. Taylor		....do	81.60	10.52			
8	C. E. Grogan		....do	81.60	9.17			
8	Jas. Smith		....do	81.60	9.00			
8	C. H. Bliss		....do	81.60	5.58			
8	John Mesick		....do	81.60	5.32			
8	E. H. Flavin		....do	81.60	2.72			
8	J. W. S. Ortis		....do	81.60	2.67			
8	Jas. R. Taylor		....do	81.60	2.52			
8	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
8	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
8	Jas. C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
9	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			37.70		
9	S. T. Velsor		Salary and expenses, September	81.60	26.12			
9	H. D. Gill		....do	130.40	45.00			
9	N. H. Paaren		....do	208.00	13.22			
12	J. A. Walrath		Salary and expenses, September 1 to 6	32.61	9.00			
12	A. K. Robertson		Salary and expenses, September	312.00	8.20			
12	H. S. Vanderhoff		Salary and expenses, September 1 to 6	26.09	9.42			
12	Richard Kay		....do	29.35	.90			
12	Chas. H. Perry		....do	26.09	6.00			
16	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, September		19.50	7.12		
16	Alfred D Beeken		Stationery			.30		

28	W. Judson Smith		Salary for September 1 to 25	150.00				
28	do		Salary and expenses, August	260.00	14.25			
			Total for month $5,263.42	4,687.04	437.96	138.42		
Nov. 6	Edward Devoe		Salary, October	151.60				
6	J. F. Kilner		do	101.10				
6	J. J. Hearne		do	84.20				
6	L. E. Block		do	84.20				
6	J. J. Rabineau		do	84.20				
6	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	84.20				
6	F. Hallenbeck		do	84.20				
6	C. S. Vosburgh		do	84.20				
6	Samuel Jarvis		do	84.20				
6	G. L. Cohn		do	84.20				
6	Adolph Bevers		do	84.20				
6	J. H. Eadie		do	84.20				
6	O. W. Green		do	69.75				
6	C. Dirlam		Salary, October (1 day)	5.00				
6	Wm. Gordon		Salary, October	69.75				
6	Charles Burns		do	69.75				
6	James Connors		do	69.75				
6	Henry Shute		do	69.75				
6	Robt. Mott		do	69.75				
6	Jos. H. Loomis		do	69.75				
6	Wm. H. Guischard		do	69.75				
6	Balzar Eichler		do	69.75				
9	N. H. Paaren		Salary and expenses, October	216.00	15.67			
9	C. H. Bliss		do	84.20	7.14			
9	C. A. Wilcox		do	101.10	1.77			
9	H. B. Ambler		do	248.00	13.49	7.95		
9	H. D. Gill		do	134.80	45.00			
9	R. R. Bell		do	134.80	45.00			
12	E. H. Flavin		do	84.20	2.82			
12	J. W. S. Ortis		do	84.20	3.92			
12	Jas. R. Taylor		do	84.20	4.32			
12	John Mesick		do	84.20	5.52			
12	Wm. J. Taylor		do	84.20	10.92			
12	Jas. Smith		do	84.20	11.04			
12	C. E. Grogan		do	84.20	9.42			
12	E. Valentine		do	84.20	30.00			
12	J. S. Sargent		do	84.20	30.00			
12	S. T. Velzor		do	84.20	30.12			
12	A. Cornwell		do	84.20	30.00			
12	P. C. Vandewater		do	84.20	44.92			
12	W. J. Watt		do	155.00	25.62			
12	Jas. C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
12	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
12	Canda & Kane		Lime			26.25		
12	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
13	H. Baumgarten		9,000 tags			144.00		
18	Thomas F. Taylor		Coal			16.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Nov. 18	Bogardus, Ellably & Ellsworth		Hog rings, etc			$23.38		
18	W. H. Pendry		Salary and expenses, October	$134.80	$43.92			
18	A. K. Robertson		do	324.00	7.80			
20	do		Expenses, October			13.35		
20	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, October 8 to 31	210.00	89.50			
21	Nassau Gas-Light Co		Gas			2.25		
			Total for month.....$5,282.14	4,480.55	507.91	293.68		
Dec. 5	O. W. Green		Salary, November	67.50				
5	C. Dirlam		Salary, November (5 days)	25.00				
5	Wm. Gordon		Salary, November	67.50				
5	Chas. Burns		do	67.50				
5	James Connors		do	67.50				
5	Henry Shute		do	67.50				
5	Robert Mott		do	67.50				
5	Jos. H. Loomis		do	67.50				
5	Wm. H. Guischard		do	67.50				
5	Balzar Eichler		do	67.50				
5	Edward Devoe		do	146.80				
5	J. F. Kilner		do	97.80				
5	J. J. Hearne		do	81.60				
5	L. E. Block		do	81.60				
5	J. J. Rabineau		do	81.60				
5	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	81.60				
5	F. Hallenbeck		do	81.60				
5	C. S. Vosburgh		do	81.60				
5	Sam'l Jarvis		do	81.60				
5	G. L. Cohn		do	81.60				
5	Adolph Beavers		do	81.60				
5	J. H. Edie		do	81.60				
5	Robt. S. Forbes		Expenses November 28 to December 3		35.75			
10	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses November 1 to 18, 22 to 30.	170.00	71.31			
10	James C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
10	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
10	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
10	J. W. S. Ortis		Salary and expenses, November	81.60	2.52			
10	E. H. Flavin		do	81.60	2.62			
10	John Mesick		do	81.60	4.72			
10	Jas. R. Taylor		do	81.60	5.12			

10	C. H. Bliss		do	$1.60	$6.62				
10	C. E. Grogan		do	1.60	8.52				
10	B. B. Mullen		do	1.60	9.72				
10	James Smith		do	1.60	9.79				
10	Wm. J. Taylor		do	1.60	10.12				
10	Chas. A. Wilcox		do	97.80	1.57				
10	J. S. Sargent		do	1.60	30.00				
10	E. Valentine		do	1.60	30.00				
10	A. Cornwell		do	1.60	30.00				
10	S. T. Velsor		do	1.60	30.12				
10	P. C. Vandewater		do	1.60	43.44				
10	W. J. Watt		do	150.00	23.37				
10	R. R. Bell		do	130.40	45.00				
10	W. H. Pendry		do	130.40	46.52				
10	H. D. Gill		do	130.40	46.62				
10	N. H. Paaren		do	192.00	11.82				
10	H. B. Ambler		do	240.00	12.48	3.45			
10	A. K. Robertson		do	300.00	27.03				
12	do		Expenses, November			3.85			
12	C. A. Forshew		Record book			25.00			
12	Thomas McGee	Kings County	11 head cattle						$159.50
15	Theodore W. Doht	Queens County	1 head cattle						15.00
26	J. J. Rabineau		Salary, December 1 to 2	5.43					
26	Adolph Bevers		do	5.43					
26	A. Cornwell		Salary and expenses, December 1 to 2	5.43	1.93				
26	E. Valentine		do	5.43	1.93				
26	P. C. Vandewater		do	5.43	3.53				
26	S. T. Velsor		do	5.43	4.12				
26	J. F. Kilner		Salary, December 1 to 5	16.30					
26	Phœbe E. Leverich	Kings County	1 head cattle						14.00
			Total for month, $5,262.47	4,425.38	556.29	92.30			188.50
1892.									
Jan. 7	O. W. Green		Salary, December	69.75					
7	C. Dirlam		Salary (3 days)	10.00					
7	Wm. Gordon		Salary, December	69.75					
7	Charles Burns		do	69.75					
7	James Connors		do	69.75					
7	Henry Shute		do	69.75					
7	Robt. Mott		do	69.75					
7	Jos. H. Loomis		do	69.75					
7	Wm. H. Guischard		do	69.75					
7	Balzar Eichler		do	69.75					
7	Edward Devoe		do	151.60					
7	Leon E. Block		do	84.20					
7	J. J. Hearne		do	84.20					
7	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	84.20					
7	F. Hallenbeck		do	84.20					
7	C. S. Vosburgh		do	84.20					
7	Samuel Jarvis		do	84.20					
7	G. L. Cohn		do	84.20					
7	J. H. Eadie		do	84.20					

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
Jan. 7	Chas. H. Austin		Salary, 7 to 31	$67.93				
11	C. Frank		Janitor			$10.00		
11	Louis G. Lindemann		Setting doors			2.00		
11	Nassau Gas Light Co.		Gas			2.38		
11	James C. Brower		Storage			5.00		
11	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone			40.35		
11	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
11	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, December	84.20	$2.27			
11	Jas. R. Taylor		do	84.20	5.52			
11	John Mesick		do	84.20	5.52			
11	E. H. Flavin		do	84.20	6.57			
11	C. H. Bliss		do	84.20	7.14			
11	C. E. Grogan		do	84.20	9.52			
11	Wm. J. Taylor		do	84.20	10.92			
11	B. B. Mullen		do	84.20	11.27			
11	James Smith		do	84.20	11.59			
11	Chas. A. Wilcox		do	101.10	2.92			
11	J. S. Sargent		do	84.20	30.00			
11	H. D. Gill		do	134.80	45.00			
11	W. H. Pendry		do	134.80	43.62			
11	W. J. Watt		do	155.00	28.77			
11	N. H. Paaren		do	208.00	23.17			
11	H. B. Ambler		do	240.00	11.89	.60		
11	A. K. Robertson		do	324.00	30.32			
18	do		Expenses, December			5.75		
18	Sabiston & Murray		Stationary			71.94		
19	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, December	270.00	105.62			
20	James McAllister		Lighterage			30.00		
			Total for month $4.545.23	3,940.58	391.63	213.02		
Feb. 4	O. W. Green		Salary, January	69.75				
4	C. Dirlam		Salary, January (1 day)	5.00				
4	Wm. Gordon		Salary, January	69.75				
4	Charles Burns		do	69.75				
4	James Conners		do	69.75				
4	Henry Shute		do	69.75				
4	Robt. Mott		do	69.75				
4	Jos. H. Loomis		do	69.75				
4	Wm. H. Guischard		do	69.75				
				80.98				

	4	Balsar Eichler		do	69.75				
	4	Edward Devoe		do	153.80				
	4	L. E. Block		do	85.20				
	4	J. J. Hearne		do	85.20				
	4	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	85.20				
	4	F. Hallenbeck		do	85.20				
	4	C. S. Vosburgh		do	85.20				
	4	Samuel Jarvis		do	85.20				
	4	G. L. Cohn		do	85.20				
	4	Wm. J. Taylor		do	85.20				
	4	John H. Eadie		do	85.20				
	4	Chas. H. Austin		do	85.20				
	6	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, January			1.80		
	6	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, January	85.20	8.02			
	6	John Mesick		do	85.20	5.32			
	6	C. H. Bliss		do	85.20	6.88			
	6	C. E. Grogan		do	85.20	8.92			
	6	James Smith		do	85.20	11.34			
	6	Chas. A. Wilcox		do	102.20	1.12			
	6	J. S. Sargent		do	85.20	30.00			
	6	W. H. Pendry		do	136.30	42.57			
	6	W. J. Watt		do	155.00	30.72			
	6	N. H. Paaren		do	200.00	11.82			
	6	H. B. Ambler		do	248.00	13.60			
	6	A. K. Robertson		do	312.00	29.46			
	10	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, January (22d)	220.00	80.37			
	13	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			5.00		
	13	G. W. Gregory		Coal			5.50		
	13	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
	13	Thomas F. Taylor		Fuel			18.63		
	13	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
	13	Jas. R. Taylor		Salary and expenses, January	85.20	4.12			
	13	E. H. Flavin		do	85.20	5.32			
	13	B. B. Mullen		do	85.20	11.92			
	13	H. D. Gill		do	136.30	45.00			
	19	Barney Goldman		Repairs			2.50		
				Total for month, $4,344.58	3,914.65	341.50	88.43		
Mar.	4	O. W. Green		Salary, February	65.25				
	4	Wm. Gordon		do	65.25				
	4	Charles Burns		do	65.25				
	4	James Connors		do	65.25				
	4	Henry Shute		do	65.25				
	4	Robt. Mott		do	65.25				
	4	Jos. H. Loomis		do	65.25				
	4	Wm. H. Guischard		do	65.25				
	4	B. Eichler		do	65.25				
	4	C. Dirlam		Salary, February (1 day)	5.00				
	4	Edward Devoe		Salary, February	143.40				
	4	L. E. Block		do	79.60				
	4	J. J. Hearne		do	79.60				

Expended from the appropriation for the pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
Mar. 4	Jos. Hanner, jr.		Salary, February	$79.60				
4	F. Hallenbeck		do	79.60				
4	C. S. Vosburgh		do	79.60				
4	Saml. Jervis		do	79.60				
4	G. L. Cohn		do	79.60				
4	Jas. R. Taylor		do	79.60				
4	John H. Eadie		do	79.60				
4	Chas. H. Austin		do	79.60				
8	W. C. Gleason		Rubber packings			$4.00		
8	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
8	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, February	79.60	$2.67			
8	E. H. Flavin		do	79.60	4.92			
8	John Mesick		do	79.60	5.12			
8	Wm. J. Taylor		do	79.60	5.12			
8	C. H. Bliss		do	79.60	6.62			
8	C. E. Grogan		do	79.60	8.77			
8	James Smith		do	79.60	10.78			
8	B. B. Mullen		do	79.60	13.42			
8	Chas. A. Wilcox		do	95.60	2.07			
8	J. S. Sargent		do	79.60	30.00			
8	W. H. Pendry		do	127.40	42.47			
8	H. D. Gill		do	127.40	45.00			
8	W. J. Watt		do	145.00	27.57			
8	N. H. Paaren		do	192.00	11.47			
8	H. B. Ambler		do	232.00	13.35	.60		
12	W. Judson Smith		do	250.00	97.12			
12	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			5.00		
12	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
12	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, February			2.10		
12	do		Salary and expenses, February	300.00	49.46			
16	H. Baumgarten		5,000 tags			80.00		
18	C. A. Forshew		Tag book			25.00		
22	Chas. H. S. Hartman	Queens County	One head cattle					$15.00
			Total for month $4,280.08	3,717.45	375.93	171.70		15.00
Apr. 5	O. W. Green		Salary, March	69.75				
5	Wm. Gordon		do	69.75				
5	Charles Burns		do	69.75				
5	James Connors		do	69.75				
5	Henry Shute		do	69.75				

5	Edward Devoe		do	85.20				
5	Leon E. Block		do	85.20				
5	Jos. J. Hearne		do	85.20				
5	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	85.20				
5	G. L. Cohn		do	85.20				
5	Jas. R. Taylor		do	85.20				
5	John H. Eadie		do	85.20				
5	Chas. H. Austin		do	85.20				
5	Chas. A. Wilcox		Salary and expenses, March	102.20	2.12			
11	Nassau Gas Light Co		Gas			3.00		
11	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			5.00		
11	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
11	N. H. Paaren		Salary and expenses, March 1 to 3	24.00	1.50			
11	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			41.20		
11	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
11	C. S. Vosburgh		Salary and expenses, March	85.20	1.62			
11	F. Hallenbeck		do	85.20	3.09			
11	Saml. Jarvis		do	85.20	4.97			
11	John Mesick		do	85.20	5.52			
11	J. W. S. Ortiz		do	85.20	5.97			
11	Wm. J. Taylor		do	85.20	5.52			
11	E. H. Flavin		do	85.20	6.04			
11	Chester H. Bliss		do	85.20	7.14			
11	C. E. Grogan		do	85.20	9.32			
11	James Smith		do	85.20	12.74			
11	B. B. Mullen		do	85.20	15.97			
11	J. S. Sargent		do	85.20	30.00			
11	H. D. Gill		do	136.30	45.00			
11	W. J. Watt		do	155.00	26.42			
11	W. H. Pendry		do	136.30	47.71			
11	Henry B. Ambler		do	248.00	14.24			
13	W. Judson Smith		do	270.00	93.00			
15	A. K. Robertson		do	324.00	33.12			
18	do		Expenses, March			3.30		
25	H. D. Gill		Salary and expenses, April 1 to 15	65.93	22.50			
			Total for month $4,362.50	3,861.58	393.51	107.50		
May 9	O. W. Green		Salary, April	67.50				
9	Wm. Gordon		do	67.50				
9	James Connors		do	67.50				
9	Henry Shute		do	67.50				
9	Robert Mott		do	67.50				
9	Jos. H. Loomis		do	67.50				
9	W. H. Guischard		do	67.50				
9	Balzar Eichler		do	67.50				
9	Charles Burns		do	36.00				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
May 9	C. Dirlam		Salary, April	$10.00				
9	Edward Devoe		....do	148.30				
9	L. E. Block		....do	82.40				
9	Jos. J. Hearne		....do	82.40				
9	Jos. Hanner, jr		....do	82.40				
9	G. L. Cohn		....do	82.40				
9	Jas. R. Taylor		....do	82.40				
9	J. H. Eadie		....do	82.40				
9	Chas. H. Austin		....do	82.40				
10	Claude D. Morris		Salary and expenses, April 18 to 30	50.00	$1.12			
10	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, April	82.40	3.82			
10	John Mesick		....do	82.40	5.32			
10	Wm. J. Taylor		....do	82.40	5.32			
10	Samuel Jarvis		....do	82.40	6.12			
10	C. S. Vosburgh		....do	82.40	6.42			
10	C. H. Bliss		....do	82.40	6.88			
10	E. H. Flavin		....do	82.40	7.51			
10	F. Hallenbeck		....do	82.40	7.68			
10	Charles E. Grogan		....do	82.40	9.17			
10	James Smith		....do	82.40	12.49			
10	Benjamin B. Mullen		....do	82.40	15.72			
10	J. S. Sargent		....do	82.40	30.00			
10	W. J. Watt		....do	150.00	20.82			
10	W. H. Pendry		....do	131.90	44.62			
10	H. B. Ambler		....do	240.00	13.45			
10	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			$5.00		
10	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
10	Edward T. Jenkins		Office rent			45.00		
14	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, April	260.00	90.00			
18	Sabiston & Murray		Stationery			15.60		
18	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, April			1.85		
18	....do		Salary and expenses, April	336.00	45.12			
			Total for month....$3,876.83	3,467.80	331.58	77.45		
June 7	O. W. Green		Salary, May	69.75				
7	Wm. Gordon		....do	69.75				
7	James Connors		....do	69.75				
7	Henry Shute		....do	69.75				
7	Robt. Mott		....do	69.75				
7	Jos. H. Loomis		....do	69.75				

7	Wm. H. Guischard		do	69.75				
7	Balzar Eichler		do	69.75				
7	C. Dirlam		do	15.00				
7	Edward Devoe		do	153.40				
7	L. E. Block		do	85.20				
7	J. J. Hearne		do	85.20				
7	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	85.20				
7	G. L. Cohn		do	85.20				
7	Jas. R. Taylor		do	85.20				
7	Chas. H. Austin		do	85.20				
13	Jos. A. Rogardus		Hog rings			3.00		
13	S. L. Hunt		Stove work			3.00		
13	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			5.00		
13	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
13	E. T. Jenkins		Rent			45.00		
13	J. W. S. Ortis		Salary and expenses, May	85.20	4.27			
13	John Mesick		do	85.20	5.32			
13	Wm. J. Taylor		do	85.20	5.32			
13	C. S. Vosburgh		do	85.20	6.32			
13	E. H. Flavin		do	85.20	7.73			
13	J. H. Eadie		do	85.20	7.92			
13	Chas. E. Grogan		do	85.20	8.77			
13	F. Hallenbeck		do	85.20	8.96			
13	Jas. Smith		do	85.20	11.57			
13	C. A. Forshew		Stationery			103.25		
13	J. S. Sargent		Salary and expenses, May	85.20	30.00			
13	Claude D. Morris		do	119.20	5.32			
13	W. J. Watt		do	155.00	20.57			
13	H. B. Ambler		do	248.00	13.13			
16	C. H. Bliss		do	85.20	6.88			
16	B. B. Mullen		do	85.20	16.77			
16	W. Judson Smith		do	260.00	93.00			
18	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, May			2.70		
21	Saml. Jarvis		Salary and expenses, May	85.20	6.72			
21	W. H. Pendry		do	136.20	46.37			
21	A. K. Robertson		do	312.00	37.63			
			Total for month.....$4,090.11	3,575.60	342.56	171.95		
July 9	O. W. Green		Salary, June	67.50				
9	Wm. Gordon		do	67.50				
9	James Connors		do	67.50				
9	Henry Shute		do	67.50				
9	Robt. Mott		do	67.50				
9	Jos. H. Loomis		do	67.50				
9	W. H. Guischard		do	67.50				
9	C. Dirlam		do	10.00				
9	Edward Devoe		do	148.30				
9	L. E. Block		do	82.40				
9	J. J. Hearne		do	82.40				
9	Jos. Hanner, jr		do	82.40				
9	G. L. Cohn		do	82.40				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
July 9	Jas. R. Taylor		Salary, June	$82.40				
9	Chas. H. Austin		....do	82.40				
12	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			$5.00		
12	C. A. Forshew		Stationery			7.42		
12	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
12	Edward T. Jenkins		Rent			45.00		
12	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, June	82.40	$3.52			
12	Wm. J. Taylor		....do	82.40	5.32			
12	John Mesick		....do	82.40	5.32			
12	Sam'l Jarvis		....do	82.40	6.22			
12	C. S. Vosburgh		....do	82.40	6.72			
12	C. H. Bliss		....do	82.40	6.88			
12	J. H. Eadie		....do	82.40	7.92			
12	E. H. Flavin		....do	82.40	8.72			
12	Chas. E. Grogan		....do	82.40	9.57			
12	F. Hallenbeck		....do	82.40	9.57			
12	James Smith		....do	82.40	12.23			
12	B. B. Mullen		....do	82.40	16.02			
12	J. S. Sargent		....do	82.40	30.00			
12	Claude D. Morris		....do	115.40	5.32			
12	W. J. Watt		....do	150.00	20.32			
12	W. H. Pendry		....do	131.90	43.17			
12	H. B. Ambler		....do	240.00	13.71			
23	Sabiston & Murray		Stationery			6.25		
23	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			42.30		
23	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, June			8.88		
23	....do		Salary and expenses, June	312.00	25.12			
26	W. Judson Smith		....do	260.00	90.00			
			Total for month $3,851.20	3,405.70	325.65	119.85		
Sept. 28.	Jos. A. Bogardus		Hog rings			9.00		
			Total $56,773.26	49,478.39	5,199.81	1,889.13		$205.93

1891.								
July 25	A. Bucher	Essex County	4 head cattle				$110.00	
25	do	do	6 head cattle					$240.00
25	E. Wohlgemuth	do	1 head cattle					20.00
			Total for month $370.00				110.00	260.00
Aug. 11	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, July (26 days)	$58.50				
11	Geo. Fick		Salary, July (7 days)	35.00				
11	John W. Cook		do	15.75				
11	Jos. Leonard		do	15.75				
11	Fred. Bluem, jr		do	15.75				
11	C. Kobel		do	15.75				
11	Chas. Keefe		do	15.75				
11	Spencer Conk		do	15.75				
11	L. F. Weldon		Salary, July (12 days)	27.00				
13	Werner Runge		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	$55.55			
13	R. R. Letts		do	101.10	48.85			
13	Thomas Crozer		do	84.20	31.90			
13	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	31.90			
13	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	30.05			
13	Floy McEwen		Salary, July	84.20				
13	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20				
13	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			$50.00		
13	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
13	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	W. W. Curry		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	51.65			
14	H. W. Roland		do	117.90	49.00			
14	Melvin Doremus		do	84.20	39.70			
14	B. S. Watson		do	84.20	35.40			
14	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	34.65			
14	John Briggs		do	84.20	8.55			
14	James Cassey		do	84.20	5.45			
14	Simon Kelley		do	84.20	23.60			
14	Wing & Evans		Bleaching powder			25.78		
14	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co.		Lime			6.72		
17	Frank Stafford	Essex County	6 head cattle					138.00
17	do	do	3 head cattle				68.00	
17	M. Abrahamowitz	do	5 head cattle					116.00
17	Abraham Bleiweas	do	4 head cattle					88.00
17	Elias Eliz	do	2 head cattle					54.00
17	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, July	168.50	56.30	4.87		
17	Leopold Meyer	Essex County	10 head cattle					248.50
21	Chas. Schuster	do	do					250.00
21	Anton Schreiber	do	8 head cattle					206.00
21	Joseph Kroehl	do	5 head cattle					150.00
21	Joe Waberski	do	do					134.00
21	Mary Bauer	do	4 head cattle					98.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
July 9	Jas. R. Taylor		Salary, June	$82.40				
9	Chas. H. Austin		do	82.40				
12	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			$5.00		
12	C. A. Forshew		Stationery			7.42		
12	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
12	Edward T. Jenkins		Rent			45.00		
12	J. W. S. Ortis		Salary and expenses, June	82.40	$3.52			
12	Wm. J. Taylor		do	82.40	5.32			
12	John Mesick		do	82.40	5.32			
12	Sam'l Jarvis		do	82.40	6.22			
12	C. S. Vosburgh		do	82.40	6.72			
12	C. H. Bliss		do	82.40	6.88			
12	J. H. Eadie		do	82.40	7.92			
12	E. H. Flavin		do	82.40	8.72			
12	Chas. E. Grogan		do	82.40	9.57			
12	F. Hallenbeck		do	82.40	9.57			
12	James Smith		do	82.40	12.23			
12	B. B. Mullen		do	82.40	16.02			
12	J. S. Sargent		do	82.40	30.00			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Aug. 21	Ellen Sprangenberg	Hudson county	1 head cattle					$34.00
21	do	do	3 head cattle				$40.00	
20	N. Kahn	do	2 head cattle					61.00
21	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, July 15 to 31	$46.20	$6.55			
26	Martin Gibbons	Hudson County	10 head cattle					305.00
26	P. F. Byrnes	do	5 head cattle					135.00
26	Mary Cummings	do	4 head cattle					91.00
26	Mary Slamon	do	1 head cattle					29.00
26	Mrs. John Berry	do	do					29.00
26	Mrs. C. Brose	Essex County	5 head cattle					140.00
26	Joseph Daviet	do	4 head cattle					122.00
26	Herman Schwars	do	3 head cattle					84.00
26	John Jordan	do	2 head cattle					66.00
26	Henry Knapp	do	1 head cattle					28.00
28	Fred. Grassle	do	3 head cattle					79.00
28	Mrs. J. Wals	do	1 head cattle					31.00
28	Rosa Meier	do	do					30.00
28	Henry Scholl	do	do					25.50
28	H. Levy	do	do					23.00
			Total for month $5,305.07	1,810.70	508.50	$97.87	108.00	2,785.00
Sept. 11	H. W. Rowland		Salary and expenses, August	117.90	53.00			
11	Werner Runge		do	117.90	51.80			
11	W. W. Curry		do	117.90	45.00			
11	R. R. Letts		do	101.10	48.25			
11	Melvin Doremus		do	84.20	50.60			
11	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	38.50			
11	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	34.65			
11	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	34.10			
11	Thos. Crozer		do	84.20	31.90			
11	James Cassey		do	84.20	23.75			
11	Simon Kelly		do	84.20	23.65			
11	Mo. Conklin		do	84.20	21.35			
11	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20	4.25			
11	John Briggs		do	84.20	3.50			
11	Floy McEwen		Salary, August	84.20				
11	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			50.00		
11	Edward H. Reitold		Kettles, etc			12.35		
11	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
11	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	Geo. Fick		Salary, August	130.00				

	Spencer Cook		do	58.50				
14	L. F. Weldon		do	58.50				
14	Wm. Holcomb		do					
14	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
16	Herman Fischer	Hudson County	5 head cattle				100.00	
16	do	do	3 head cattle					105.00
16	A. Bisheff	do	1 head cattle					35.00
16	Charles Koegel	do	do					30.00
16	Thomas Gusner	Essex County	2 head cattle					40.00
16	do	do	1 head cattle				5.00	
19	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company.		Lime			89.20		
25	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, August	168.50	58.55	20.25		
			Total for month.....$3,241.15	2,110.50	522.85	292.80	105.00	210.00
Oct. 1	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			9.20		
1	do		do			11.05		
5	H. Feinberg	Hudson County	63 head cattle					1,474.95
5	do	do	26 head cattle				615.00	
5	Frank Kuns	do	1 head cattle				15.00	
7	Geo. Fick		Salary, September (25 days)	125.00				
7	John W. Cook		do	56.25				
7	Joe Leonard		do	56.25				
7	Fred. Bluem, jr		Salary, September (3 days)	6.75				
7	C. Kobel		Salary, September (25 days)	56.25				
7	Charles Keefe		do	56.25				
7	Spencer Cook		do	56.25				
7	L. F. Weldon		Salary, September 24 days)	54.00				
7	John C. Tranchand		Salary, September (14 days)	31.50				
7	Wm. Woodbridge		Salary, September (13 days)	29.25				
7	D. J. Harper		Salary, September (8 days)	18.00				
7	Chris. Iles		Salary, September (14 days)	31.50				
7	Edward Gately		Salary, September (2 days)	4.50				
7	Joseph O'Brien		do	4.50				
7	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, September (25 days)	56.25				
7	W. W. Curry		Salary and expenses, September	114.20	45.00			
7	W. L. Ferguson		Salary for September	81.60				
7	Floy McEwen		do	81.60				
7	Simon Kelly		do	81.60				
7	John Briggs		do	81.60				
7	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
7	Jos. Corbet		Janitor			5.00		
9	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, September	168.00	62.45			
9	Werner Runge		do	114.20	65.10			
9	H. W. Roland		do	114.20	51.75			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Oct. 9	Thos. Crozer		Salary and expenses, September	$81.60	$37.95			
9	I. C. Kilburn		do	81.60	30.30			
9	M. Doremus		do	81.60	29.55			
9	R. H. Moore		do	81.60	21.40			
9	Mo. Conklin		do	81.60	6.05			
9	James Cassey		do	81.60	4.55			
9	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			$50.00		
6	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co.		Lime			38.08		
9	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			10.42		
10	W. H. Cooper		Salary and expenses, September 15 to 30	60.87	60.11			
10	R. R. Letts		Salary and expenses, September 1 to 14	45.65	16.15			
12	J. A. Walrath		Salary and expenses, September 7 to 30	130.43	96.00			
12	H. S Vanderhoff		do	104.35	93.50			
12	Fredk. Bluem		Salary and expenses, September	81.60	9.00			
12	John Bingham		Stationery			139.55		
13	W. S. Devoe		Salary and expenses, September	208.00	114.45			
13	do		Expenses, September			7.65		
13	Doan and Pilson		Stationery			4.60		
13	J. H. Phelan		Salary and expenses, September 15 to 30	31.30	2.65			
14	Bogardus, Ellaby, and Ellsworth.		Hog rings, etc			18.00		
14	James McDermott	Essex County	1 head cattle					$40.00
14	do	do	3 head cattle				$60.00	
14	James Haley	do	1 head cattle				25.00	
14	D. Baldwin	do	do					20.00
14	J. F. Brane	Hudson County	do				15.00	
14	Mrs. B. Costello	Essex County	do					15.00
14	M. Friess	Hudson County	do					25.00
16	Chas. H. Perry		Salary and expenses, September 7 to 30	104.35	87.25			
24	Richd. Kay		do	117.39	50.25			
28	Martin Gibbons	Hudson County	1 head cattle					20.00
28	Wm. H. Campbell	Middlesex County	do					15.00
			Total for month.....$6,361.00	2,848.04	873.46	299.55	730.00	1,609.95
Nov. 3	Perkins, Goodwin & Co		Bleaching powder			18.07		
6	Geo. Fick		Salary, October	135.00				
6	J. W. Cook		do	60.75				
6	Joe Leonard		do	60.75				
6	C. Kobel		do	60.75				

6	John Briggs		Salary, October	84.20				
6	Edward Gately		Salary, October (11 days)	24.75				
6	John H. Vere		Salary, October (20 days)	45.00				
6	John Anderson		Salary, October (17 days)	38.25				
6	Chris. Iles		Salary, October	60.75				
6	Spencer Conk		do	60.75				
6	Philipp Ebert		Salary, October (20 days)	45.00				
6	Henry F. Crawford		Salary, October (21 days)	47.25				
6	U. Canfield		Salary, October (16 days)	36.00				
6	John O'Keefe		Salary, October (6 days)	13.50				
6	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, October	60.75				
6	Jos. O'Brien		Salary, October (24 days)	54.00				
13	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
14	Geo. B. Eaton		Salary, October 8 to 31	58.70				
14	Thos. Pearson		do	58.70				
14	Floy McEwen		Salary, October	84.20				
14	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20				
14	Simon Kelly		do	84.20				
14	Jas. Cassey		Salary and expenses, October	84.20	2.95			
14	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	12.20			
14	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	23.00			
14	Mo. Conklin		do	84.20	24.28			
14	M. Doremus		do	84.20	28.55			
14	Thos. Crozer		do	84.20	41.20			
14	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	43.85			
14	J. H. Phelan		do	60.60	69.25			
14	H. W Rowland		do	117.90	45.00			
14	W. W. Curry		do	117.90	45.00			
14	Rich'd Kay		do	151.60	15.55			
14	W. Runge		do	117.90	53.70			
14	W. H. Cooper		do	117.90	60.30			
14	C. H. Perry		do	134.80	54.25			
14	H. S. Vanderhoff		do	134.80	62.75			
14	J. W. Hawk		do	168.50	63.10			
14	J. A. Walrath		do	168.50	64.05			
14	W. S. Devoe		do	216.00	54.90			
14	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
14	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
14	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			21.45		
14	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			50.00		
18	John Bingham		Stationery			37.40		
18	B. Stern	Essex County	1 head cattle				15.00	
18	do	do	do					15.00
18	do	do	do					28.75

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891								
Nov. 18	Robert Schmon	Essex County	1 head cattle					$28.75
18	....do	....do	2 head cattle				$70.00	
18	George Bower	....do	1 head cattle					40.00
18	Henry Knapp	....do	11 head cattle					262.00
18	Jacob Lewald	Hudson County	1 head cattle					20.00
18	Mary Cummings	....do	....do					35.00
18	Louisa Alber	....do	2 head cattle					55.00
18	H. Stockfish	....do	11 head cattle					228.00
20	Maria Kück	....do	1 head cattle					15.00
20	Max Smith	....do	....do					25.00
23	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, October		$5.10	$13.60		
30	Doan & Pilson		Stationery			4.50		
30	Hermann Fischer	Hudson County	Destruction of stable			40.00		
			Total for month $5,662.83	$3,679.50	768.98	376.85	85.00	752.50
Dec. 9	H. S. Vanderhoff		Salary and expenses, November 1 to 15	65.20	22.50			
9	Geo. Fick		Salary for November (22 days)	110.00				
9	John W. Cook		Salary for November (19 days)	42.75				
9	Joe Leonard		....do	42.75				
9	C. Koble		....do	42.75				
9	Chas. Keefe		Salary for November (17 days)	38.25				
9	J. C. Tranchand		Salary for November (16 days)	36.00				
9	Wm. Woodbridge		....do	36.00				
9	D. J. Harper		Salary for November (19 days)	42.75				
9	Chris. Iles		Salary, November (4 days)	9.00				
9	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	C. W. Sundmacher		Salary, November (17 days)	38.25				
9	L. F. Weldon		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	John H. Vere		....do	51.75				
9	Spencer Conk		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	Philipp Ebert		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	U. Canfield		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	John Anderson		Salary, November (25 days)	56.25				
9	John O'Keefe		....do	56.25				
9	H. F. Crawford		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	John J. Erwin		Salary, November (1 day)	2.25				
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, November	97.80				
9	W. L. Ferguson		....do	81.60				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		....do	73.40				
9	Thos. Pearson		....do	73.40				

11	Simon Kelly		Salary and expenses, November	81.60	3.25			
11	James Cassey		do	81.60	3.37			
11	Mo. Conklin		do	81.60	4.85			
11	Fred'k Bluem		do	81.60	6.25			
11	J. H. Phelan		do	58.80	30.25			
11	M. Doremus		do	81.60	22.85			
11	Thos. Croser		do	81.60	25.85			
11	Richard Kay		do	146.80	5.25			
11	W. W. Curry		do	114.20	45.00			
11	H. W. Rowland		do	114.20	45.00			
11	W. H. Cooper		do	114.20	47.80			
11	W. Runge		do	114.20	47.35			
11	J. W. Hawk		do	163.00	45.00	5.00		
11	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, November			5.02		
11	do		Salary and expenses, November	208.00	68.91	.20		
12	Jas. A. Walrath		do	163.00	59.42			
16	J. Levy	Essex County	2 head cattle					38.00
16	Chas. H. Perry		Salary and expenses, November	130.40	34.75			
16	August Kaufhold	Essex County	1 head cattle				25.00	
16	do	do	15 head cattle					337.00
16	B. S. Watson		Salary and expenses, August 1 to 16	49.48	20.70			
18	Hamilton & Co		Chairs			6.75		
18	Edward L. Still		Furniture			11.50		
18	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			24.40		
18	John Bingham		Stationery			48.50		
18	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, November		20.85	.75		
19	Adam Zengel	Hudson County	1 head cattle				15.00	
26	Moses Furman	do	do					15.00
30	Edward H. Reihly		Kettles, etc			15.95		
			Total for month $4,667.90	3,479.20	558.80	199.90	40.00	390.00
1892.								
Jan 4	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
6	Doan & Pilson		Stationery			25.30		
6	August Kaufhold	Essex County	Destruction of stable			50.00		
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, December	101.10				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		do	75.80				
9	Thomas Pearson		do	75.80				
9	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20				
9	R. H. Moore		do	84.20				
9	B. S. Watson		Salary, December (23 days)	62.50				
9	John Briggs		Salary, December	84.20				
9	Simon Kelly		do	84.20				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
July 9	Jas. R. Taylor		Salary, June	$82.40				
9	Chas. H. Austin		do	82.40				
12	J. B. C. Phillips		Storage			$5.00		
12	C. A. Forshew		Stationery			7.42		
12	C. Frank		Janitor			10.00		
12	Edward T. Jenkins		Rent			45.00		
12	J. W. S. Ortiz		Salary and expenses, June	82.40	$3.52			
12	Wm. J. Taylor		do	82.40	5.32			
12	John Mesick		do	82.40	5.32			
12	Sam'l Jarvis		do	82.40	6.22			
12	C. S. Vosburgh		do	82.40	6.72			
12	C. H. Bliss		do	82.40	6.88			
12	J. H. Eadie		do	82.40	7.92			
12	E. H. Flavin		do	82.40	8.72			
12	Chas. E. Grogan		do	82.40	9.57			
12	F. Hallenbeck		do	82.40	9.57			
12	James Smith		do	82.40	12.23			
12	B. B. Mullen		do	82.40	16.02			
12	J. S. Sargent		do	82.40	30.00			
12	Claude D. Morris		do	115.40	5.32			
12	W. J. Watt		do	150.00	20.32			
12	W. H. Pendry		do	131.90	43.17			
12	H. B. Ambler		do	240.00	13.71			
23	Sabiston & Murray		Stationery			6.25		
23	N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			42.30		
23	A. K. Robertson		Expenses, June			3.88		
23	do		Salary and expenses, June	312.00	25.12			
26	W. Judson Smith		do	200.00	90.00			
			Total for month $3,851.20	3,405.70	325.65	119.85		
Sept. 28.	Jos. A. Bogardus		Hog rings			9.00		
			Total $56,773.26	49,478.39	5,199.81	1,889.13		$205.93

1891.								
July 25	A. Bucher	Essex County	4 head cattle				$110.00	
25	do	do	6 head cattle					$240.00
25	E. Wohlgemuth	do	1 head cattle					20.00
			Total for month $370.00				110.00	260.00
Aug. 11	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, July (26 days)	$58.50				
11	Geo. Fick		Salary, July (7 days)	35.00				
11	John W. Cook		do	15.75				
11	Jos. Leonard		do	15.75				
11	Fred. Bluem, jr		do	15.75				
11	C. Kobel		do	15.75				
11	Chas. Keefe		do	15.75				
11	Spencer Conk		do	15.75				
11	L. F. Weldon		Salary, July (12 days)	27.00				
13	Werner Runge		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	$55.55			
13	R. R. Lette		do	101.10	48.85			
13	Thomas Crozer		do	84.20	31.90			
13	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	31.90			
13	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	30.05			
13	Floy McEwen		Salary, July	84.20				
13	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20				
13	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			$50.00		
13	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.60		
13	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	W. W. Curry		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	51.65			
14	H. W. Roland		do	117.90	49.00			
14	Melvin Doremus		do	84.20	39.70			
14	B. S. Watson		do	84.20	35.40			
14	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	34.65			
14	John Briggs		do	84.20	3.55			
14	James Casey		do	84.20	5.45			
14	Simon Kelley		do	84.20	23.60			
14	Wing & Evans		Bleaching powder			25.78		
14	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co.		Lime			6.72		
17	Frank Stafford	Essex County	6 head cattle					138.00
17	do	do	3 head cattle				68.00	
17	M. Abrahamowitz	do	5 head cattle					116.00
17	Abraham Bleiweiss	do	4 head cattle					88.00
17	Elias Eliz	do	2 head cattle					54.00
17	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, July	168.50	56.30	4.37		
17	Leopold Meyer	Essex County	10 head cattle					248.50
21	Chas. Schuster	do	do					250.00
21	Anton Schreiber	do	8 head cattle					206.00
21	Joseph Kroehl	do	5 head cattle					150.00
21	Joe Waberski	do	do					134.00
21	Mary Bauer	do	4 head cattle					98.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Aug. 21	Ellen Sprangenberg	Hudson county	1 head cattle					$24.00
21	do	do	3 head cattle				$40.00	
20	N. Kahn	do	2 head cattle					61.00
21	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, July 15 to 31	$46.20	$6.55			
26	Martin Gibbons	Hudson County	10 head cattle					305.00
26	P. F. Byrnes	do	5 head cattle					135.00
26	Mary Cummings	do	4 head cattle					91.00
26	Mary Slamon	do	1 head cattle					29.00
26	Mrs. John Berry	do	do					29.00
26	Mrs. C. Brose	Essex County	5 head cattle					140.00
26	Joseph Daviet	do	4 head cattle					122.00
26	Herman Schwars	do	3 head cattle					84.00
26	John Jordan	do	2 head cattle					66.00
26	Henry Knapp	do	1 head cattle					28.00
28	Fred. Grassle	do	3 head cattle					79.00
28	Mrs. J. Wals	do	1 head cattle					31.00
28	Rosa Meier	do	do					30.00
28	Henry Scholl	do	do					25.50
28	H. Levy	do	do					23.00
			Total for month $5,305.07	1,810.70	508.50	$97.87	108.00	2,785.00
Sept. 11	H. W. Rowland		Salary and expenses, August	117.90	53.00			
11	Werner Runge		do	117.90	51.80			
11	W. W. Curry		do	117.90	45.00			
11	R. R. Lette		do	101.10	48.25			
11	Melvin Doremus		do	84.20	50.60			
11	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	38.50			
11	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	34.65			
11	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	34.10			
11	Thos. Crozer		do	84.20	31.90			
11	James Cassey		do	84.20	23.75			
11	Simon Kelly		do	84.20	23.65			
11	Mo. Conklin		do	84.20	21.35			
11	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20	4.25			
11	John Briggs		do	84.20	3.50			
11	Floy McEwen		Salary, August	84.20				
11	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			50.00		
11	Edward H. Reitold		Kettles, etc			12.35		
11	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
11	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	Geo. Fick		Salary, August	120.00				

14	J. W. Cook		do	54.00				
14	Joe Leonard		do	54.00				
14	Fred'k Bluem, jr		do	54.00				
14	C. Kobel		do	54.00				
14	Chas. Keefe		do	54.00				
14	Spencer Cook		do	54.00				
14	L. F. Weldon		do	58.50				
14	Wm. Holcomb		do	58.50				
14	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
16	Herman Fischer	Hudson County	5 head cattle				100.00	
16	do	do	3 head cattle					105.00
16	A. Bishoff	do	1 head cattle					35.00
16	Charles Koegel	do	do					30.00
16	Thomas Gusner	Essex County	2 head cattle					40.00
16	do	do	1 head cattle				5.00	
19	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company.		Lime			39.20		
25	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, August	168.50	58.55	20.25		
			Total for month.....$3,241.15	2,110.50	522.85	292.80	105.00	210.00
Oct. 1	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			9.20		
1	do		do			11.05		
5	H. Feinberg	Hudson County	63 head cattle					1,474.95
5	do	do	26 head cattle				615.00	
5	Frank Kuns	do	1 head cattle				15.00	
7	Geo. Fick		Salary, September (25 days)	125.00				
7	John W. Cook		do	56.25				
7	Joe Leonard		do	56.25				
7	Fred. Bluem, jr		Salary, September (3 days)	6.75				
7	C. Kobel		Salary, September (25 days)	56.25				
7	Charles Keefe		do	56.25				
7	Spencer Cook		do	56.25				
7	L. F. Weldon		Salary, September 24 days)	54.00				
7	John C. Tranchand		Salary, September (14 days)	31.50				
7	Wm. Woodbridge		Salary, September (13 days)	29.25				
7	D. J. Harper		Salary, September (8 days)	18.00				
7	Chris. Iles		Salary, September (14 days)	31.50				
7	Edward Gately		Salary, September (2 days)	4.50				
7	Joseph O'Brien		do	4.50				
7	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, September (25 days)	56.25				
7	W. W. Curry		Salary and expenses, September	114.20	45.00			
7	W. L. Ferguson		Salary for September	81.60				
7	Floy McEwen		do	81.60				
7	Simon Kelly		do	81.60				
7	John Briggs		do	81.60				
7	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
7	Jos. Corbet		Janitor			5.00		
9	J. W. Hawk		Salary and expenses, September	168.00	62.45			
9	Werner Runge		do	114.20	65.10			
9	H. W. Roland		do	114.20	51.75			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891.								
Oct. 9	Thos. Crozer		Salary and expenses, September	$81.60	$37.95			
9	I. C. Kilburn		do	81.60	30.30			
9	M. Doremus		do	81.60	29.55			
9	R. H. Moore		do	81.60	21.40			
9	Mo. Conklin		do	81.60	6.05			
9	James Cassey		do	81.60	4.55			
9	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			$50.00		
6	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co.		Lime			38.08		
9	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			10.42		
10	W. H. Cooper		Salary and expenses, September 15 to 30	60.87	60.11			
10	R. R. Letts		Salary and expenses, September 1 to 14	45.65	16.15			
12	J. A. Walrath		Salary and expenses, September 7 to 30	130.43	96.00			
12	H. S Vanderhoff		do	104.35	93.50			
12	Fredk. Bluem		Salary and expenses, September	81.60	9.00			
12	John Bingham		Stationery			139.55		
13	W. S. Devoe		Salary and expenses, September	208.00	114.45			
13	do		Expenses, September			7.65		
13	Doan and Pilson		Stationery			4.60		
13	J. H. Phelan		Salary and expenses, September 15 to 30	31.30	2.65			
14	Bogardus, Ellaby, and Ellsworth.		Hog rings, etc			18.00		
14	James McDermott	Essex County	1 head cattle					$40.00
14	do	do	3 head cattle				$60.00	
14	James Haley	do	1 head cattle				25.00	
14	D. Baldwin	do	do					20.00
14	J. F. Brane	Hudson County	do				15.00	
14	Mrs. B. Costello	Essex County	do					15.00
14	M. Friess	Hudson County	do					25.00
16	Chas. B. Perry		Salary and expenses, September 7 to 30	104.35	87.25			
24	Richd. Kay		do	117.39	50.25			
28	Martin Gibbons	Hudson County	1 head cattle					20.00
28	Wm. H. Campbell	Middlesex County	do					15.00
			Total for month	$6,361.00	2,848.04	873.46	299.55	730.00	1,609.95
Nov. 3	Perkins, Goodwin & Co		Bleaching powder			18.07		
6	Geo. Fick		Salary, October	135.00				
6	J. W. Cook		do	60.75				
6	Joe Leonard		do	60.75				
6	C. Kobel		do	60.75				

6	Edward Gately		Salary, October (11 days)	24.75				
6	John H. Vere		Salary, October (20 days)	45.00				
6	John Anderson		Salary, October (17 days)	38.25				
6	Chris. Ilee		Salary, October	60.75				
6	Spencer Conk		do	60.75				
6	Philipp Ebert		Salary, October (20 days)	45.00				
6	Henry F. Crawford		Salary, October (21 days)	47.25				
6	U. Canfield		Salary, October (16 days)	36.00				
6	John O'Keefe		Salary, October (6 days)	13.50				
6	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, October	60.75				
6	Jos. O'Brien		Salary, October (24 days)	54.00				
13	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
14	Geo. B. Eaton		Salary, October 8 to 31	58.70				
14	Thos. Pearson		do	58.70				
14	Floy McEwen		Salary, October	84.20				
14	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20				
14	Simon Kelly		do	84.20				
14	Jas. Casuey		Salary and expenses, October	84.20	2.95			
14	R. H. Moore		do	84.20	12.20			
14	Fred'k Bluem		do	84.20	23.00			
14	Mo. Conklin		do	84.20	24.28			
14	M. Doremus		do	84.20	28.55			
14	Thos. Crozer		do	84.20	41.20			
14	I. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	43.85			
14	J. H. Phelan		do	60.60	69.25			
14	H. W Rowland		do	117.90	45.00			
14	W. W. Curry		do	117.90	45.00			
14	Eich'd Kay		do	151.60	15.55			
14	W. Runge		do	117.90	53.70			
14	W. H. Cooper		do	117.90	60.30			
14	C. H. Perry		do	134.80	54.25			
14	H. S. Vanderhoff		do	134.80	62.75			
14	J. W. Hawk		do	168.50	63.10			
14	J. A. Walrath		do	168.50	64.05			
14	W. S. Devoe		do	216.00	54.90			
14	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
14	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
14	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
14	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			21.45		
14	F. H. Spengeman		Office rent			50.00		
18	John Bingham		Stationery			87.40		
18	B. Stern	Essex County	1 head cattle				15.00	
18	do	do	do					15.00
18	do	do	do					28.75

	[redacted]								
	W. [illegible]								
	H. Coe,								
11	W. Runge								
11	J. W. Hawk								
11	W. S. Devoe						5.02		
11	do			208.00	68.91	.20			
12	Jas. A. Walrath			163.00	59.42				
16	J. Levy	Essex County	2 head cattle						38.00
16	Chas. H. Perry		Salary and expenses, November	130.40	84.75				
16	August Kaufhold	Essex County	1 head cattle					25.00	
16	do	do	15 head cattle						337.00
16	B. S. Watson		Salary and expenses, August 1 to 16	43.48	20.70				
18	Hamilton & Co		Chairs			6.75			
18	Edward L. Still		Furniture			11.50			
18	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			24.40			
18	John Bingham		Stationery			48.50			
18	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, November		20.85	.75			
19	Adam Zengel	Hudson County	1 head cattle					15.00	
26	Moses Furman	do	do						15.00
30	Edward H. Relhly		Kettles, etc			15.95			
			Total for month	$4,667.90	3,479.20	558.80	199.90	40.00	390.00
1892.									
Jan 4	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00			
6	Doan & Pilson		Stationery			25.50			
6	August Kaufhold	Essex County	Destruction of stable			50.00			
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, December	101.10					
9	Geo. B. Eaton		do	75.80					
9	Thomas Pearson		do	75.80					
9	W. L. Ferguson		do	84.20					
9	R. H. Moore		do	84.20					
9	B. S. Watson		Salary, December (23 days)	63.50					
9	John Briggs		Salary, December	84.20					
9	Simon Kelly		do	84.20					

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1891								
Nov. 18	Robert Schmon	Essex County	1 head cattle					$28.75
18	do	do	2 head cattle				$70.00	
18	George Bower	do	1 head cattle					40.00
18	Henry Knapp	do	11 head cattle					262.00
18	Jacob Lewald	Hudson County	1 head cattle					20.00
18	Mary Cummings	do	do					35.00
18	Louisa Alber	do	2 head cattle					55.00
18	H. Stockfish	do	11 head cattle					228.00
20	Maria Kück	do	1 head cattle					15.00
20	Max Smith	do	do					25.00
23	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, October		$5.10	$12.60		
30	Doan & Pilson		Stationery			4.50		
30	Hermann Fischer	Hudson County	Destruction of stable			40.00		
			Total for month $5,662.83	$3,679.50	768.98	376.85	85.00	752.50
Dec. 9	H. S. Vanderhoff		Salary and expenses, November 1 to 15	65.20	22.50			
9	Geo. Fick		Salary for November (23 days)	110.00				
9	John W. Cook		Salary for November (19 days)	42.75				
9	Joe Leonard		do	42.75				
9	C. Koble		do	42.75				
9	Chas. Keefe		Salary for November (17 days)	38.25				
9	J. C. Tranchand		Salary for November (16 days)	36.00				
9	Wm. Woodbridge		do	36.00				
9	D. J. Harper		Salary for November (19 days)	42.75				
9	Chris. Iles		Salary, November (4 days)	9.00				
9	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	C. W. Sundmacher		Salary, November (17 days)	38.25				
9	L. F. Weldon		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	John H. Vere		do	51.75				
9	Spencer Conk		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	Philipp Ebert		Salary, November (23 days)	51.75				
9	U. Canfield		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	John Anderson		Salary, November (25 days)	56.25				
9	John O'Keefe		do	56.25				
9	H. F. Crawford		Salary, November (24 days)	54.00				
9	John J. Erwin		Salary, November (1 day)	2.25				
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, November	97.80				
9	W. L. Ferguson		do	81.60				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		do	73.40				
9	Thos. Pearson		do	73.40				

9	John Briggs		....do					
11	Jos. Corbett		Janitor	$1.60		5.00		
11	Geo. Fiek		Storage			6.00		
11	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
11	F. H. Spengeman		....do			50.00		
11	J. N. Wittpenn		Salary, November 15 to 30	60.87				
11	R. H. Moore		Salary, November	81.60				
11	I. C. Kilburn		....do	81.60				
11	Simon Kelly		Salary and expenses, November	81.60	3.25			
11	James Casaey		....do	81.60	3.37			
11	Mo. Conklin		....do	81.60	4.35			
11	Fred'k Bluem		....do	81.60	6.25			
11	J. H. Phelan		....do	58.80	30.25			
11	M. Doremus		....do	81.60	22.85			
11	Thos. Croser		....do	81.60	25.85			
11	Richard Kay		....do	146.80	5.25			
11	W. W. Curry		....do	114.20	45.00			
11	H. W. Rowland		....do	114.20	45.00			
11	W. H. Cooper		....do	114.20	47.80			
11	W. Runge		....do	114.20	47.35			
11	J. W. Hawk		....do	163.00	45.00	5.00		
11	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, November			5.02		
11	....do		Salary and expenses, November	208.00	68.91	.20		
12	Jas. A. Walrath		....do	163.00	59.42			
16	J. Levy	Essex County	2 head cattle					38.00
16	Chas. H. Perry		Salary and expenses, November	130.40	34.75			
16	August Kaufhold	Essex County	1 head cattle				25.00	
16	....do	....do	15 head cattle					337.00
16	B. S. Watson		Salary and expenses, August 1 to 16	43.43	20.70			
18	Hamilton & Co		Chairs			6.75		
18	Edward L. Still		Furniture			11.50		
18	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			24.40		
18	John Bingham		Stationery			48.50		
18	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, November		20.85	.75		
19	Adam Zengel	Hudson County	1 head cattle				15.00	
26	Moses Furman	....do	....do					15.00
30	Edward H. Reihly		Kettles, etc			15.95		
			Total for month....$4,667.90	3,479.20	558.80	199.90	40.00	390.00
1892.								
Jan 4	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
6	Doan & Pilson		Stationery			25.50		
6	August Kaufhold	Essex County	Destruction of stable			50.00		
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, December	101.10				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		....do	75.80				
9	Thomas Pearson		....do	75.80				
9	W. L. Ferguson		....do	84.20				
9	R. H. Moore		....do	84.20				
9	B. S. Watson		Salary, December (23 days)	62.50				
9	John Briggs		Salary, December	84.20				
9	Simon Kelly		....do	84.20				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
Jan. 9	J. H. Phelan		Salary, December	$84.20				
9	Geo. Fick		Salary, December (26 days)	130.00				
9	John J. Erwin		Salary, December (27 days)	60.75				
9	Joe Leonard		Salary, December (22 days)	49.50				
9	C. Kobel		Salary, December (23 days)	51.75				
9	Charles Keefe		Salary, December (20 days)	45.00				
9	D. J. Harper		Salary, December (26 days)	58.50				
9	Spencer Conk		do	58.50				
9	Philipp Ebert		do	58.50				
9	J. McGovern		Salary, December (4 days)	9.00				
9	J. C. Tranchard		Salary, December (16 days)	36.00				
9	L. F. Weldon		Salary, December (26 days)	58.50				
9	C. W. Sundmacher		do	58.50				
9	Chris. Iles		Salary, December (12 days)	27.00				
9	Wm. Holcomb		Salary, December (26 days)	58.50				
9	Wm. McClelland		Salary, December (13 days)	29.25				
9	U. Canfield		Salary, December (23 days)	51.75				
9	J. H. Vere		Salary, December (25 days)	56.25				
9	Wm. Woodbridge		Salary, December (7 days)	15.75				
9	H. F. Crawford		Salary, December (20 days)	45.00				
9	John W. Cook		Salary, December (23 days)	51.75				
9	John Anderson		Salary, December (27 days)	60.75				
9	John O'Keefe		do	60.75				
18	Matthias Plum		Stationery			$2.75		
18	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
18	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, December	84.20	$5.65			
18	James Cassey		do	84.20	7.01			
18	L. C. Kilburn		do	84.20	16.15			
18	Thos. Crozer		do	84.20	22.25			
18	M. Doremus		do	84.20	26.40			
18	Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company.		Lime			44.80		
18	do		do			49.12		
18	do		do			51.52		
18	Richard Kay		Salary and expenses, December	151.60	4.35			
18	H. W. Rowland		do	117.90	45.00			
18	W. H. Cooper		do	117.90	45.00			
18	W. W. Curry		do	117.90	45.00			
18	J. N. Wittpenn		do	117.90	45.25			
18	Chas. H. Perry		do	134.80	36.25			
18	Fred. Roehrig	Essex County	12 head cattle					

18	J. A. Walrath		Salary and expenses, December	168.50	45.00		$25.00	
18	J. W. Hawk		do	168.50	45.00			
18	Geo. Fick					5.25		
18	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth		Storage			6.00		
18	do		Hog rings, etc			12.75		
18	Helena DeClyne	Hudson County	do			14.13		
18	Wood & Van Sant		1 head cattle					20.00
18	Peter Arena	Hudson County	Office rent			20.83		
18	S. Moos	do	1 head cattle				25.00	
18	F. H. Spengeman		do					40.00
18	John Bingham		Office rent			50.00		
18	Fred'k Bluem		Stationery			68.90		
18	W. S. Devoe		Salary and expenses, December	84.20	3.25			
18	do		Expenses, December			5.28		
19	New Jersey Freie Zeitung		Salary and expenses, December	216.00	51.80			
19	Werner Runge		Circulars			7.00		
20	Jacob Bits	Essex County	Salary and expenses, December	117.90	42.60			
			1 head cattle					20.00
			Total for month $5,203.84	3,801.55	485.46	578.83	50.00	288.00
Feb. 8	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, December		32.20	2.50		
8	Floy McEwen		Salary, January	102.20				
8	Thomas Pearson		do	76.60				
8	Geo. B. Eaton		do	76.60				
8	W. L. Ferguson		do	85.20				
8	R. H. Moore		do	85.20				
8	B. S. Watson		do	85.20				
8	John Briggs		do	85.20				
8	Simon Kelly		do	85.20				
8	J. H. Phelan		do	85.20				
8	Geo. Fick		do	125.00				
8	John J. Erwin		do	65.25				
8	Wm. McClelland		do	65.25				
8	Wm. Holcomb		do	56.25				
8	Philipp Ebert		do	58.50				
8	L. F. Weldon		do	51.75				
8	C. W. Sundmacher		do	51.75				
8	F. L. Hall		do	38.50				
8	D. J. Harper		do	58.50				
8	Spencer Conk		do	60.75				
8	John H. Vere		do	56.25				
8	John O'Keefe		do	58.50				
8	John Anderson		do	58.50				
8	H. A. Greene		do	47.25				
8	U. Canfield		do	51.75				
8	H. F. Crawford		do	51.75				
8	Joe Leonard		do	45.00				
8	C. Kobel		do	54.00				
8	J. McGovern		do	56.25				
8	Wm. Callery		do	54.00				
8	J. M. Startup		do	51.75				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
Feb. 10	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			$5.00		
10	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
10	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth		Hog rings			7.50		
10	Jennie Smith	Hudson County	1 head cattle					$10.00
10	Louis Heilbrunn	....do	....do					12.00
10	....do	....do	4 head cattle				$95 00	
10	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
10	F. H. Spengeman		....do			50.00		
10	Andrew Zapfel	Essex County	4 head cattle					69.00
10	....do	....do	5 head cattle				117.00	
10	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, January			2.68		
10	....do		....do		$20.65	1.25		
10	M. Doremus		Salary for January	$85.20				
10	Fred Bluem		Salary and expenses, January	85.20	3.25			
10	Mo. Conklin		....do	85.20	5.25			
10	James Cassey		....do	85.20	6.75			
10	I. C. Kilburn		....do	85.20	19.45			
10	Theo. Crozer		....do	85.20	29.68			
10	Richard Kay		....do	153.30	6.95			
10	H. W. Rowland		....do	119.20	45.00			
10	W. H. Cooper		....do	119.20	45.00			
10	W. W. Curry		....do	119.20	45.00			
10	J. N. Wittpenn		....do	119.20	45.25			
10	Theo. De Clyne		....do	119.20	45.25			
10	Werner Runge		....do	119.20	47.65			
10	Chas. H. Perry		....do	136.30	45.25			
10	J. W. Hawk		....do	170.30	45.00	3.25		
10	Jas. A. Walrath		....do	170.30	49.45			
10	W. S. Devoe		....do	248.00	66.20			
12	G. Bauer	Essex County	1 head cattle					25.00
13	John Bingham		Stationery			75.96		
16	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone			20.35		
16	....do		....do			23.60		
17	Simon Liebermann	Hudson Company	1 head cattle					15.00
17	B. Stern	Essex County	....do					35.00
24	Geo. A. Beardsley	....do	....do					30.00
			Total for month....$5,317 60	4,087.45	603.23	218.92	212.00	196.00
Mar. 2	R. Lewis	Essex County	1 head cattle					25.00

3	Mrs. E. Zimmerman	....do	2 head cattle				90.00	
3	....do	....do	4 head cattle					100.00
3	....do	....do	1 head cattle					20.00
7	Mrs. Wm. Auth		Salary, February	95.60				
7	Floy McEwen		....do	71.80				
7	Thomas Pearson		....do	71.80				
7	Geo. B. Eaton		....do	79.60				
7	W. L. Ferguson		....do	79.60				
7	R. H. Moore		....do	79.60				
7	B. S. Watson		....do	79.60				
7	Simon Kelly		....do	79.60				
7	John Briggs		....do	79.60				
7	Geo. Fick		....do	120.00				
7	Wm. McClelland		....do	65.25				
7	J. J. Irwin		....do	65.25				
7	Wm. Holcomb		....do	54.00				
7	L. F. Weldon		....do	54.00				
7	C. W. Sundmacher		....do	54.00				
7	F. L. Hall		....do	54.00				
7	John H. Vere		....do	54.00				
7	W. J. Kilpatrick		....do	9.00				
7	U. Canfield		....do	51.75				
7	C. Van Cott		....do	27.00				
7	Joe Leonard		....do	54.00				
7	C. Kobel		....do	54.00				
7	J. McGovern		....do	54.00				
7	Wm. Callery		....do	54.00				
7	J. M. Startup		....do	51.75				
7	Albert Blake		....do	33.75				
7	John W. Cook		....do	24.75				
7	Chris. Iles		....do	33.75				
7	H. F. Crawford		....do	56.25				
7	D. J. Harper		....do	54.00				
7	Spencer Conk		....do	56.25				
7	Philipp Ebert		....do	54.00				
7	John Anderson		....do	56.25				
7	John O'Keefe		....do	56.25				
7	H. A. Greene		....do	56.25				
10	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, February			4.18		
10	....do		....do		30.45	1.75		
10	....do		Salary and expenses, February	282.00	46.25	1.75		
10	Jos. Corbett		Janitor			5.00		
10	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
10	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth		Hog rings, etc			14.13		
10	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
10	F. H. Spengeman		....do			50.00		
10	Fred'k Bluem		Salary for February	79.60				
10	Mc. Conklin		Salary and expenses, February	79.60	5.05			
10	J. H. Phelan		....do	79.60	6.25			
10	Jas. Cassey		....do	79.60	6.75			
10	I. C. Kilburn		....do	79.60	19.45			
10	Thos. Croser		....do	79.60	22.50			
10	M. Doremus		....do	79.60	22.50			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
Mar. 10	Richard Kay		Salary and expenses, February	$143.40	$3.95			
10	H. W. Rowland		do	111.60	45.00			
10	W. H. Cooper		do	111.50	45.00			
10	W. W. Curry		do	111.60	45.00			
10	J. N. Wittpenn		do	111.60	45.25			
10	Theo. DeClyne		do	111.60	45.25			
10	Werner Runge		do	111.60	47.95			
10	Chas. H. Perry		do	127.40	45.25			
10	J. W. Hawk		do	159.40	45.00	$3.50		
10	Jas. A. Walrath		do	159.40	49.35			
10	A. Liebermann	Hudson County	Destruction of barns			600.00		
12	do	do	14 head cattle				$260.50	
12	do	do	113 head cattle					$1,552.50
22	Thomas Treanor	do	1 head cattle					20.00
30	John Bingham		Stationery			13.55		
			Total for month $7,347.99	4,043.10	576.20	720.69	260.50	1,717.50
Apr. 4	New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.		Telephone			20.70		
4	do		do			24.40		
9	Floy McEwen		Salary, March	102.20				
9	Thomas Pearson		do	76.60				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		do	76.60				
9	Ward L. Ferguson		do	85.20				
9	R. H. Moore		do	85.20				
9	B. S. Watson		do	85.20				
9	J. H. Phelan		do	85.20				
9	Fredk. Bluem		do	85.20				
9	John Briggs		do	85.20				
9	Simon Kelly		do	85.20				
9	Geo. Fick		do	135.00				
9	John J. Erwin		do	69.75				
9	F. L. Hall		do	60.75				
9	L. F. Weldon		do	60.75				
9	C. W. Sundmacher		do	60.75				
9	Ferguson Lawrence		do	24.75				
9	Fred. C. Hathorn		do	31.50				
9	Philipp Ebert		do	60.75				
9	W. J. Kilpatrick		do	60.75				
9	W. S. MacCullough		do	60.75				

9	D. J. Harper		do	60.75				
9	H. F. Crawford		do	60.75				
9	Spencer Cook		do	60.75				
9	C. Van Cott		do	60.75				
9	Wm. Holcomb		do	60.75				
9	Wm. McClelland		do	69.75				
9	U. Canfield		do	58.50				
9	J. McGovern		do	54.00				
9	C. Kobel		do	60.75				
9	J. M. Startup		do	60.75				
9	J. W. Cook		do	60.75				
9	Albert Blake		do	60.75				
9	P. H. Murphy		do	24.00				
9	Joe Leonard		do	54.00				
9	Wm. Callery		do	51.75				
9	Chris. Iles		do	47.25				
11	Jos. Corbett		Janitor			5.00		
11	Geo. Frick		Storage			6.00		
11	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
11	F. H. Spengeman		do			50.00		
11	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, March	85.20	5.65			
11	James Cassey		do	85.20	7.27			
11	M. Doremus		do	85.20	24.10			
11	Thos. Croser		do	85.20	27.10			
11	Richard Kay		do	153.30	4.35			
11	W. H. Cooper		do	119.20	45.00			
11	W. W. Curry		do	119.20	45.00			
11	H. W. Rowland		do	119.20	45.00			
11	J. N. Wittpenn		do	119.20	45.25			
11	Theo. De Clyne		do	119.20	45.25			
11	Werner Rungo		do	119.20	48.85			
11	Chas. H. Perry		do	136.30	45.25			
11	J. W. Hawk		do	170.30	51.14	2.45		
11	Jas. A. Walrath		do	170.30	54.25			
11	L. C. Kilburn		do	85.20	21.85			
13	Henry W. Eliot		do	119.20	44.03			
15	W. S. Devoe		do	240.00	82.95	.70		
15	do		Expenses, March			4.25		
15	John Bingham		Stationery			96.08		
15	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone			28.70		
18	Wm. Zengel	Hudson County	2 head cattle					10.00
18	do	do	1 head cattle				15.00	
18	Patrick Lynch	do	do					10.00
18	P. Brasch	Essex County	do					10.00
18	Georg Hanck	Bergen County	do					10.00
18	Martin Gannon	Essex County	do					22.00
18	James McDermot	do	do					28.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
Apr. 18	John Stevens	Hudson County	2 head cattle					$30.00
18	Louis Heilbrunn	do	1 head cattle				$40.00	
18	do	do	15 head cattle					245.00
18	Catherine Shanagher	Essex County	2 head cattle					45.00
18	John Gannon	do	1 head cattle				20.00	
18	do	do	6 head cattle					120.00
20	R. Lewis	do	1 head cattle					10.00
20	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, March		$35.59	$1.25		
25	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			160.00		
			Total for month $6,473.14	$4,759.90	677.88	420.36	75.00	540.00
May 9	Floy McEwen		Salary, April	98.90				
9	Thomas Pearson		do	74.20				
9	Geo. B. Eaton		do	74.20				
9	W. L. Ferguson		do	82.40				
9	R. H. Moore		do	82.40				
9	B. S. Watson		do	82.40				
9	Fredk. Bluem		do	82.40				
9	John Briggs		do	82.40				
9	Simon Kelly		do	82.40				
9	Geo. Fick		do	130.00				
9	John J. Erwin		do	67.50				
9	Wm. McClelland		do	67.50				
9	L. F. Weldon		do	58.50				
6	C. W. Sundmacher		do	58.50				
9	F. L. Hall		do	58.50				
9	Fred. C. Hathorn		do	58.50				
9	U. Canfield		do	58.50				
9	H. F. Crawford		do	58.50				
9	W. J. Kilpatrick		do	58.50				
9	W. S. MacCullagh		do	58.50				
9	C. Van Cott		do	58.50				
9	John H. Vere		do	58.50				
9	John McGovern		do	65.25				
9	J. M. Startup		do	58.50				
9	D. J. Harper		do	58.50				
9	John O'Keefe		do	58.50				
9	H. A. Green		do	58.50				
9	Philipp Ebert		do	58.50				
9	Wm. Holcomb		do	58.50				

9	Wm. K. Wolverton		do	58.50				
9	S. Craig		do	58.50				
9	John Anderson		do	58.50				
9	Spencer Conk		do	58.50				
9	Joe Leonard		do	58.50				
9	Wm. Callery		do	58.50				
9	John W. Cook		do	58.50				
9	Albert Blake		do	58.50				
9	Chris Iles		do	58.50				
9	Chas. Keefe		do	29.25				
9	P. H. Murphy		do	58.50				
9	C. Kobel		do	58.50				
12	Jos. Corbert		Janitor			5.00		
12	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
12	Wood & Van Sant		Office rent			20.83		
12	F. H. Spangeman		do			50.00		
12	J. H. Phelan		Salary for April	82.40				
12	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, April	82.40	5.45			
12	James Cassey		do	82.40	7.01			
12	I. C. Kilburn		do	82.40	18.55			
12	Thos. Crozer		do	82.40	24.89			
12	M. Doremus		do	82.40	27.89			
12	H. W. Eliot		do	115.40	5.45			
12	Theo. De Clyne		do	115.40	21.25			
12	J. N. Wittpenn		do	115.40	24.25			
12	Richard Kay		do	148.30	4.15			
12	H. W. Rowland		do	115.40	45.00			
12	W. W. Curry		do	115.40	45.00			
12	Werner Runge		do	115.40	47.35			
12	W. H. Cooper		do	115.40	57.65			
12	Chas. H. Perry		do	131.90	45.25			
12	Jas. A. Walrath		do	164.80	49.45			
12	J. W. Hawk		do	164.80	45.00	5.15		
12	W. S. Devoe		Expenses, April		34.18	75		
12	do		Salary and expenses, April	240.00	45.85	35		
18	Wm. Costello	Essex County	1 head cattle					20.00
18	Washburn Bros. Co		Lime			21.00		
18	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone			25.80		
18	John Bingham		Stationery			56.30		
24	Catherine Shanagher	Essex County	Destruction of barn			75.00		
24	James McDermot	do	do			125.00		
24	John Gannon	do	do			200.00		
24	John Heflich	Hudson County	do			200.00		
26	Joseph Liebermann	do	1 head cattle					30.00
			Total for month	$6,227.50	4,832.70	553.62	791.18	50.00
June 8	Floy McEwen		Salary, May	102.20				
8	Thos. Pearson		do	76.50				
8	Geo. B. Eaton		do	76.60				
8	W. L. Ferguson		do	85.20				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
June 8	R. H. Moore		Salary, May	$85.20				
8	B. S. Watson		do	85.20				
8	J. H. Phelan		do	85.20				
8	Fredk. Bluem		do	85.20				
8	Simon Kelly		do	85.20				
8	John Briggs		do	85.20				
8	Geo. Fick		do	125.00				
8	John J. Erwin		do	69.75				
8	Wm. McClelland		do	69.75				
8	F. L. Hall		do	56.25				
8	L. F. Weldon		do	56.25				
8	C. W. Sundmacher		do	56.25				
8	Fred. C. Hathorn		do	58.50				
8	Philipp Ebert		do	56.25				
8	J. H. Vere		do	56.25				
8	W. K. Wolverton		do	56.25				
8	J. McGovern		do	54.00				
8	S. Craig		do	56.25				
8	D. J. Harper		do	58.50				
8	Spencer Conk		do	58.50				
8	J. M. Startup		do	58.50				
8	C. Van Cott		do	56.25				
8	William Holcomb		do	58.50				
8	John O'Keefe		do	58.50				
8	H. A. Greene		do	58.50				
8	John Anderson		do	58.50				
8	H. F. Crawford		do	56.25				
8	U. Cantield		do	56.25				
8	John W. Cook		do	56.25				
8	C. Kobel		do	56.25				
8	Joe Leonard		do	56.25				
8	William Callery		do	54.00				
8	Albert Blake		do	56.25				
8	Chris. Iles		do	51.75				
8	Charles Keefe		do	40.50				
16	Peter Taylor		Janitor			$5.00		
16	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
16	Jacob Hecht	Hudson County	1 head cattle					$10.00
16	....do	....do	....do					20.00
16	Wood & Van Sant		Rent			20.83		
16	P. H. Murphy		Salary, May (17 days)	39.35				

16	H. Feinberg	Hudson County	1 head cattle					
16	F. H. Spengeman		Rent			50.00		
16	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, May	85.20	95.25			
16	James Cassey		do	85.20	7.01			
16	M. Doremus		do	85.20	21.25			
16	I. C. Kilburn		do	85.20	22.15			
16	Thos. Croser		do	85.20	24.25			
16	H. W. Eliot		do	119.20	13.65			
16	Theo. De Clyne		do	119.20	21.25			
16	J. N. Wittpenn		do	119.20	24.25			
16	Richard Kay		do	153.40	5.45			
16	H. W. Rowland		do	119.20	45.00			
16	W. H. Cooper		do	119.20	45.00			
16	W. W. Curry		do	119.20	46.75			
16	W. Runge		do	119.20	47.05			
16	Chas. H. Perry		do	136.20	45.25			
16	J. A. Walrath		do	170.40	45.00			
16	J. W. Hawk		do	170.40	45.00	4.10		
16	W. S. Devoe		Office expenses, May			2.85		
16	do		Laborers' expenses, May		57.70			
16	do		Salary and expenses, May	248.00	46.45	.70		
18	Jos. A. Bogardus		Hog rings			7.50		
18	New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.		Telephone			26.10		
25	H. Feinberg	Hudson County	1 head cattle					30.00
25	John Bingham		Stationery			66.53		
			Total for month $5,608.42	4,749.10	567.71	191.61		100.00
July 8	Floy McEwen		Salary, June	98.90				
8	Thomas Pearson		do	74.20				
8	Geo. B. Eaton		do	74.20				
8	W. L. Ferguson		do	82.40				
8	R. H. Moore		do	82.40				
8	B. S. Watson		do	82.40				
8	J. H. Phelan		do	82.40				
8	Fredk. Bluem		do	82.40				
8	Simon Kelly		do	82.40				
8	John Brigge		do	82.40				
8	Geo. Fick		do	130.00				
8	J. J. Erwin		do	67.50				
8	Wm. McClelland		do	67.50				
8	F. L. Hall		do	58.50				
8	L. F. Weldon		do	58.50				
8	C. W. Sundmacher		do	58.50				
8	F. C. Hathorn		do	58.50				
8	Philipp Ebert		do	58.50				
8	J. H. Vere		do	58.50				
8	W. K. Wolverton		do	58.50				
8	John McGovern		do	58.50				
8	S. Craig		do	58.50				
8	D. J. Harper		do	58.50				

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Affected cattle.	Exposed cattle.
1892.								
July 8	Spencer Conk		Salary, June	$38.00				
8	J. M. Startup		do	58.50				
8	C. Van Cott		do	58.50				
8	Wm. Holcomb		do	58.50				
8	John O'Keefe		do	58.50				
8	H. A. Greene		do	58.50				
8	John Anderson		do	58.50				
8	H. F. Crawford		do	58.50				
8	U. Canfield		do	58.50				
8	J. W. Cook		do	58.50				
8	C. Kobel		do	58.50				
8	Joe Leonard		do	58.50				
8	Wm. Callery		do	56.25				
8	Albert Blake		do	58.50				
8	Chris. Iles		do	47.25				
8	Chas. Keefe		do	51.75				
8	P. H. Murphy		do	18.00				
8	C. C. Snow		do	18.00				
8	Maurice Walsh		do	18.00				
16	Peter Taylor		Janitor			$5.00		
16	Geo. Fick		Storage			6.00		
16	Wood & Van Sant		Rent			20.83		
16	F. H. Spengeman		do			50.00		
16	Mo. Conklin		Salary and expenses, June	82.40	$5.45			
16	Jas. Cassey		do	82.40	7.01			
16	Thos. Crosier		do	82.40	21.25			
16	I. C. Kilburn		do	82.40	21.85			
16	M. Doremus		do	82.40	24.25			
16	J. N. Wittpenn		do	115.40	30.35			
16	Theo. De Clyne		do	115.40	30.25			
16	Richard Kay		do	168.30	5.45			
16	H. W. Roland		do	115.40				
16	W. W. Curry		do	115.40	45.00			
16	W. H. Cooper		do	125.40	45.00			
16	W. Runge		do	115.40	47.85			
16	Chas. H. Perry		do	131.90	45.25			
16	Jas. A. Walrath		do	164.80	45.00			
16	J. W. Hawk		do	164.80	45.00	3.75		
16	W. S. Devoe		do	240.00	72.87	70.00		
18	Dean & Pflaum		Stationery			42.00		
21	H. Baumgarten		10,000 tags			180.00		
23	Jos. A. Bogardus		Nippers, etc			6.68		

25	W. S. Devoe		Office expenses, June					
26	....do		Laborers' expenses, June		37.25			
26	J. H. Phelan		Expenses, June		5.45			
			Total for month	$5,674.79	4,690.95	509.48	374.36	
			Total	$67,461.23	44,892.69	7,301.17	4,562.92	$1,905.50	$8,898.95

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
July 14	Philip M. O'Bryan		Painting			$28.00
17	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co		File case			115.00
17	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Rwy. Co.		Car tickets			20.84
24	Library Bureau		Cards			3.00
30	W. W. Burch		Subscription			5.50
31	V. G. Fisher		Subscriptions			31.35
31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, July	$253.70		
31	E. B. Jones		....do	126.40		
31	Ch. B. Michener		....do	210.60		
31	W. J. Cowing		....do	168.50		
31	A. M. Farrington		....do	189.50		
31	Robt. S. Forbes		....do	210.60		
31	Geo. A. Martin		....do	151.60		
31	D. G. Hatch		....do	134.80		
31	Mary Sullivan		....do	117.90		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		....do	117.90		
31	T. H. Netherland		....do	117.90		
31	V. Patterson		....do	117.90		
31	Wm. B. Cravath		....do	101.10		
31	J. C. Hooe		....do	101.10		
31	Chas. P. Salisbury		....do	101.10		
31	Mary T. Dent		....do	84.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		....do	84.20		
31	Andrew J. Olin		Salary, July 1 to 13	35.33		
31	Wilson Carey		....do	60.60		
31	D. L. McDevitt		....do	55.60		
31	Melville Reed		....do	50.50		
31	Amy Rand		....do	40.50		
31	B. Z. Wade		....do	40.50		
			Total for month	$2,874.72	2,671.03		203.69

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 10	Western Union Telegraph Co.		Cablegrams			$5.02
14	F. E. Parsons		Salary, July	$134.80		
22	W. B. Moses & Sons		Matting, etc			27.40
22	United States Express Co		Charges			28.40
31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, August	232.70		
31	E. B. Jones		do	126.40		
31	Ch. B. Michener		do	210.60		
31	W. J. Cowing		do	168.50		
31	A. M. Farrington		do	189.50		
31	Robt. S. Forbes		do	210.60		
31	Geo. A. Martin		do	151.60		
31	D. G. Hatch		do	134.80		
31	Mary Sullivan		do	117.90		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		do	117.90		
31	T. H. Netherland		do	117.90		
31	V. Patterson		do	117.90		
31	Wm. B. Cravath		do	110.00		
31	J. C. Hooe		do	101.10		
31	Charles P. Salisbury		do	101.10		
31	Mary T. Dent		do	84.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		do	84.20		
31	A. J. Olin		Salary, August 24 to 31	21.74		
31	Wilson Carey		Salary, August	60.60		
31	D. L. McDevitt		do	55.60		
31	Melville Reed		do	50.50		
31	Benjamin Z. Wade		do	39.00		
			Total for month $2,811.06	2,750.24		60.82
Sept. 4	Amy Rand		Salary, August	39.00		
4	Library Bureau		Label holders, &c			2.40
17	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, August	134.80	$7.00	
17	William Halley		Salary for September (13 days)	39.00		
17	George A. Carter		Salary for September (10 days)	30.00		
17	John Fuller		Salary for September (13 days)	19.50		
17	John W. Longley		do	39.00		
18	Amy Rand		Salary for September 1 to 14	18.00		
18	Adams Express Company		Expressage			7.25
21	John C. Parker		Stationery			69.04
30	United States Express Company		Expressage			19.85
30	do		do			9.66

	30	William J. Spencer		Salary, September	78.00		
	30	J. W. Longley		Salary, September 16 to 30	89.00		
	30	Chas. A. Freedman		Salary, September 26 to 30	12.00		
	30	John Fuller		Salary, September 16 to 30	19.50		
	30	D. E. Salmon		Salary, September	244.60		
	30	E. B. Jones		do	122.20		
	30	Ch. B. Michener		do	203.80		
	30	W. J. Cowing		do	168.00		
	30	A. M. Farrington		do	183.50		
	30	Robt. S. Forbes		do	203.80		
	30	Geo. A. Martin		do	146.80		
	30	D. G. Hatch		do	130.40		
	30	Mary Sullivan		do	114.20		
	30	W. P. Spurgeon		do	114.20		
	30	T. H. Netherland		do	114.20		
	30	V. Patterson		do	114.20		
	30	W. B. Cravath		do	97.80		
	30	J. C. Hoge		do	97.80		
	30	C. P. Salisbury		do	97.80		
	30	Mary T. Dent		do	81.60		
	30	Mary G. Marshall		do	81.60		
	30	A. J. Olin		do	81.60		
	30	Wilson Carey		do	58.80		
	30	D. L. McDevitt		do	53.80		
	30	Melville Reed		do	49.00		
	30	B. Z. Wade		do	50.00		
				Total for month	$3,187.69	3,072.50	7.00	108.19
Oct.	1	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Rwy. Co.		Car tickets			20.83
	1	Wm. H. Marriott		Slating			11.33
	1	A. P. Vredenburgh		American Kennel Club Stud Book, v. 7			3.00
	8	Wm. H. Lacy		Plastering			46.00
	13	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, September	130.40	105.60	
	14	C. C. C. and St. L. Rwy. Co		Transportation		6.15	
	14	Charles B. Murray		Cincinnati Price Current			5.00
	14	L. H. Hopkins		Hardware			29.52
	14	do		do			7.50
	14	Alex. Schmid		Jacket files			14.40
	14	W. H. Veerhoff		Frame			1.00
	14	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.		Telephone rent			33.75
	16	H. Bumgarten		Rubber stamps			1.50
	21	United States Express Co		Expressage			9.20
	21	do		do			7.30
	21	Adams Express Co		do			37.55
	24	Church & Stephenson		Lumber			118.61
	24	Pennsylvania Railroad Co		Transportation		16.00	
	27	John Flittie		Acts of North Dakota			11.00
	27	Robt. Boyd		Wire			.40

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92– Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Oct. 27	Chicago and North Western Railway Co.		Transportation		$7.84	
28	H. B. Gillett		Acts of S. Dakota			$3.00
28	B. M. Thomas		Laws N. Mexico			9.60
30	Ernest Betz		Tinning			33.90
31	Geo. W. McBride		Laws, Oregon			4.25
31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, October	$252.70		
31	E. B. Jones		do	126.40		
31	Ch. B. Michener		do	210.60		
31	W. J. Cowing		do	168.50		
31	A. M. Farrington		do	189.50		
31	Robt. S. Forbes		do	210.60		
31	Geo. A. Martin		do	151.60		
31	D. G. Hatch		do	134.80		
31	Mary Sullivan		do	117.90		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		do	117.90		
31	J. H. Netherland		do	117.90		
31	V. Patterson		do	117.90		
31	Wm. B. Cravath		do	101.10		
31	J. C. Hooe		do	101.10		
31	C. P. Salisbury		do	101.10		
31	M. T. Dent		do	84.20		
31	A. J. Olin		do	84.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		do	84.20		
31	Wilson Carey		do	60.60		
31	D. L. McDevitt		do	55.60		
31	Melville Reed		do	50.50		
31	B. Z. Wade		do	50.00		
31	Wm. J. Spencer		do	81.00		
31	Chas. A. Freedman		do	81.00		
31	Jos. McClelland		Salary, October, 16 to 26	27.00		
31	J. W. Longley		do	27.00		
31	Geo. A. Carter		Salary, October, 16 to 31	42.00		
31	F. Deffer		Salary, October, 16 to 26	18.00		
			Total for month	$3,699.43	3,095.80	135.59	468.54
Nov. 9	Church & Stephenson		Lumber			47.50
11	John C. Parker		Stationery			26.00
13	The State Journal Co.		Subscription			5.88
13	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rwy. Co.		Transportation		10.84	

	25	United States Express Co		Expressage			16.15
	30	Alex. Schmid		File jackets			10.60
	30	D. E. Salmon		Salary, November		244.60	
	30	R. B. Jones		do		722.20	
	30	Ch. B. Michener		do		203.80	
	30	W. J. Cowing		do		168.00	
	30	A. M. Farrington		do		189.50	
	30	Robt. S. Forbes		do		206.80	
	30	Geo. A. Martin		do		168.80	
	30	D. G. Hatch		do		190.40	
	30	Mary Sullivan		do		114.20	
	30	W. P. Spurgeon		do		114.20	
	30	T. H. Netherland		do		114.20	
	30	V. Patterson		do		114.20	
	30	Wm. B. Cravath		do		97.80	
	30	J. C. Hooe		do		97.80	
	30	C. P. Salisbury		do		97.80	
	30	M. T. Dent		do		81.60	
	30	M. G. Marshall		do		81.60	
	30	A. J. Olin		do		81.60	
	30	Wilson Carey		do		58.80	
	30	D. L. McDevitt		do		58.80	
	30	Melville Reed		do		49.00	
	30	Wm. J. Spencer		Salary, Nov. 2 to 30		75.00	
	30	Wm. Halley		Salary, Nov. 14 to 30		42.00	
	30	Chas. A. Freedman		Salary, Nov. 2 to 21		54.00	
	30	Geo. A. Carter		Salary, Nov. 16 to 30		39.00	
	30	Jos. McClelland		Salary, Nov. 16 to 20		15.00	
				Total for month	$9,211.19	2,914.50	161.59	135.10
Dec.	2	Chas. L. Condit		Century Dictionary, Vol. 6				12.50
	3	D. E. Salmon		Expenses July 28 to October 16			663.54	12.49
	4	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict		Repairs				11.20
	11	Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Rwy. Co.		Transportation			8.75	
	11	Pennsylvania R. R. Co		do			51.00	
	12	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, November		120.40	58.45	
	16	Adams Express Co		Expressage				7.50
	16	W. E. Parker		Stationery				60.99
	17	D. E. Salmon		Expenses, November 5 to 22			96.92	
	28	H. C. Adams		Expenses, November 10 to 18			25.84	
	31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, December		252.70		
	31	R. B. Jones		do		126.40		
	31	C. B. Michener		do		210.60		
	31	W. J. Cowing		do		168.50		
	31	A. M. Farrington		do		189.50		
	31	Robt. S. Forbes		do		210.60		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 31	Geo. A. Martin		Salary, December	$151.66		
31	D. G. Hatch		....do	134.80		
31	Mary Sullivan		....do	117.90		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		....do	117.90		
31	T. H. Netherland		....do	117.90		
31	V. Patterson		....do	117.90		
31	Wm. B. Cravath		....do	101.10		
31	J. C. Hooe		....do	101.10		
31	Chas. P. Salisbury		....do	101.10		
31	M. T. Dent		....do	84.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		....do	84.20		
31	A. J. Olin		....do	84.20		
31	Wilson Carey		....do	60.60		
31	D. L. McDevitt		....do	55.60		
31	Melville Reed		....do	50.50		
31	Jos. McClelland		Salary, December (14 days)	42.00		
			Total for month $3,790.58	2,811.30	$874.60	$104.68
1892.						
Jan. 4	H. Baumgarten		Stamp			.25
4	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, December	134.80	98.25	
6	Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Co.		Telephone rent		[illegible]	33.25
11	United States Express Co		Expressage			15.20
12	Royce & Marean		Electric bell, etc			3.75
14	Thos. B. Wales		Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, Vol. 9			2.75
14	J. McLain Smith		Red Polled Herd Book, Vols. 1 and 3			6.30
15	Belt & Dyer		Lumber			19.42
15	Adams Express Co		Expressage			22.05
18	Belt & Dyer		Lumber			13.24
18	W. B. Moses & Sons		Furniture			118.75
20	L. P. Muir		Galloway Herd Book, Vol. 5			1.25
20	Ira K. Alderman		Standard Poland-China Record, Vol. 5			3.00
20	W. H. Morris		Chester White Record, Vol. 2			2.50
20	W. H. Morris		Central P. C. Record, Vol. 12			3.25
20	H. B. Richards		Dutch Belted Cattle Herd Book, Vol. 1, 2, 3			3.00
20	Pennsylvania Company		Transportation		52.50	
21	Geo. W. Knox		Freightage			1.02
26	John C. Parker		Stationery			74.90
26	F. W. Wicks		American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register Vol. 25.			1.00

31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, January	255.50		
31	E. B. Jones		do	127.70		
31	C. B. Michener		do	212.90		
31	W. J. Cowing		do	170.80		
31	A. M. Farrington		do	191.65		
31	Robt. S. Forbes		do	212.90		
31	Geo. A. Martin		do	153.30		
31	D. G. ..atch		do	153.30		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		do	136.30		
31	T. H. Netherland		do	136.30		
21	Mary Sullivan		do	119.20		
31	V. Patterson		do	119.20		
31	Wm. B. Cravath		do	119.20		
31	J. C. Hooe		do	119.20		
31	C. P. Salisbury		do	119.20		
31	A. J. Olin		do	102.20		
31	M. T. Dent		do	85.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		do	85.20		
31	M. J. Turner		do	71.50		
31	Wilson Carey		do	61.30		
31	D. L. McDevitt		do	56.20		
31	Melville Reed		do	51.10		
			Total for month $3,469.28	2,993.65	150.75	324.88
Feb. 2	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, January	153.30	77.08	
3	Church & Stephenson		Lumber			8.40
6	John G. Springer		American Berkshire record, Vol. 11			5.00
9	Missouri Pacific Railway Co		Transportation		6.15	
	do		do		26.75	
10	People's Dispatch Co		Freightage			1.45
	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses, January (4 days)	40.00	32.46	
11	D. E. Salmon		Expenses, December			7.25
	do		Expenses, January 9 to 17		38.00	
15	Pennsylvania Railroad Co		Transportation		10.54	
	do		do		28.50	
17	Adams Express Co		Expressage			24.15
19	Rush S. Huidekoper		Journal of Comparative Medicine, Vols. 1, 2, 3			10.00
	H. C. Adams		Expenses, Jan. 25 to 29		34.49	
20	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co		Transportation		29.75	
28	Rush S. Huidekoper		Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives.			3.00
26	V. Patterson		Salary for February 1 to 25	96.15		
29	United States Express Co		Expressage			17.85
29	do		do			21.15
29	D. E. Salmon		Salary, February	239.00		
29	E. B. Jones		do	119.60		
29	C. B. Michener		do	199.20		
29	W. J. Cowing		do	159.40		
29	A. M. Farrington		do	179.20		
29	Robt. S. Forbes		do	199.20		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 29	Geo. A. Martin		Salary, February	$143.40		
29	D. G. Hatch		do	143.40		
29	W. P. Spurgeon		do	127.40		
29	T. H. Netherland		do	127.40		
29	Mary Sullivan		do	111.60		
29	W. B. Cravath		do	111.60		
29	J. C. Hoge		do	111.60		
29	C. P. Salisbury		do	111.60		
29	A. J. Olin		do	95.60		
29	Mary T. Dent		do	79.60		
29	Mary G. Marshall		do	79.60		
29	M. J. Turner		do	67.00		
29	Wilson Carey		do	57.40		
29	D. L. McDevitt		do	52.60		
29	Melville Reed		do	47.80		
			Total for month $3,234.72	2,852.65	$283.82	$98.25
Mar. 3	United States Mailing Case Co		Mailing cases			8.00
3	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, February	143.80	56.30	
5	John C. Parker		Stationery			34.10
15	The Missouri Pacific Rwy. Co		Transportation		26.75	
15	Chicago and North Western Rwy. Co		do		3.92	
15	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.		do		18.12	
16	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict		Repairs			8.41
18	Adams Express Co		Expressage			17.00
18	United States Express Co		do			8.65
24	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co.		Transportation		2.00	
25	James Campbell		Photographs of hog products			5.00
30	United States Express Co		Expressage			.60
30	Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific R. R. Co.		Transportation		26.00	
31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, March	285.50		
31	E. B. Jones		do	127.70		
31	Ch. B. Michner		do	223.90		
31	W. J. Cowing		do	170.80		
31	A. M. Farrington		do	191.65		

31	R. S. Forbes		do		212.90		
31	Geo. A. Martin		do		153.30		
31	D. G. Hatch		do		153.35		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		do		136.30		
31	T. H. Netherland		do		136.30		
31	Mary Sullivan		do		119.20		
31	W. B. Cravath		do		119.20		
31	J. C. Hooe		do		119.20		
31	C. P. Salisbury		do		119.20		
31	A. J. Olin		do		102.20		
31	M. T. Dent		do		85.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		do		85.20		
31	M. J. Turner		do		71.50		
31	Wilson Carey		do		61.30		
31	D. L. McDevitt		do		56.20		
31	Melville Reed		do		51.10		
			Total for month	$3,096.30	2,862.95	131.59	81.76
Apr. 2	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, March		153.30	92.73	
7	Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Co.		Telephone rent				33.00
8	Northern Central Rwy. Co		Transportation			8.70	
11	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Rwy. Co		Car tickets				12.50
12	Pennsylvania R. R. Co		Transportation			10.43	
12	Ch. B. Michener		Expenses April 2 to 8			43.50	
15	Chicago and Northwestern Rwy. Co		Transportation			43.22	
21	Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co.		United States Supreme Court Decisions				2.00
22	United States Express Co		Expressage				6.15
22	Adams Express Co		do				29.70
30	John C. Parker		Paper				54.00
30	D. E. Salmon		Salary April		247.25		
30	E. B. Jones		do		23.60		
30	Ch. B. Michener		do		206.00		
30	W. J. Cowing		do		164.80		
30	A. M. Farrington		do		185.40		
30	R. S. Forbes		do		206.00		
30	Geo. A. Martin		do		148.30		
30	D. G. Hatch		do		148.30		
30	W. P. Spurgeon		do		131.90		
30	T. H. Netherland		do		131.90		
30	Mary Sullivan		do		115.40		
30	W. B. Cravath		do		115.40		
30	J. C. Hooe		do		115.40		
30	C. P. Salisbury		do		115.40		
30	A. J. Olin		do		88.90		
30	M. T. Dent		do		82.40		
30	M. G. Marshall		do		82.40		
30	M. J. Turner		do		69.20		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 30	Wilson Carey		Salary, April	$59.30		
30	Jos. W. Pollock		Salary, 11 to 30	38.56		
30	D. L. McDevitt		Salary, April	54.40		
30	M. Reed		do	49.50		
			Total for month $3,179.94	2,844.01	$198.58	$137.35
May 10	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, April	148.30	66.35	
18	Adams Express Company		Expressage			16.15
24	United States Express Company		do			1.25
31	D. E. Salmon		Salary, May	255.50		
31	E. B. Jones		do	127.80		
31	Ch. B. Michener		do	213.00		
31	W. J. Cowing		do	170.40		
31	A. M. Farrington		do	191.70		
11	R. S. Forbes		do	213.00		
31	Geo. A. Martin		do	153.40		
31	Dan'l G. Hatch		do	153.40		
31	W. P. Spurgeon		do	136.20		
31	T. H. Netherland		do	136.20		
31	Mary Sullivan		do	119.20		
31	W. B. Cravath		do	119.20		
31	J. C. Hooe		do	119.20		
31	C. P. Salisbury		do	119.20		
31	A. J. Olin		do	102.20		
31	Mary T. Dent		do	85.20		
31	M. G. Marshall		do	85.20		
31	M. J. Turner		do	71.60		
32	Wilson Carey		do	61.40		
31	Jos. W. Pollock		do	61.40		
31	D. L. McDevitt		do	56.20		
31	M. Reed		do	51.00		
			Total for month $3,033.65	2,949.90	66.35	17.40
June 7	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, May	153.40	96.70	
10	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict		Typewriter			90.00
13	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co		Transportation		14.55	
13	do		do		35.00	
14	United States Express Co		Expressage			6.20
17	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Co		Transportation		7.84	

18	Adams Express Co		Expressage				12.55
22	Louisville & Nashville R. R		Transportation			13.20	
22	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rwy. Co.		do			20.00	
29	J. C. Parker		Cards				11.25
30	D. E. Salmon		Salary, June		247.25		
30	R. B. Jones		do		123.60		
30	C. B. Michener		do		206.00		
30	W. J. Cowing		do		164.80		
30	A. M. Farrington		do		185.40		
30	R. S. Forbes		do		206.00		
30	Geo. A. Martin		do		148.30		
30	D. G. Hatch		do		148.30		
30	W. P. Spurgeon		do		131.90		
30	T. H. Netherland		do		131.90		
30	Mary Sullivan		do		115.40		
30	W. B. Cravath		do		115.40		
30	J. C. Hooe		do		115.40		
30	C. P. Salisbury		do		115.40		
30	A. J. Olin		do		98.90		
30	Mary T. Dent		do		82.40		
30	M. G. Marshall		do		82.40		
30	M. J. Turner		do		69.20		
30	Wilson Carey		do		59.30		
30	J. W. Pollock		do		59.30		
30	D. L. McDevitt		do		54.40		
30	M. Reed		do		49.50		
30	B. Z. Wade		do		49.50		
30	Alfred Thomson		Salary, June 16 to 30		29.67		
30	Jas. F. Corridon		do		24.73		
30	W. E. Humphrey		Salary, June (26 days)		78.00		
30	W. L. Phillips		do		78.00		
30	Edw. Humphrey		do		78.00		
30	A. E. Eaton		do		78.00		
30	G. W. Phillips		Salary, June 13 to 30		48.00		
			Total for month	$3,635.04	3,327.75	187.29	120.00
July 7	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.		Telephone rent				33.25
16	J. C. Parker		Stationery				60.65
21	W. B. Moses & Sons		Rugs				34.00
21	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict		Typewriters, etc				210.50
23	Chicago and Northwestern Rwy. Co		Transportation			7.84	
23	F. E. Parsons		Salary and expenses, June		148.30	79.15	
23	United States Express Co		Expressage				9.35
25	O. F. Day, Son & Co		Harness				24.00
29	Wilmarth & Edmonston		Filter				58.25
			Total for month	$665.29	148.30	86.99	430.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

WASHINGTON AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Aug. 2	Adams Express Co		Expressage			$36.95
Oct. 1	John C Parker		Index cards, cases, etc			162.15
	Transportation orders.					
	F. E. Parsons	Omaha to Washington, Sept. 10			$30.25	
	F. W. Palmer	Congressional Record				8.00
			Total $40,066.24	$35,314.68	2,314.40	2,437.76

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

1891.						
July 10	Francis Y. Tolson	Laboratory	Salary, July 1 to 10	$27.00		
15	Wm. Halley	do	Salary, July 1 to 15	30.00		
15	Jos. McClelland	do	do	30.00		
15	Jas. F. Kersey	do	do	30.00		
15	L. C. Schilling	do	Salary, July 11 to 15	12.00		
15	Geo. A. Carter	do	Salary, July 6 to 15	27.00		
15	Fred'k Deffer	do	Salary, July 1 to 15	25.00		
15	John Fuller	do	do	19.50		
15	Mary A. Gibson	do	Salary, July 14 to 15	3.00		
15	Mary E. Proyer	do	do	3.00		
17	Geo. S. Davis	do	Index Medicus			$10.00
17	Lea Brothers & Co	do	American Journal, Medical Science, Medical News.			7.50
17	D. Appleton & Co	do	New York Medical Journal			5.00
17	Sabiston & Murray	do	American Veterinary Review			3.00
17	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co	do	Photographic Bulletin			3.00
17	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Expenses, July			6.00
18	L. C. Schilling	do	Salary, July (3 days)	9.00		
25	John J. George	do	Plastering			10.00
30	Geo. W. Knox	Experiment station	Freightage			32.00
31	Albert Hassall	Laboratory	Salary, July	101.10		
31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	do	168.50		
31	V. A. Moore	do	do	134.80		
31	H. C. Schroeder	do	do	137.90		

31	Jas. M. Stewart	do	do		30.00	
31	Lake Jamieson	do	do		54.00	
31	John Meany	do	do		7.56	
31	S. H. Apperson	do	Salary July 27 to 31		72.28	
31	C. W. Stiles	do	Salary, July 18 to 31		48.00	
31	Wm. Halley	do	Salary, July 16 to 31		81.00	
31	Wm. J. Spencer	do	Salary, July 1 to 31		42.00	
31	Jos. McClelland	do	Salary, July 16 to 31		42.00	
31	Jas. F. Kersey	do	do		38.00	
31	J. W. Longley	do	Salary, July 20 to 31		42.00	
31	Geo. A. Carter	do	Salary, July 16 to 31		13.75	
31	John Fuller	do	do		28.00	
31	F. Deffer	do	do		16.50	
31	Mary A. Gibson	do	do			
			Total for month	$1,782.93	1,686.43	96.50
Aug. 4	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
4	Alfred Burnett	do	Salary, July		40.50	
6	Geo. Ryneal, jr.	Laboratory	Glass and putty			12.35
8	J. Harrison Johnsen	do	Rent			100.00
8	John A. Power & Co	do	Plumbing			826.06
10	Chas. W. Palmer	do	Covers			13.83
11	Church & Stephenson	do	Lumber			153.64
15	Jos. McClelland	do	Salary, August 1 to 10		24.00	
15	J. W. Longley	do	Salary, August 1 to 15		39.00	
15	James F. Kersey	do	do		39.00	
15	William Halley	do	do		39.00	
15	Geo. A. Carter	do	do		39.00	
15	F. Deffer	do	Salary, Aug. 1 to 11		18.00	
15	John Fuller	do	Salary, Aug. 1 to 15		19.50	
15	Mary Gibson	do	Salary, August (10 days)		15.00	
22	People's Dispatch & Transfer Co	do	Freightage			5.01
26	John Schmitt	do	Boxes			13.20
28	John A. Power and Co	do	Plumbing			166.27
31	Albert Hassall	do	Salary, August		101.10	
31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	do		168.50	
31	V. A. Moore	do	do		134.80	
31	E. C. Schroeder	do	do		117.90	
31	M. N. Barnard	do	do		84.20	
31	Wm. Alexander	do	do		70.80	
31	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do		70.80	
31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do		55.60	
31	W. C. Shimomeck	do	do		55.60	
31	J. R. Stewart	do	do		55.60	
31	C. W. Stiles	do	do		117.90	
31	W. H. Moor	do	Salary, Aug. 17 to 31		24.19	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 31	Luke Jamieson	Laboratory	Salary, August	$50.00		
31	John Meany	do	do	52.00		
31	S. H. Apperson	do	do	46.50		
31	Eugenia Thompson	do	Salary, August 18 to 31	13.55		
31	Wm. J. Spencer	do	do	78.00		
31	Wm. Halley	do	Salary, August 17 to 31	39.00		
31	J. W. Longley	do	do	39.00		
31	Geo. A. Carter	do	do	39.00		
31	John Fuller	do	do	19.50		
			Total for month $3,038.52	1,706.54		$1,331.98
Sept. 2	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
3	B. Westermann & Co	Laboratory	Book			3.75
4	C. E. Springmann	do	Moving furniture			7.00
5	Washington Gas Light Company	do	Gas			8.75
8	Chas. Willms & Co	do	Sharpening instruments			1.25
10	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, August	39.00		
10	Carter Colston	do	Salary, August 8 to 10	15.00		
11	Z. D. Gilman	Laboratory	Chemicals			19.80
14	Ernest Kubel	do	Repairs			6.50
14	W. H. Walmsley	do	Camera			63.75
16	Chas. R. Talbert	Experiment station	Feed and hay			64.56
16	Geo. Ryneal, jr	Laboratory	Glass			32.00
16	W. M. Galt & Co	Experiment station	Feed			145.48
18	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Laboratory	Steam fittings			15.69
25	Geo. W. Talbert	Experiment station	Cabbage			6.20
30	Ellen T. Keane	do	Rent			90.00
14	J. Harrison Johnson	Laboratory	do			100.00
30	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, September	163.00		
30	V. A. Moore	do	do	130.40		
30	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	114.20		
30	M. N. Barnard	do	do	81.60		
30	Wm. Alexander	do	do	68.40		
30	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	68.40		
30	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	53.20		
30	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	53.20		
30	Jas. R. Stewart	do	do	53.20		
30	C. W. Stiles	do	do	114.20		
30	Luke Jamieson	do	do	50.00		
30	W. H. Moor	do	do	90.00		

				Total for month $1,788.69	1,192.60	.....	606.89
Oct.	24	J. Harrison Johnson	Laboratory	Rent	.....	.....	100.00
	1	Albert Hassall	....do	Salary, September	97.60	.....	.....
	1	Melville Lindsay	....do	Matting	.....	.....	4.31
	1	W. B. Mason & Sons	....do	Furniture	.....	.....	98.59
	1	Geo. M. Holland	Experiment station	Cement	.....	.....	5.85
	1	H. J. Ruppert	....do	Rent	.....	.....	41.66
	3	Washington Gas Light Company	Laboratory	Gas	.....	.....	16.09
	3	Willmarth & Edmundson	....do	Jars, etc	.....	.....	2.30
	7	E. A. v. Schweinitz	....do	Expenses, September	.....	.....	4.00
	13	B. Westermann & Co	....do	Books	.....	.....	44.28
	14	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, September	39.00	.....	.....
	14	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		Telephone rent	.....	.....	60.94
	15	American Ice Co		Coal	.....	.....	95.23
	23	L. H. Hopkins	Experiment station	Hardware	.....	.....	5.10
	23	M. W. Beveridge	....do	Pans	.....	.....	2.40
	23	Hygienic Ice Co	....do	Ice	.....	.....	10.26
	23	John F. Talbert	....do	Salary, September 3–October 17	98.75	.....	.....
	23	Wm. Gaul & Co	....do	Feed	.....	.....	197.00
	24	Church & Stephenson		Lumber	.....	.....	17.04
	24	John Reynders & Co	Experiment station	Speculum	.....	.....	6.00
	27	Edw. S. Schmid		Aquariums	.....	.....	26.00
	30	Earnest Bets	Laboratory	Tinning, etc	.....	.....	14.60
	31	Albert Hassall	....do	Salary, October	101.10	.....	.....
	31	E. A. V. Schweinitz	....do	....do	168.50	.....	.....
	31	V. A. Moore	....do	....do	134.80	.....	.....
	31	E. C. Schroeder	....do	....do	117.90	.....	.....
	31	C. W. Stiles	....do	....do	117.90	.....	.....
	31	M. N. Barnard	....do	....do	84.20	.....	.....
	31	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	....do	70.80	.....	.....
	31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	....do	55.60	.....	.....
	31	Wm. Alexander	....do	....do	70.80	.....	.....
	31	W. C. Shimonock	....do	....do	55.60	.....	.....
	31	J. R. Stewart	....do	....do	55.60	.....	.....
	31	Luke Jamieson	....do	....do	50.00	.....	.....
	31	W. H. Moor	....do	....do	50.00	.....	.....
	31	E. Thompson	....do	....do	30.00	.....	.....
	31	J. Meany	....do	....do	34.00	.....	.....
				Total for month $2,149.49	1,447.35	.....	702.14
Nov.	13	J. H. Johnson	....do	Rent	.....	.....	100.00
	3	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	....do	.....	.....	41.66
	3	Jno. A. Power & Co	Laboratory	Plumbing	.....	.....	43.95
	4	Annie Burnett	Experiment station	Washing	.....	.....	3.24
	6	Alfred Burnett	....do	Salary, October	40.50	.....	.....
	6	E. B. Meyrowitz	Laboratory	Bottles, etc	.....	.....	19.35

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92— Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 9	Geo. Ryneal, jr	Laboratory	Glass			$11.00
9	Washington Gaslight Co	do	Gas			13.00
16	Eugenia Thompson	do	Salary, Nov. 1 to 7	$7.00		
16	Geo. Tiernann & Co	do	Catalogue			1.00
18	W. H. Lacy	do	Plastering			13.00
20	Z. D. Gilman	do	Chemical sundries			82.24
24	John Reynders & Co	do	Post-mortem case, etc			47.25
30	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, November	163.00		
30	V. A. Moore	do	do	130.40		
30	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	114.20		
30	M. N. Barnard	do	do	81.60		
30	Wm. Alexander	do	do	68.40		
30	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	68.40		
30	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	58.80		
30	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	58.80		
30	J. R. Stewart	do	do	58.80		
30	Jas. A. Emery	do	Salary, November (21 days)	34.24		
30	Luke Jamieson	do	Salary, November	50.00		
30	C. W. Stiles	do	do	114.20		
30	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
30	Jennie Jones	do	Salary, November (22 days)	22.00		
30	John Meany	do	Salary, November (25 days)	50.00		
30	Albert Hassall	do	Salary, November	97.80		
			Total for month $1,628.83	1,253.14		375.69
Dec. 2	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
3	Washington Gas Light Co	Laboratory	Gas			13.00
3	John A. Power & Co	do	Plumbing			144.78
3	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co	Experiment station	Achr. triplet			7.13
5	E. A. v. Schweinitz	Laboratory	Expenses, November			4.00
8	B. Westermann & Co	do	Books			55.36
11	Church & Stephenson	do	Lumber			4.19
11	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, November	87.50		
12	Geo. W. Talbert	do	Cabbage			13.00
12	do	do	do			17.50
12	Chas. R. Talbert	do	Forage			133.96
12	do	do	do			109.75
15	Jas. W. Queen & Co	Laboratory	Thermograph blanks			5.00
16	Church & Stephenson	Experiment station	Lumber			44.02
17	M. W. Beverage	do	Sink cleaners			2.10

20	S. J. Meeks	do	Repairs				3.75
26	J. C. Parker	do	Stationery				1.05
25	Minnis & Martyn	do	Repairs				32.40
26	Elphonzo Youngs	do	Prepared food				7.00
4	J. Harrison Johnson	Laboratory	Rent				100.00
31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, December	168.50			
31	V. A. Moore	do	do	134.80			
31	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	117.90			
31	C. W. Stiles	do	do	117.90			
31	Albert Hassall	do	do	101.10			
31	W. M. Barnard	do	do	84.20			
31	Wm. Alexander	do	do	70.80			
31	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	70.80			
31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	55.60			
31	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	55.60			
31	Jas. R. Stewart	do	do	55.60			
31	Jas. A. Emery	do	do	50.50			
31	Luke Jamieson	do	do	50.00			
31	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00			
31	Jennie Jones	do	do	30.00			
31	John Meany	do	do	54.00			
			Total per month $2,770.40	1,304.80			1,465.60
1892.							
Jan. 16	J. Harrison Johnson	Laboratory	Rent				100.00
4	Theobald Smith	do	Expenses, July to December				7.29
6	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		Telephone rent				50.94
6	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent				41.66
6	Ellen T. Keane	do	do				75.00
6	L. H. Hopkins	Laboratory	Hardware				8.18
6	Washington Gas Light Co	do	Gas				22.50
7	A. M. Bauer	Experiment station	Sharpening pick				.50
7	Geo. N. Holland	do	Picks, etc				2.65
7	Geo. Ryneal, jr	do	Oil				.60
7	do	Laboratory	Ink and brushes				2.00
7	do	do	Glass				22.85
9	B. Westermann & Co	do	Books				40.85
11	Thos. Somerville & Sons	do	Plumbing supplies				33.44
16	Annie Burnett	Experiment station	Washing				1.80
16	Alfred Burnett	do	Salary, December	40.50			
16	Chas. R. Talbert	do	Forage				55.61
16	W. M. Galt & Co	do	Feed				71.75
22	Woodward & Lothrop	Laboratory	Toweling				8.54
26	C. W. Palmer	do	Slides, etc				42.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	Laboratory	Salary, January	$170.80		
31	V. A. Moore	do	do	136.80		
31	C. W. Styles	do	do	119.20		
31	Albert Hassell	do	do	102.20		
31	M. N. Barnard	do	do	85.20		
31	Wm. Alexander	do	do	71.50		
31	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	71.50		
31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	56.20		
31	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	56.20		
31	J. R. Stewart	do	do	56.20		
31	Jas. A. Emery	do	do	51.10		
31	Luke Jamieson	do	do	50.00		
31	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
31	Jenny Jones	do	do	30.00		
31	John Meany	do	do	52.00		
31	Chas. A. Freedman	do	Salary, January (7 days)	21.00		
			Total for month $1,867.51	1,219.40		$566.11
Feb. 3	J. B. Kendall	Experiment station	Creepers			3.00
3	M. C. Mitchell	do	Pump			5.00
3	Washington Gas-Light Co	Laboratory	Gas			24.75
4	H. J. Rappert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
8	Geo. Ryneal, jr	do	Putty, etc			.49
8	B. Westermann & Co	Laboratory	Books			20.23
11	Wm. H. Lacy	Experiment station	Horse			30.00
11	D. Pifferling	do	do			22.50
11	Alfred Burnett	do	Salary, January	30.00		
11	Geo. W. Talbert	do	Cabbage			12.00
11	do	do	do			20.00
11	Chas. R. Talbert	do	Forage			463.41
16	W. M. Galt & Co	do	Feed			74.25
16	L. H. Hopkins	do	Hardware			5.75
17	American Oxygen Association	Laboratory	Gasometer, etc			28.00
18	American Ice Co	Experiment station	Coal			46.72
19	A. M. Baner	do	Iron rods			1.80
19	Minnis & Martin	do	Stove fittings			11.40
20	Z. D. Gilman	Laboratory	Chemicals			7.75
24	Easton & Rupp	Experiment station	Shipping tags			2.00
26	Ernest Betz	Laboratory	Lead cakes			2.00
29	J. & M. Strasburger	Experiment station	Boxes			4.17

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
29	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	92.60		
29	J. R. Stewart	do	do	92.60		
29	J. A. Emery	do	do	47.80		
29	Luke Jamieson	do	do	50.00		
29	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
29	Jennie Jones	do	do	90.00		
29	John Meany	do	do	50.00		
9	J. Harrison Johnson	do	Rent, January			100.00
			Total for month $2,071.98	1,132.20		939.78
Mar. 2	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
2	Ellen T. Keene	do	do			135.00
2	E. Ellis Williams	do	Collecting ticks			3.75
3	E. A. v. Schweinitz	Laboratory	Expenses, February			3.75
3	F. L. Kilborne	Experiment station	do			1.50
4	Washington Gaslight Company	Laboratory	Gas			31.50
7	B. Westermann & Co	do	Books			174.65
8	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, February	87.50		
9	Theobald Smith	Laboratory	Expenses, February			2.46
9	do	do	Expenses, January			2.60
14	Elmer & Amend	do	Instruments			42.50
15	Wm. Galt & Co	Experiment station	Feed			136.50
15	Z. D. Gillman	Laboratory	Chemicals			75.11
15	Chas. R. Talbert	Experiment station	Forage			87.12
15	John Fegan	Laboratory	Alcohol			54.52
15	S. A. Kilborne	Experiment station	Horse			25.00
15	Annie Burnett	do	Hire of horse			10.00
16	H. Baumgarten	do	Stamps			1.25
26	Geo. W. Talbert	do	Cabbage			18.85
28	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	do	Medical dictionary			14.00
28	Alex. Schmid	Laboratory	Open files			15.12
14	J. H. Johnson	do	Rent			100.00
31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, March	170.80		
31	V. A. Moore	do	do	136.80		
31	C. W. Stiles	do	do	119.20		
31	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	119.20		
31	Albert Hassall	do	do	102.20		
31	M. N. Barnard	do	do	85.20		
31	Wm. Alexander	do	do	71.50		
31	Wm. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	71.50		
31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	56.20		
31	W. P. Shimoneck	do	do	56.20		
31	Jas. R. Stewart	do	do	56.20		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 31	Jas. A. Emery	Laboratory station	Salary, March	$51.10		
31	M. Anthony	do	Salary, March 16 to 31	17.58		
31	L. Jamieson	do	Salary, March	50.00		
31	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
31	Jennie Jones	do	do	30.00		
31	John Meany	do	do	54.00		
			Total for month $2,318.02	1,334.18		$983.84
Apr. 2	Geo. Fritsch	Experiment station	Repairing roof			11.75
2	C. D. Arnett	do	Horse			20.00
2	Alfred Burnett	do	Salary, March	40.50		
2	H. J. Ruppert	do	Rent			41.66
2	Washington Gas Light Co.	Laboratory	Gas			31.00
5	Thos. Somerville & Sons	do	Brass stand			3.75
7	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Laboratory and experiment station	Telephone rent			50.94
8	B. Westermann & Co.	Laboratory	Books			27.59
9	Theobald Smith	do	Expenses			3.10
11	E. J. Pullman	do	Photographic supplies			4.05
11	Ellen T. Keane	Experiment station	Rent			75.00
18	Hygienic Ice Co	do	Ice			3.58
18	Chas. R. Talbert	do	Forage			112.84
23	Geo. W. Talbert	do	Cabbage, etc			14.45
23	E. A. v. Schweinitz		Expenses, April 8 to 11		$7.25	
25	Chas. Willms & Co.	Laboratory	Forceps, etc			7.45
27	Lewis Hopfenmaier	do	Marble slab			5.00
28	Z. D. Gilman	do	Bottles, etc			11.45
30	D. Pifferling	Experiment station	Horse hire			5.00
30	W. M. Galt & Co.	do	Feed			66.75
30	W. B. Moses & Sons	Laboratory	Linoleum			20.00
16	J. Harrison Johnson	do	Rent			100.00
30	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, April	164.80		
30	V. A. Moore	do	do	131.90		
30	C. W. Stiles	do	do	115.40		
30	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	115.40		
30	Albert Hassall	do	do	98.90		
30	M. N. Barnard	do	do	82.40		
30	Wm. Alexander	do	do	69.20		
30	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	69.20		

	30	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
	30	Jennie Jones	do	do	30.00		
	30	John Meany	do	do	52.00		
				Total for month $1,938.01	1,315.40	7.25	615.36
May	4	H. J. Ruppert	Experiment station	Rent			41.66
	4	Washington Gas Light Co	Laboratory	Gas			28.50
	10	B. Westermann & Co	do	Books			16.24
	10	C. Becker	Experiment station	Harness repairs			18.05
	10	Alfred Burnett	do	Salary, April	30.00		
	12	Church & Stephenson	Laboratory	Lumber			18.15
	16	do	Experiment station	do			28.16
	16	Eimer & Amend	Laboratory	Oil, etc			7.45
	18	Chas. W. Palmer	do	Slides			33.65
	18	W. M. Galt & Co	Experiment station	Feed			66.75
	18	Chas. R. Talbert	do	Forage			79.66
	24	Z. D. Gilman	Laboratory	Alcohol, etc			56.55
	26	Geo. W. Talbert	Experiment station	Cabbage			10.00
	31	Theobald Smith	Laboratory	Expenses			1.60
	31	Geo. Ryneal, jr	Experiment station	Glass			18.50
	31	J. C. Parker	Laboratory	Stationery			31.10
	31	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, May	170.40		
	31	V. A. Moore	do	do	136.20		
	31	C. W. Stiles	do	do	119.20		
	31	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	119.20		
	31	Albert Hassall	do	do	102.20		
	31	M. N. Barnard	do	do	85.20		
	31	Wm. Alexander	do	do	71.60		
	31	W. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	71.60		
	31	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	56.20		
	31	W. C. Shimoneck	do	do	56.20		
	31	J. R. Stewart	do	do	56.20		
	31	Jas. A. Emery	do	do	51.00		
	31	Sue F. Gonder	do	do	34.00		
	31	L. Jamieson	do	do	50.00		
	31	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
	31	Jennie Jones	do	do	30.00		
	31	John Meany	do	do	52.00		
	4	J. H. Johnson	do	Rent, April			100.00
				Total for month $1,906.22	1,350.20		556.02
June	4	Washington Gaslight Co	Laboratory	Gas			21.75
	6	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Meat			3.60

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 7	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, May	$30.00		
7	H. J. Ruppert	do	Rent			$41.66
7	L. H. Hopkins	do	Hardware			22.10
8	Z. D. Gilman	Laboratory	Chemicals, etc			29.35
17	Alex. Schmid	do	File jackets			7.20
17	Church & Stephenson	Experiment station	Lumber			18.55
17	Talbert & Clark	do	Harness			26.50
20	Geo. E. Hutchins	Laboratory	Plumbing			29.75
25	E. Jackson	Experiment station	Harness			6.60
20	Eimer & Amend	Laboratory	Chemical apparatus			35.45
20	L. H. Schneider's Son	do	Hardware			18.54
20	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Meat			3.10
20	Theobald Smith	do	Expenses, May			1.90
20	E. A. v. Schweinitz	do	Salary, June	104.80		
20	V. A. Moore	do	do	131.90		
20	C. W. Stiles	do	do	115.40		
20	E. C. Schroeder	do	do	115.40		
20	Albert Hassall	do	do	98.90		
20	M. N. Barnard	do	do	82.40		
20	Wm. Alexander	do	do	69.20		
20	Wm. H. Bradford	Experiment station	do	69.20		
20	J. Somerville	Laboratory	do	54.40		
20	W. C. Shimoscek	do	do	54.40		
20	J. R. Stewart	do	do	54.40		
20	Jas. A. Emery	do	do	49.50		
20	Sue F. Gonder	do	do	39.60		
20	Luke Jamieson	do	do	50.00		
20	W. H. Moor	do	do	50.00		
20	Jennie Jones	do	do	30.00		
20	John Meany	do	do	52.00		
7	J. H. Johnson	do	Rent, May			100.00
			Total for month $1,679.95	1,315.90		366.05
July 5	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station	Salary, June	30.00		
5	Washington Gaslight Co	Laboratory	Gas			18.00
6	S. J. Meeks	Experiment station	Repairing buggy			75.00
6	Clark Electric Co	Laboratory	Arc lamp, etc			106.50
7	B. Westermann & Co	do	Books			29.54
7	J. C. Parker	Experiment station	Manila board			11.50

7	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Experiment station and laboratory	Telephone rent			50.96
7	Theobald Smith	Laboratory	Expenses, June			1.90
9	Edwin A. Goesuch	Experiment station	Horse			210.00
13	A. M. Bauer	....do	Shafts for autopsy table			8.75
12	D. W. Magrath	....do	Wagon repairs			6.50
12	D. Pifferling	....do	3 cows			77.50
13	....do	....do	12 cattle			275.00
12	Chas. R. Talbert	....do	Forage			547.91
13	C. Becker	....do	Net			6.50
18	Z. D. Gilman	Laboratory	Chemicals			169.85
18	John Green	....do	2 magnifiers			26.00
20	F. L. Kilborne		Expenses, June 24 to 28		$43.65	196.07
21	United States Electric Light Co	Laboratory	Electric current			4.40
21	Ellen T. Keane	Experiment station	Rent			75.00
21	H. J. Ruppert	....do	....do			41.66
22	Annie Burnett	....do	Washing			3.90
23	H. Long	....do	Horse for experiment			15.00
23	Joseph Heaning	....do	....do			20.00
23	Royce & Marean	Laboratory	Electric fittings			22.51
25	Hygienic Ice Co	Experiment station	Ice			10.60
25	W. M. Galt & Co	....do	Feed			100.13
29	Geo. W. Knox Express	....do	Freightage			37.00
29	Ellen T. Keane	....do	Rent			135.00
29	....do	....do	....do			45.00
29	W. B. Moses & Sons	....do	Rug			34.38
29	....do	Laboratory	Stools			9.25
29	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	....do	Atlas			7.50
29	Ernest Bets	....do	Tinning			4.05
30	Wilmot Castle & Co	....do	Sterilizer			10.00
30	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co	....do	Photo. sundries			35.27
21	J. H. Johnson	....do	Rent			100.00
			Total for month..... $2,559.76	39.66	43.65	2,468.11
Aug. 1	C. W. Palmer	Laboratory	Slides, etc			25.86
3	John Fegan	....do	Alcohol			54.52
5	B. Westermann & Co	....do	Books			51.00
10	Z. D. Gilman	....do	Chemical supplies			74.85
10	....do	....do	....do			117.96
10	L. H. Hopkins	Experiment station	Hardware			36.68
13	Chas. R. Talbert	....do	Forage			788.27
20	D. Pifferling	....do	Cattle for experiment			220.00
23	Eimer & Amend	Laboratory	Scientific apparatus			340.00
27	Church & Stephenson	Experiment station	Lumber			206.28
27	Thos. Somerville & Sons	....do	Plumbing sundries			50.39
			Total for month..... $1,965.78			1,965.78
Sept. 5	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co	Laboratory	Microtome			40.00
6	Geo. N. Holland	Experiment station	Lime			8.70
10	John F. Talbert	....do	Troughs			52.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Sept. 12	Eimer & Amend	Laboratory	Microtome			$55.15
14	Haussmann & Dunn	Experiment station	Lancets			11.48
15	Woodward & Lothrop	Laboratory	Toweling			9.70
						177.03
Oct. 18	Z. D. Gilman	Experiment station	Jars, etc			162.80
			Total $29,737.22	$16,285.14	$50.90	13,401.18

SWINE DISEASES.

1891.						
July 31	Theobald Smith	Laboratory	Salary, July	$189.50		
31	F. L. Kilborne	Experiment station	do	151.60		
31	C. S. Meyers	do	do	60.60		
			Total	401.70		
Aug. 27	A. Hoen & Co.	"Diseases of Swine"	Changing plates			$100.00
31	Theobald Smith	Laboratory	Salary, August	189.50		
31	F. L. Kilborne	Experiment station	do	151.60		
31	C. S. Meyers	do	do	60.60		
31	S. D. Maynard	do	do	75.80		
			Total for month $577.50	477.50		100.00
Sept. 3	John F. Talbert	Experiment station	Salary, July 7-August 13	90.00		
30	Theobald Smith		Salary, September	183.50		
30	F. L. Kilborne		do	146.80		
30	C. S. Meyers		do	58.80		
30	S. D. Maynard		do	73.40		
			Total	552.50		

	31	C. S. Meyers		do	60.60		
	31	S. D. Maynard		do	75.80		
				Total for month $507.50	477.50		30.00
Nov.	17	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	Expenses, Oct. 18 to 31		66.85	
	24	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co		Transportation		19.00	
	30	Theobald Smith		Salary, November	183.50		
	30	F. L. Kilborne		do	146.80		
	30	S. D. Maynard		do	73.40		
	30	C. S. Meyers		do	58.80		
				Total for month $548.35	462.50	85.85	
Dec.	7	F. L. Kilborne	Illinois	Expenses, Nov. 3 to 24		80.72	1.50
	9	Chas. L. Eaton	do	55 head swine			219.20
	11	E. C. Schroeder	do	Expenses, Nov. 7 to 30		68.70	
	11	Reform School	Experiment station	14 pigs			49.00
	14	C. S. Meyers	do	9 pigs			27.00
	31	Theobald Smith		Salary, December	189.50		
	31	F. L. Kilborne		do	151.60		
	31	S. D. Maynard		do	75.80		
	31	C. S. Meyers		do	60.60		
				Total for month $932.62	477.50	158.42	296.70
1892.							
Jan.	14	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	Expenses, December		78.78	.80
	18	H. R. Dement	Experiment station	14 pigs			42.00
	29	V. A. Moore	Illinois	Expenses, Jan. 12 to 22		71.24	
	31	Theobald Smith		Salary, January	191.65		
	31	F. L. Kilborne		do	153.30		
	31	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	do	119.20		
	31	S. D. Maynard		do	76.60		
	31	C. S. Meyers		do	61.30		
				Total for month $794.90	602.05	150.05	42.80
Feb.	6	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	Expenses, January		58.00	.75
	29	Theobald Smith		Salary, February	179.20		
	29	F. L. Kilborne		do	143.40		
	29	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	do	111.60		
	29	S. D. Maynard		do	71.80		
	29	C. S. Meyers		do	57.40		
				Total for month $617.15	563.40	53.00	.75

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

SWINE DISEASES—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscella-
1892.						
Mar. 8	E. C. Schroeder	Illinois	Expenses, February		$59.81	
31	Theobald Smith		Salary, March	$191.65		
31	F. L. Kilborne		do	153.30		
31	S. D. Maynard		do	76.60		
31	C. S. Meyers		do	61.30		
			Total for month $542.66	482.85	59.81	
Apr. 30	Theobald Smith		Salary, April	185.40		
30	F. L. Kilborne		do	148.30		
30	S. D. Maynard		do	74.20		
30	C. S. Meyers		do	59.30		
			Total for month	467.20		
May 31	Theobald Smith		Salary, May	191.70		
31	F. L. Kilborne		do	153.40		
31	S. D. Maynard		do	76.60		
31	C. S. Meyers		do	61.40		
			Total for month	483.10		
June 30	Theobald Smith		Salary, June	185.40		
30	F. L. Kilborne		do	148.30		
30	S. D. Maynard		do	74.20		
30	C. S. Meyers		do	59.30		
			Total for month	467.20		
July 12	Alfred Burnett	Experiment station				$24.00
			Total $6,916.38	5,915.00	507.13	494.25

July 31	A. G. Asdikian		Salary, July	124.80		
Aug. 12	H. A. Heath		Typewriting, etc			$16.70
12	Nellie M. Peffer		Salary, July	124.80		
14	H. Romaine		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	$11.89	
14	J. A. Dodge		Salary for July	117.90		
14	Henry J. Harwi		"History Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia"			250.00
17	James Wright		Salary and expenses, July	270.00	119.65	
19	Watson Pickrell		Salary for August	101.10		
31	A. G. Asdikian					
			Total for month $1,274.74	876.50	131.54	266.70
Sept. 11	H. J. Harwi		Salary for August	117.90		
11	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for July 15 to 31	64.67		
11	H. A. Heath		Salary for August	124.80		
14	A. R. Kennedy		do	117.90		
17	John Minto		Salary and expenses, July	117.90	20.95	
17	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, August	117.90	20.51	
25	Watson Pickrell		do	280.00	118.75	
30	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for September	97.80		
			Total for month $1,199.08	1,028.87	170.21	
Oct. 9	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, September	114.20	44.76	
9	H. A. Heath		do	130.40	18.00	
10	Henry J. Harwi		Salary for September 1 to 14	53.76		
10	Watson Pickrell		Salary and expenses for September	280.00	111.75	
13	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for September	114.20		
24	John Minto		Salary and expenses for September	114.20	6.95	
28	W. J. Smith		Salary and expenses for September 26 to 30	40.00	35.55	
30	John Minto		Salary and expenses for August	117.90	28.30	
31	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for October	101.10		
			Total for month $1,299.67	1,045.26	244.41	
Nov. 18	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses for October	117.90	44.88	
19	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for October	117.90		
19	Nellie M. Peffer		Typewriting			11.00
19	John Minto		Salary and expenses for October	117.90	8.50	
19	H. A. Heath		do	134.80	16.60	
19	Watson Pickrell		do	270.00	114.40	
20	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses for October 1 to 7	60.00	37.00	
23	Burlington and Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska.		Transportation		18.15	
30	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for November	97.80		
			Total for month $1,166.83	916.30	239.53	11.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

COLLECTING INFORMATION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 9	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for November	$114.20		
10	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses for November	114.20	$16.72	
10	W. Judson Smith		Salary and expenses for November 14 to 21	80.00	54.50	
15	Watson Pickrell		Salary and expenses for November	250.00	103.85	
15	H. A. Heath		Salary and expenses, November	130.40	29.50	
22	John Minto		do	114.20	35.00	
31	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for December	101.10		
			Total for month $1,143.67	904.10	239.57	
1892.						
Jan. 14	H. A. Heath		Salary and expenses, December	134.80	55.75	
18	Watson Pickrell		do	270.00	73.60	
19	John Minto		Salary for December	117.90		
19	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, December	117.90	52.46	
19	Nellie M. Peffer		Typewriting			$10.80
22	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for December	117.90		
51	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for January	102.20		
			Total for month $1,053.31	860.70	181.81	10.80
Feb. 10	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, January	119.20	27.10	
10	H. A. Heath		do	136.30	36.25	
12	Watson Pickrell		do	260.00	155.40	
15	John Minto		do	119.20	37.50	
29	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for February	95.60		
			Total for month $966.55	730.30	256.25	
Mar. 12	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, February	111.60	19.90	
12	Watson Pickrell		do	250.00	81.25	
14	John Minto		Salary, February, and expenses, January	111.60	8.75	
18	H. A. Heath		Salary and expenses, February	127.40	155.35	
31	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for March	102.20		
			Total for month $968.05	702.80	265.25	
Apr. 13	Watson Pickrell		Salary for March	270.60		
14	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for January	119.20		
14	do		Salary for February	111.60		
14	do		Salary for March	119.20		
14	Nellie M. Peffer					18.80

Macmillan

	30	A. G. Asdikian		Salary for April	98.90		
				Total for month ... $1,245.70	1,168.60	58.30	18.80
May	12	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, April	115.40	1.60	
	12	H. A. Heath		do	131.90	14.90	2.50
	13	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for April	115.40		
	13	Nellie M. Peffer		Typewriting			8.25
	13	H. E. Heath		Salary for April	75.00		
	14	John Minto		do	115.40		
	17	Watson Pickrell		do	260.00		
	31	W. A. Henry		Article on cattle feeding			208.32
	31	A. G. Asdikian		Salary, May	102.20		
				Total for month ... $1,150.87	915.30	16.50	219.07
June	16	John Minto		Salary, May	119.20		
	16	J. A. Dodge		do	119.20	9.68	
	16	Watson Pickrell		do	260.00		
	17	W. P. B. Henry		Photographs			5.25
	18	Edward H. Jenkins		Article on analyses of feeding stuffs			400.00
	20	Nellie M. Peffer		Typewriting			8.00
	20	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		Transportation		36.19	
	22	Elonah Robertson		Typewriting			2.50
	30	H. P. Armsby		Article on feeding for special purposes			100.00
	30	A. G. Asdikian		Salary, June	98.90		
				Total for month ... $1,158.92	597.30	45.87	515.75
July	6	H. A. Heath		Salary and expenses, May	136.20	141.35	
	6	J. G. Soule		Photographs			4.75
	6	E. A. Carman		Article on sheep of Great Britain			500.00
	21	H. E. Heath		Salary and expenses, June 1 to 15	87.50	58.30	
	21	John Minto		Salary for June	115.40		
	21	J. A. Dodge		Salary and expenses, June	115.40	27.77	
	21	Nellie M. Peffer		Typewriting			32.60
	21	H. A. Heath		Salary for June	131.90		
	21	H. E. Heath		Salary and expenses, May	75.00	126.88	
	23	A. R. Kennedy		Salary for May	119.20		
	23	do		Salary for June	115.40		
	23	Watson Pickrell		Salary and expenses, June	260.00	89.92	
				Total for month ... $2,067.57	1,106.00	444.22	537.35
Aug.	30	W. H. Jordan		Article on foods, etc			400.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

COLLECTING INFORMATION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
	Transportation orders.					
1892.						
Aug. 30	John Minto		Portland to Walla Walla, September		$17.80	
30	do		Salem to Portland and return, August		4.26	
30	do		Salem to Portland and return, September.		2.13	
30	do		Portland to Salem, October		2.13	
30	do		Salem to Los Angeles, November		37.95	
30	do		Los Angeles to Portland, November		38.00	
30	do		Los Angeles to Santa Barbara and return, November.		6.70	
30	do		San Francisco to Salem, March		25.00	
30	do		Salem to Portland, March		4.26	
30	do		Salem to Los Angeles, March		37.95	
30	do		Red Bluff to Salem, January		19.45	
30	do		Sacramento to Salem, January		3.70	
30	do		Sacramento to Auburn and return, January.		2.20	
30	do		Santa Rosa to Sacramento, January		3.15	
30	do		Salem to Santa Rosa, January		25.75	
30	H. E. Heath		Salt Lake City to Logan, May		11.15	
30	do		Denver to Kansas City, May		18.15	
30	do		Fremont to Ogden, May		40.00	
30	do		Topeka to Lincoln, June		4.54	
					304.27	
			Total	$10,953.13	2,597.73	$1,979.47

REPORTED DISEASES.

1891.						
Aug. 14	A. W. Clement	Kentucky	Salary and expenses, July 22 to 25	$21.74	$43.35	
22	Chas. W. Stiles	Pennsylvania	Expenses, Aug. 8 to 14		22.70	$6.70
			Total for month	21.74	65.95	6.70
Sept. 8	A. M. Barrington	West Virginia and Virginia	Expenses, Aug. 6 to 8 and 14 to 17		23.65	
Nov. 8	Ch. B. Michener	Pennsylvania and Maryland	Expenses, Oct. 16 to 21		17.25	

			Total for month $24.45	.....	9.45	15.00
Apr. 2	A. M. Farrington	Virginia and Maryland	Expenses Feb. 9 to 10 and Mar. 1, 11, 12	.....	26.88	.....
June 13	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	Nebraska	Transportation	.....	40.45	.....
16	James B. Hodgkin	Virginia	Cow	.....	.....	15.00
17	Geo. C. Faville	Nebraska	Salaries and expenses, May	248.00	61.75	.....
18	Burlington and Missouri River R. R.	.....do	Transporation	.....	14.00	.....
20	A. M. Farrington	Virginia	Expenses June 6 to 9	.....	6.65	.....
			Total for month $385.85	248.00	122.85	15.00
July 9	Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. Co.	Nebraska	Transportation	.....	11.72	.....
13	Geo. C. Faville	Nebraska	Expenses May	.....	54.50	.....
13	.....do	West Virginia	Salary and expenses, June 18	8.00	2.70	.....
			Total for month $76.92	8.00	68.92	.....
Aug. 9	Penna. Company	Nebraska	Transportation	.....	17.50	.....
11	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.	West Virginia	.....do	.....	5.50	.....
				.....	23.00	.....
			Total $703.84	277.74	392.40	33.70

IMPORT CATTLE INSPECTION.

1891. Aug. 14	Frank H. Miller	Burlington	Salary for July	$117.90	.....	.....
14	John A. Bell	Watertown	Salary and expenses, July	117.90	$23.40	.....
17	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for July	117.90	.....	.....
19	F. L. Russell	Vanceboro	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	19.80	$0.20
19	John T. Claris	Buffalo	.....do	151.60	46.74	11.60
22	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for July	60.00	.....	.....
			Total for month $767.98	666.40	89.78	11.80
Sept. 11	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for August	65.00	.....	.....
11	F. H. Miller	Burlington	.....do	117.90	.....	.....
11	John A. Bell	Watertown	Salary and expenses, August	117.90	20.14	.....
14	G. W. Ward	Newport and Richford	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	38.51	.40
17	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for August	117.90	.....	.....
			Total for month $578.85	519.80	58.65	.40

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

IMPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscel'a-neous.
1891.						
Oct. 1	John T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, August	$151.60	$56.24	$14.76
9	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for September	114.20		
9	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	114.20		
10	D. Cumming	Port Huron	do	75.00		
10	F. L. Russell	Houlton	Salary and expenses, September	97.80	24.33	
16	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	114.20	34.76	
16	John T. Claris	Buffalo	do	146.80	59.48	3.74
24	C. L. Morin	Richford	do	97.80	41.20	
28	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	do	97.80	40.25	
28	do	do	Salary and expenses, August	101.10	86.19	
3	F. L. Russell	Houlton	Salary and expenses, August	101.10	58.54	.10
			Total for month $1,633.19	1,211.60	402.99	18.60
Nov. 12	John T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, October	151.60	71.64	3.00
16	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for October	117.90		
18	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses, October	101.10	37.00	
19	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for October	100.00		
19	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	117.90		
19	F. L. Russell	Houlton	Salary and expenses, October	101.10	23.75	
21	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	117.90	54.76	
24	C. L. Morin	Richford	do	101.10	78.85	
			Total for month $1,177.60	908.60	266.00	3.00
Dec. 9	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for November	114.20		
9	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	114.20		
9	D. Cumming	Port Huron	do	60.00		
11	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses	97.80	15.25	
11	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	114.20	12.37	
11	F. L. Russell	Houlton	do	97.80	12.00	
11	C. L. Morin	Richford	do	97.80	13.60	
19	John T. Claris	Buffalo	do	146.80	56.42	3.80
			Total for month $956.24	842.80	109.64	3.80
1892.						
Jan. 14	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses, December	101.10	9.55	
14	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	117.90	3.00	
18	John T. Claris	Buffalo	do	151.80	58.80	1.90
19	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for December	55.00		

			Total for month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.	10	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for January	119.20		
	10	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	119.20		
	10	D. Cumming	Port Huron	do	30.00		
	10	F. L. Russell	Orono	Salary and expenses, January	102.20	9.35	
	10	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	do	102.20	10.97	
	10	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	119.20	6.98	
	13	John T. Claris	Buffalo	do	153.30	49.82	2.00
				Total for month $824.42	745.30	77.12	2.00
Mar.	12	Charles Cowie	Ogdensburg	Salary for February 9	5.00		
	12	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for February	60.00		
	12	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses, February	95.60	.75	
	12	F. L. Russell	Orono	do	95.60	5.55	
	12	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for February	111.60		
	12	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	111.60		
	12	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	111.60		
	14	John T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses for February	143.40	48.42	1.60
				Total for month $790.72	734.40	54.72	1.60
Apr.	12	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses for March	102.20	3.05	
	12	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	do	153.30	49.02	1.50
	13	Chas. Cowie	Ogdensburg	Salary for March	5.00		
	13	D. Cumming	Port Huron	do	50.00		
	13	F. L. Russell	Orono	do	102.20		
	13	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	do	119.20		
	13	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	119.20		
	15	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	119.20		
				Total for month $823.87	770.30	52.07	1.50
May	13	Chas. Cowie	Ogdensburg	Salary for April	5.00		
	13	D. Cumming	Port Huron	do	30.00		
	13	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	do	98.90		
	13	F. H. Miller	Burlington	do	115.40		
	13	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	do	115.40		
	13	John A. Bell	Watertown	do	115.40		
	13	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses for April	148.30	48.32	2.60
	14	F. L. Russell	Orono	do	98.90	13.10	
				Total for month $791.32	727.30	61.42	2.60

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

IMPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 16	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for May	$25.00		
16	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	do	119.20		
18	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, May	153.40	$50.32	$2.50
24	F. L. Russell	Orono	do	35.00	32.35	.85
25	Chas. Cowie	Ogdensburg	do	10.00	1.32	
			Total for month $429.94	342.60	83.99	3.35
July 21	Chas. Cowie	Ogdensburg	Salary and expenses, June	10.00	.66	
21	G. W. Ward	St. Johnsbury	Salary and expenses, May	45.00	9.25	
21	do	do	Salary and expenses, June	55.00	21.03	
21	Jos. Hawkins	Detroit	Salary for June	115.40		
23	F. L. Russell	Orono	Salary and expenses, June	25.00	11.40	
25	D. Cumming	Port Huron	Salary for June	5.00		
26	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, June	148.30	47.62	1.10
			Total for month $494.76	403.70	89.96	1.10
Aug. 17	F. H. Miller	Burlington	Salary and expenses, June	15.00	7.00	
			Total $10,249.24	8,751.40	1,446.19	51.65

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION.

1891.						
July 25	D. E. Salmon		Steamer passage		$125.25	
25	do	New York	Expenses, July 10 to 14		23.90	
30	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth	do	Hog rings			$18.00
31	H. Baumgarten	Chicago	do			43.20
			Total for month $210.35		149.15	61.20
Aug. 7	Thos. Coyle	Boston	Salary and expenses, July	$84.20	24.56	
7	E. P. Handley	do	do	84.20	13.26	

8	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	70.00		
8	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	67.50		
8	Michael O'Neill	do	do	67.50		
8	John J. Robinson	do	do	67.50		
8	Geo. Carter	do	Salary and expenses, July	84.20	1.67	
11	James Russell	New York	do	72.50	18.11	
11	Jas. Flannery	New York	Salary and expenses, July	75.00	15.42	
11	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	72.50	15.81	
11	Chas. W. Petty	do	do	65.00	8.25	
11	Sabiston & Murray	do	Stationery			13.80
11	Geo. Cornish	do	Salary and expenses, July	84.20	13.89	
11	Wm. Foley	do	do	84.20	14.49	
11	Hiram Jerome	do	do	84.20	16.89	
11	Henry Brister	do	do	117.90	20.72	
12	Robert Hager	Buffalo	Stationery			3.75
12	John N. Lester	do	Salary and expenses, July	77.50	3.20	
12	Guy A. Adams	do	do	75.00	6.12	
13	L. L. Bullard	Boston	do	70.00	4.58	
13	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	84.20	7.64	
13	John Shannon	do	do	72.50	4.82	
13	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	do	Telephone rent			10.00
13	C. A. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
13	Luther Holton	do	Salary and expenses, July	70.00	5.58	
13	Wm. H. Way	do	do	117.90	4.34	
13	Alvord H. Rose	do	Expenses, July			2.00
13	do	do	do		56.75	
14	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, July	300.00	83.20	
14	A. W. Clement	do	do	146.76	50.00	
14	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	do	84.20	12.30	
14	D. Holland	Baltimore	do	77.50	18.95	
14	Robt. Fisher	do	do	77.50	18.78	
14	Fred'k Gross	do	do	77.50	10.63	
14	James Boyd	do	do	77.50	9.60	
14	Jas. A. Cunningham	do	do	77.50	9.22	
14	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for July	84.20		
14	Alex. Yearley & Son	do	Office rent			10.00
14	Emily Lucas	do	Janitress			3.50
14	J. M. Wardlaw	Omaha	Salary and expenses, July	134.80	4.95	
14	Samuel H. Pierce	Chicago	do	134.80	31.45	
14	S. W. Campbell	do	do	134.80	15.18	
14	B. A. Pierce	do	Salary for July	134.80		
14	Wm. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	8.15	
14	Henry F. Salkeld	do	Salary for July	84.20		
14	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	84.20		
14	E. B. Luce	do	do	75.80		
14	City of Chicago	do	Office rent			70.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 14	C. C. Bone	Chicago	Salary, July 24 to 31	$26.09		
14	Lizzie Morrow	do	Janitress			$20.00
14	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Rental			10.42
14	R. W. Hickman	do	Salary and expenses, July	216.00	$45.00	
17	David Parker	Buffalo	do	117.90	30.00	
17	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for July	101.10		
17	James Welch	do	Salary and expenses, July	84.20	2.62	
17	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	168.50	32.05	
17	Chas. E. Collins	do	do	101.10	14.00	
17	E. C. Matheny	East St. Louis	Salary for July	84.20		
17	A. Dirksen & Sons	do	Desk			15.00
19	W. H. Wray	London	Salary and expenses, July	310.00	132.62	1.78
19	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	168.50	66.66	
19	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	do	151.60	66.66	
19	R. C. Boughton	Chicago	Salary for July	67.50		
19	Barnard Carroll	do	do	60.60		
19	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	65.00		
19	Wm. Harpst	do	do	67.50		
19	Frank Hegg	do	do	67.50		
19	Matthew Kaas	do	do	67.50		
19	Patrick Kearney	do	do	67.50		
19	Geo. W. Laing	do	do	67.50		
19	D. H. McArthur	do	do	67.50		
19	Guy Miltimore	do	Salary, July 27 to 31	12.50		
19	M. J. Quirk	do	Salary for July	67.50		
19	Alex. Taylor	do	do	67.50		
19	C. A. Wales	do	do	67.50		
19	Harry Wheelock	do	do	67.50		
19	J. C. Whitney	do	do	67.40		
19	Robert Wills	do	do	67.50		
19	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	67.50		
19	E. Zimmerman	do	do	62.50		
19	Doane & Sons	do	Office fittings			19.51
19	Office Toilet Supply Co	do	Supplies			4.45
19	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	Salary for July	151.60		
19	O. P. Vandenberg	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, July	84.20	2.52	
19	J. H. Brown & Co	do	Hog rings, etc			11.60
21	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	Stationery			48.89
21	Paul Rieser	do	Hardware			3.66
21	C. J. Stewart & Sons	Baltimore	Hog rings, etc			27.85
21	Jos. Irwin	East St. Louis	Salary and expenses, July	117.60	29.40	.60

22	S. C. Langdon	do	do	[illegible]		
22	J. D. Curnow	do	do	8.00		
22	Dighton Granger	Chicago	do	75.80		
22	Luther Poland	Omaha	Salary, July 20 to 31	39.18		
22	D. R. Alton	Louisville	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	30.50	
25	Edward Story	Hannibal	do	117.90	36.75	
25	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	134.80	2.95	
25	Joseph Bruser	Kansas City	Salary for July	117.90		
25	D. M. Ward	do	do	117.90		
25	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	117.90		
25	W. S. Wade	Springfield	do	101.10		
25	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	3.75	
26	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	101.10	47.40	
26	Thos. W. Oshel	Wichita	do	101.10	21.75	
26	A. H. Andrews & Co.	Chicago	Furniture			96.50
26	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses			5.50
26	H. Baumgarten	Chicago	Hog rings, etc			47.20
27	Wm. D. Jorden	Quanah	Salary and expenses, July	101.10	80.88	
28	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Office rent, July 13 to 31			3.06
			Total for month $10,662.56	8,861.18	1,274.89	526.49
Sept. 7	Barnard Carroll	Chicago	Salary, August	60.60		
7	C. A. Wales	do	do	60.60		
7	John Fitzsimmons	do	do	65.00		
7	Wm. Harpst	do	Salary, August (20 days)	50.00		
7	Frank Hegg	do	Salary, August	65.00		
7	Matthew Kaas	do	do	65.00		
7	D. H. McArthur	do	do	65.00		
7	Guy Miltimore	do	do	65.00		
7	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
7	Harry Wheelock	do	do	65.00		
7	J. C. Whitney	do	do	65.00		
7	Robt. Wills	do	do	65.00		
7	R. C. Boughton	do	do	65.00		
7	Patrick Carney	do	do	65.00		
7	George W. Laing	do	do	65.00		
7	Alex. Taylor	do	do	65.00		
7	William B. Wills	do	do	65.00		
7	E. Zimmerman	do	do	62.50		
7	B. A. Pierce	do	do	134.80		
7	Dighton Granger	do	do	75.80		
7	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	84.20		
7	George B. Henry	do	do	75.80		
8	Robert W. Ardary	Pittsburg	do	117.90		
8	W. F. Braden	do	do	84.20		
8	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.		Transportation		6.70	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Sept. 8	Thomas W. Farthing	Buffalo	Salary, July 1 to 21	$45.00		
9	Edwin S. Huff	Philadelphia	Salary, August	84.20		
9	James Baird	....do	....do	70.00		
9	William Krause	....do	....do	70.00		
9	Louis Rosenberg	....do	....do	70.00		
9	W. H. Hendrickson	....do	....do	70.00		
9	Michael O'Neill	....do	....do	70.00		
9	J. J. Robinson	....do	....do	70.00		
9	George Carter	....do	Salary and expenses, August	84.20	$1.47	
9	Emily Lucas	Baltimore	Janitress			$3.50
9	Alex. Yearley & Son	....do	Office rent			10.00
9	T. H. Gordon	Newport News	Building chutes			54.06
9	I. L. Ball	Baltimore	Salary for August	84.20		
9	Fredk. Gross	....do	Salary and expenses, August	77.50	8.66	
9	J. A. Cunningham	....do	....do	77.50	11.84	
9	Robt. Fisher	....do	....do	77.50	18.44	
9	David Holland	....do	....do	77.50	23.40	
9	Jas. Boyd	....do	....do	77.50	24.30	
9	Albert Dean	Kansas City	....do	168.50	3.25	
9	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	....do	134.80	2.85	
9	Thos. W. Oshel	Wichita	....do	101.10	21.25	
9	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	Salary, August	117.90		
9	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	....do	117.90		
9	Jos. Bruser	....do	....do	117.90		
9	W. S. Wade	Springfield	....do	101.10		
9	John N. Lester	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, August	77.50	3.12	
9	Guy A. Adams	....do	....do	77.50	6.32	
9	James Welch	....do	....do	84.20	3.72	
9	O. P. Vandenburg	....do	....do	84.20	3.72	
9	E. E. Hoover	....do	Salary, August	101.10		
9	David Parker	....do	Salary and expenses, August	117.90	30.00	
10	Jas. Russell	New York	....do	75.00	18.42	
10	Jos. Jarvis	....do	....do	75.00	15.72	
10	Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Co.	....do	Telephone rent			24.10
10	Jos. P. McEnaney	....do	Salary, August	101.10		
10	Jas. Flannery	....do	Salary and expenses, August	97.50	14.49	
10	Geo. Cornish	....do	....do	84.20	13.38	
10	Wm. Foley	....do	....do	84.20	16.29	

	phone Co.					
10	C. A. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
10	John Shannon	do	Salary and expenses, August	72.50	5.30	
10	L. L. Bullard	do	do	72.50	5.30	
10	Luther Holton	do	do	72.50	5.54	
10	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	84.20	7.77	
10	Wm. H. Way	do	do	117.90	5.78	
10	Thos. Coyle	do	do	84.20	18.63	
10	E. R. Hendley	do	do	84.20	13.34	
10	Western Union Telegraph Co		Cablegrams			14.59
11	S. H. Pierce	Chicago	Salary and expenses, August	134.80	30.00	
11	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	do	168.50	64.50	
11	Wm. H. Bogart	Chicago	do	115.21	16.04	
11	E. C. Matheny	East St. Louis	Salary for August	84.20		
11	James Stikeman	New York	Office rent			45.83
14	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, August	290.00	95.15	
14	Thos. H. Ashe	New York	Salary and expenses, July	117.90	7.86	
14	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	Salary and expenses, August	101.10	85.50	
14	Chas. W. Petty	New York	do	65.00	5.32	
14	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	Salary for August	101.10		
14	Jno. W. Martin	Pittsburg	do	18.00		
14	Edw. Martin	do	do	18.00		
14	Al. Feaver	do	do	18.00		
14	S. C. Langdon	do	do	10.00		
14	J. D. Curnow	do	do	8.00		
14	Luther Poland	Omaha	do	101.10		
14	Lizzie Morrow	Chicago	Janitress			40.00
14	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone rent			10.42
14	Peter C. Meyers	Buffalo	Salary for August	12.00		
14	John H. Gilbert	do	do	8.00		
16	S. W. Campbell	Chicago	Salary and expenses, August	134.80	28.19	
16	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	101.10	14.53	
16	J. M. Wardlaw	Omaha	do	134.80	18.50	
16	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, August			3.00
17	Wm. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, August	134.80	45.00	2.00
17	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	do	208.00	78.80	
17	Jas. Irwin	East St. Louis	do	117.90	26.10	
17	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	151.60	6.00	
17	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses, August		56.45	2.50
17	Edw. Story	Hannibal	Salary for August	117.90		
17	City of Chicago	Chicago	Office rent			133.33
17	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	do			5.00
17	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses, August			1.00
19	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	Salary and expenses, August	168.50	92.08	
19	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	do	151.60	66.58	
19	D. R. Alton	Louisville	Salary for August	101.10		
19	W. H. Wray	London	Salary and expenses, August	310.00	138.88	16.80
21	Wm. D. Jorden	Quanah	do	101.10	64.25	
21	Chas. F. Nesbit	Parkersburg	do	84.20	48.50	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Sept. 21	W. J. Cowing	New York and Boston	Expenses, Sept. 3 to 12		$61.55	
21	R. Sears	Sioux City	Salary and expenses, Aug. 19 to 31	$56.52	15.00	
21	D. H. McEnerny	Chicago	Signs			$16.00
30	Office Toilet Supply Co	do	Supplies, August			4.45
			Total for month $11,025.80	9,153.09	1,416.09	456.68
Oct. 3	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, September	163.00	80.00	
3	Robt. Fisher	do	do	75.00	16.56	
3	James Boyd	do	do	75.00	13.30	
3	J. A. Cunningham	do	do	75.00	12.80	
3	J. L. Ball	do	Salary for September	81.60		
3	D. Holland	do	Salary and expenses, September	75.00	6.50	
3	Jas. Flannery	New York	do	67.50	13.89	
3	Jas. Russell	do	do	70.00	17.20	
3	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	72.50	14.91	
3	Fredk. Gross	Baltimore	do	75.00	21.32	
3	Geo. Carter	Philadelphia	do	81.60	1.77	
3	Hiram Jerome	New York	do	81.60	15.98	
3	E. S. Huff	Philadelphia	Salary for September	81.60		
3	Jas. Baird	do	do	65.00		
3	Wm. Krause	do	do	75.00		
3	L. Rosenberg	do	do	75.00		
3	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	67.50		
3	M. O'Neill	do	do	70.00		
3	J. J. Robinson	do	do	70.00		
3	Wm. Foley	New York	Salary and expenses, September	81.60	15.48	
3	Geo. Cornish	do	do	81.60	13.68	
3	Emily Lucas	Baltimore	Janitress			3.50
5	Albert Dean	Kansas City	Salary for September	163.00		
5	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	120.40		
5	Joseph Bruser	Kansas City	do	114.20		
5	D. M. Ward	do	do	114.20		
5	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	114.20		
5	W. S. Wade	Springfield	do	97.80		
5	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	97.80		
5	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	do	97.80		
5	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses, September		56.30	
5	W. H. Way	do	Salary and expenses, September	114.20	4.12	
5	Thos. Coyle	do	do	81.60	26.64	
5	E. R. Hendley	do	do	81.60	12.70	

5	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	81.60	2.55	
5	L. L. Bullard	do	do	70.00	5.78	
5	Luther Holton	do	do	70.00	5.30	
5	John Shannon	do	do	70.00	5.30	
5	N. E. Telegraph and Telephone Co.	do	Telephone rent			10.00
5	R. W. Ardary	Pittsburg	Salary for September	114.20		
5	W. F. Braden	do	do	81.60		
5	W. H. Rose	New York	Salary and expenses for September	208.00	4.04	
5	Henry Brister	do	do	114.20	18.88	
5	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	do	200.00	79.30	
5	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	Salary for September	146.80		
7	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, September	180.40	50.91	
7	Edward Story	Hannibal	Salary for September	114.20		
7	Wm. A. Farrell	New York	Salary and expenses, Sept. 5 to 30	98.91	13.54	2.85
8	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	Salary for September	130.40		
8	D. Granger	do	do	78.40		
8	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	81.60		
8	Barnard Carroll	do	do	58.80		
8	C. A. Wales	do	do	58.80		
8	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	65.00		
8	Wm. Harpst	do	do	42.50		
8	Frank Hegg	do	do	50.00		
8	Matthew Kaas	do	do	65.00		
8	D. H. McArthur	do	do	65.00		
8	Guy Miltimore	do	do	45.00		
8	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
8	Robt. Wills	do	do	65.00		
8	Harry Wheelock	do	do	65.00		
8	J. C. Whitney	do	do	65.00		
8	R. C. Boughton	do	do	65.00		
8	Patrick Kearney	do	do	65.00		
8	Geo. W. Laing	do	do	65.00		
8	Alex. Taylor	do	do	62.50		
8	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	65.00		
8	E. Zimmerman	do	do	22.50		
8	W. R. Alton	Louisville	do	97.80		
9	Chas. F. Nesbit	Parkersburg	Salaries and expenses, September	81.60	8.00	
9	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Baltimore	Telephone rent			25.00
9	John W. Martin	Pittsburg	Salary, September (3 days)	6.00		
9	Edw. Martin	do	Salary, September (1 day)	2.00		
9	Al. Feaver	do	Salary, September (3 days)	6.00		
9	S. C. Langdon	do	Salary, September (2 days)	4.00		
9	J. D. Curnow	do	do	4.00		
9	R. Sears	Sioux City	Salary and expenses, September	139.40	29.15	
9	Chas. E Collins	Baxter Springs	do	97.80	87.38	
9	Thos. W. Oshel	Wichita	do	97.80	32.37	
9	J. P. McEnaney	New York	Salary for September	97.80		
9	Chas. W. Petty	do	Salary and expenses, September	65.00	3.94	
9	James Welch	Buffalo	do	81.60	4.12	
9	Alex. Yearly & Son	Baltimore	Office rent			10.00
9	Richard H. Paine	Boston	Lock and keys			1.65

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Oct. 10	Saml. H. Pierce	Chicago	Salary and expenses, September	$130.40	$30.00	
10	Saml. W. Campbell	do	do	130.40	18.03	
10	John N. Lester	Buffalo	do	75.00	2.72	
10	O. P. Vanderberg	do	do	81.60	4.02	
10	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for September	97.80		
10	E. C. Matheney	East St. Louis	do	81.60		
12	Lizzie Morrow	Chicago	Janitress			$40.00
12	Doane & Sons	do	Lumber			21.17
12	Wm. R. Morrow	do	Plumbing			1.25
13	Jas. Irwin	East St. Louis	Salary and expenses, September	114.20	19.50	
13	J. M. Wardlaw	Omaha	Salary for September	130.40		
13	Luther Poland	do	do	97.80		
13	Guy A. Adams	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, September	70.00	4.12	
13	David Parker	do	do	114.20	39.87	
13	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Office rent			5.00
13	C. A. Richards	Boston	do			50.00
13	J. H. Brown & Co	Buffalo	Hog rings			6.00
14	James Stikeman	New York	Office rent			45.83
14	Bell Telephone Co	Philadelphia	Telephone rent			30.00
14	Francis Doane & Co	Boston	Stationery			6.45
14	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, September			3.25
14	W. D. Jorden	Quanah	Salary and expenses, September	97.80	84.35	
16	W. H. Wray	London	do	300.00	139.52	
16	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	163.00	95.33	
16	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	do	146.80	79.58	
16	Chicago Telephone Co	Chicago	Telephone rent			10.42
16	W. H. Rose	New York	Expenses, September			2.80
16	H. Baumgarten	Chicago	Hog rings			43.20
16	John T. Clarls	Buffalo	Office rent			10.00
24	Chas. Lapoint	do	Salary, September (8 days)	16.00		
24	John H. Selbert	do	Salary, September (6 days)	12.00		
24	Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Co.	New York	Telephone			22.80
24	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses			7.70
24	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	Stationery			10.15
24	Office Toilet Supply Co	do	Supplies			4.45
24	City of Chicago	do	Office fixtures			40.00
24			Transportation		1.78	
28	Missouri Pacific Rwy. Co		Total for month $10,031.71	8,428.11	1,190.13	413.47

6	Edwin S. Huff	Philadelphia	do	84.20	
6	James Baird	do	do	70.00	
6	Wm. Krause	do	do	77.50	
6	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	77.50	
6	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	67.50	
6	Michael O'Neill	do	do	70.00	
6	J. J. Robinson	do	do	75.00	
6	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	134.80	
6	D. Granger	do	do	75.80	
6	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	84.20	
6	C. A. Wales	do	do	60.60	
6	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	67.50	
6	Wm. Harpst	do	do	67.50	
6	Matthew Kaas	do	do	67.50	
6	D. H. McArthur	do	do	67.50	
6	M. J. Quirk	do	do	67.50	
6	Robert Wills	do	do	67.50	
6	Harry Wheelock	do	Salary, October 1 to 10	22.50	
6	J. C. Whitney	do	Salary, October	67.50	
6	R. C. Boughton	do	do	67.50	
6	Patrick Kearney	do	do	67.50	
6	Geo. W. Laing	do	do	22.50	
6	Alex. Taylor	do	Salary, October 1 to 10	67.50	
6	Wm. B. Wills	de	Salary, October	67.50	
6	E. Zimmerman	do	do	67.50	
9	Theo. Bollow	Buffalo	Salary, October (2 days)	4.00	
9	John H. Selbert	do	Salary, October (5 days)	10.00	
9	Peter C. Meyers	do	Salary, October (3 days)	6.00	
9	Wm. T. Twitty	do	do	6.00	
11	I. L. Ball	Baltimore	Salary, October	84.20	
11	Fredk. Gross	do	Salary and expenses, October	77.50	11.22
11	D. Holland	do	do	77.50	8.20
11	J. A. Cunninghan	do	do	77.50	13.90
11	James Boyd	do	do	77.50	14.58
11	Robt. Fisher	do	do	77.50	15.22
11	A. W. Clement	do	do	168.50	50.00
11	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses, October		59.05
11	Luther Holton	do	Salary and expenses, October	67.50	4.10
11	L. L. Bullard	do	do	67.50	5.30
11	Chas. W. Petty	New York	do	67.50	5.46
11	John Shannon	Boston	do	67.50	5.72
11	James Flannery	New York	do	67.50	14.19
11	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	75.00	15.42
11	Jas. Russell	do	do	75.00	18.42
11	John W. Hitchings	Boston	do	84.20	10.39
11	E. R. Hendley	do	do	84.20	10.78
11	Geo. Cornish	New York	do	84.20	13.89
11	Wm. Foley	do	do	84.20	15.39
11	Hiram Jerome	do	do	84.20	16.59

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 11	J. P. McEnaney	New York	Salary, October	$101.10		
11	Thos. Coyle	Boston	Salary and expenses, October	84.20	$23.58	
11	Wm. H. Way	do	do	117.90	4.34	
11	Henry Brister	New York	do	117.90	18.39	
11	Wm. A. Farrell	do	do	117.90	16.59	$2.10
11	W. H. Rose	do	do	216.00	8.90	
11	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, October			3.68
11	John House	do	Fuel			6.00
11	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	Telephone			10.00
11	Alex. Yearley & Son	Baltimore	Office rent			10.00
11	C. J. Stewart & Sons	do	Hog rings, etc			27.45
11	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth	New York	do			18.00
11	James Stikeman	do	Office rent			45.83
11	C. A. Richards	Boston	do			50.00
11	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, October			3.75
11	Emily Lucas	Baltimore	Janitress			8.50
12	John N. Lester	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, October	75.00	5.32	
12	Guy A. Adams	do	do	77.50	6.32	
12	O. P. Vandenberg	do	do	84.20	2.72	
12	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for October	101.10		
12	David Parker	do	Salary and expenses, October	117.90	30.00	
12	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary for October	84.20		
12	R. W. Ardary	do	do	117.90		
12	E. C. Matheny	East St. Louis	do	84.20		
12	Luther Poland	Omaha	do	101.10		
12	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	134.80		
12	S. W. Campbell	Chicago	Salary and expenses, October	134.80	20.44	
12	S. H. Pierce	do	do	134.80	80.00	
12	R. W. Hickman	do	do	216.00	105.75	
12	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	Salary for October	101.10		
12	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	101.10		
12	W. S. Wade	Springfield	do	101.10		
12	T. W. Oshel	Wichita	Salary and expenses for October	101.10	9.62	
12	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	Salary for October	117.90		
12	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	117.90		
12	Jos. Bruser	Kansas City	do	117.90		
12	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	134.80		
12	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	Salary and expenses for October	101.10	71.00	
12	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	168.50	12.80	
12	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	do	250.00	60.10	

	12	Wm. K. Morrow	Chicago	Plumbing			7.89
	12	Lizzie Morrow	do	Janitress			40.00
	12	John T. Claris	Buffalo	Office rent			10.00
	12	Office Toilet Supply Co	Chicago	Supplies			4.45
	14	Barnard Carroll	do	Salary for October 3 to 31	56.74		
	16	R. Sears	Sioux City	Salary for October	134.80		
	16	Edw. Story	Hannibal	do	117.00		
	16	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	151.60		
	18	A. H. Andrews & Co	Chicago	Furniture			22.00
	18	J. H. Mann	Philadelphia	Stationery			5.35
	18	Geo. Carter	do	Salary and expenses, October	84.20	1.42	
	18	Wm. B. Wernts	do	Salary for October	117.90		
	18	W. B. E. Miller	do	Salary and expenses, October	134.80	62.74	
	18	Chas. F. Nesbit	Baltimore	do	84.20	83.90	
	18	W. H. Rose	New York	Expenses, October			5.00
	18	Harry Wheelock	Chicago	Salary for October 12 to 31	45.00		
	20	Wm. D. Jordan	Quanah	Salary and expenses, October	101.10	89.70	
	20	Wm. H. Bogart	Chicago	do	117.90	6.69	
	20	Jas. Irwin	East St. Louis	do	117.90	32.05	
	21	W. H. Wray	London	do	310.00	149.03	.80
	21	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	do	151.60	97.00	
	21	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	168.50	98.41	
	21	James Welch	Buffalo	do	84.20	2.32	
	24	Wm. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses, October			3.50
	25	Washington Ice Co	Chicago	Ice			12.80
	25	Rand, McNally & Co	do	Stationery			4.70
	30	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
				Total for month	$10,778.06	9,081.24	1,360.99	335.83
Dec.	4	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, November	130.40	45.00	
	4	do	do	Expenses, November			1.00
	4	Wm. B. Wernts	do	Salary, November	114.20		
	4	John W. Martin	Pittsburg	do	8.00		
	4	Edw. Martin	do	do	8.00		
	4	Al. Feaver	do	do	8.00		
	4	S. C. Langdon	do	do	4.00		
	4	J. D. Curnow	do	do	4.00		
	5	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	130.40		
	5	D. Granger	do	do	73.40		
	5	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	81.80		
	5	Barnard Carroll	do	Salary, November (24 days)	46.96		
	5	C. A. Wales	do	Salary, November	58.50		
	5	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	62.00		
	5	Wm. Harpst	do	do	62.50		
	5	M. Kaas	do	do	62.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 5	D. H. McArthur	Chicago	Salary, November	$62.50		
5	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
5	Robt. Wills	do	do	62.50		
5	J. C. Whitney	do	do	62.50		
5	R. C. Boughton	do	do	62.50		
5	P. Kearney	do	do	62.50		
5	Alex. Taylor	do	do	40.00		
5	Wm. Wills	do	do	62.50		
5	E. Zimmerman	do	do	62.50		
7	Geo. Carter	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, November	81.60	$1.37	
7	Edwin S. Huff	do	Salary, November	81.60		
7	James Baird	do	do	65.00		
7	Wm. Krause	do	do	65.00		
7	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	62.50		
7	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	65.00		
7	M. O'Neill	do	do	62.50		
7	J. J. Robinson	do	do	62.50		
7	Edw. Story	Hannibal	Salary and expenses, November	114.20	36.60	
8	D. R. Alton	Louisville	Salary for November	97.80		
8	F. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	146.80		
9	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	do	97.80		
9	W. S. Wade	Springfield	do	97.80		
9	Thos. W. Oshel	Wichita	do	97.80		
9	Perry Hodgdon	Herington	do	97.80		
9	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	114.20		
9	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	do	114.20		
9	Jos. Bruser	do	do	114.20		
9	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	130.40		
9	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	Salary and expenses, November	97.80	36.25	
9	Wm. Jorden	Quanah	do	97.80	47.75	
9	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	163.00	13.50	
9	W. H. Rose	New York	Expenses, November			$1.00
9	do	do	Salary and expenses, November	192.00	3.90	
9	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	Salary and expenses, November 16 to 30	65.20	3.96	1.35
9	Jas. Flannery	do	Salary and expenses, November	70.00	11.20	
9	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	75.00	11.67	
9	Jas. Russell	do	do	75.00	15.37	
9	[illegible]	do	do	81.60	9.62	

9	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for November	81.60		
9	J. A. Cunningham	do	Salary and expenses, November	75.00	7.58	
9	Fredk. Gross	do	do	75.00	16.90	
9	D. Holland	do	do	75.00	17.90	
9	Jas. Boyd	do	do	75.00	22.02	
9	Robt. Fisher	do	do	75.00	23.14	
9	A. W. Clement	do	do	163.00	50.00	
9	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary, November	81.60		
9	R. W. Ardary	do	do	114.20		
9	Luther Poland	Omaha	do	97.80		
9	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	130.40		
9	R. Sears	Sioux City	do	130.40		
11	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary and expenses, November 1	2.72	3.25	
11	Chicago Telephone Co	Chicago	Telephone			10.42
11	Lake Gas Co	do	Gas			20.75
11	Lizzie Morrow	do	Janitress			40.00
11	Wm. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, November	114.20	6.48	
11	S. W. Campbell	do	do	130.40	15.47	
11	R. W. Hickman	do	do	200.00	90.00	
11	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	Telephone			10.00
11	C. A. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
11	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, November		52.60	
11	do	do	do			7.00
11	E. R. Hendley	do	Salary and exponses, November	81.60	8.86	
11	Thos. Coyle	do	do	81.60	13.74	
11	John Shannon	do	do	62.50	5.78	
11	L. L. Bullard	do	do	62.50	6.26	
11	Wm. H. Way	do	do	114.20	5.30	
11	Guy A. Adams	Buffalo	do	72.50	2.72	
11	O. P. Vanderberg	do	do	81.60	4.32	
11	E. C. Matheny	East St. Louis	Salary for November	81.60		
11	E. C. Clapp	do	Office rent			5.00
11	Jas. Irwin	do	Salary and expenses, November	114.20	23.95	
11	Luther Holton	Boston	do	62.50	5.30	
11	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	81.60	6.21	
11	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Chicago	Rent typewriter			7.00
12	The Baltimore Publishing Co	Baltimore	Stationery			3.80
12	John House	do	Fuel			4.00
12	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	Salary and expenses, November	146.80	79.50	
12	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	163.00	95.25	
12	W. H. Wray	London	do	300.00	122.16	
12	Wm. R. Morrow	Chicago	Plumbing			3.50
12	John N. Lester	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, November	72.50	2.52	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 12	James Welch	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, November	$81.60	$2.72	
12	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for November	97.80		
15	Paul Rieser	Chicago	Hardware			$2.25
15	David Parker	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, November	114.20	30.00	
15	J. H. Brown & Co	do	Hog rings			6.00
15	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	New York	Telephone			22.75
16	Francis Doane & Co	Boston	Stationery			13.40
19	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	do			22.80
19	Mitchell Bros	do	Coal, October			27.00
19	do	do	Coal, November			45.00
19	do	do	Coal, December			48.00
19	John T. Claris	Buffalo	Office rent			10.00
19	Theodore Bollow	do	Salary for November (2 days)	4.00		
19	Chas. Lapoint	do	Salary for November (6 days)	12.00		
19	P. C. Myers	do	Salary for November (4 days)	8.00		
19	Corydon Anderson	do	Salary for November (6 days)	12.00		
19	Wm. T. Twitty	do	Salary for November (4 days)	8.00		
			Total for month $9,966.40	8,403.75	1,137.70	424.95
1892.						
Jan. 7	Edwin S. Huff	Philadelphia	Salary, December	84.20		
7	James Baird	do	do	70.00		
7	Wm. Krause	do	do	70.00		
7	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	70.00		
7	Wm. H. Hendrickson	do	do	70.00		
7	Michael O'Neill	do	do	70.00		
7	Jno. J. Robinson	do	do	70.00		
9	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	134.80		
9	D. Granger	do	do	75.80		
9	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	84.20		
9	Barnard Carroll	do	do	60.60		
9	C. A. Wales	do	do	60.60		
9	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	67.50		
9	Wm. Harpet	do	do	67.50		
9	M. Kaas	do	do	67.50		
9	D. H. McArthur	do	do	67.50		
9	M. J. Quirk	do	do	67.50		

9	Lizzie Morrow	do	do	40.00		
9	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary for Nov. 2 to 30	78.88		
12	Paul Rieser	Chicago	Hardware			3.90
12	R. W. Hickman	do	Salary and expenses, December	216.00	90.00	
12	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
12	H. Baumgarten	do	Hog rings			43.20
12	Wm. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, December	117.90	8.25	
12	S. W. Campbell	do	Salary for December	134.80		
12	S. H. Pierce	do	Salary and expenses, December	134.80	80.00	
12	Jno. W. Martin	Pittsburg	Salary for December (9 days)	18.00		
12	Edw. Martin	do	do	18.00		
12	Al. Feaver	do	do	18.00		
12	S. C. Langdon	do	Salary for December (5 days)	10.00		
12	J. D. Curnow	do	Salary for December (4 days)	8.00		
13	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co	Boston	Telephone			10.00
13	Bogardus Ellaby & Ellsworth	do	Hog rings			15.00
13	C. A. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
13	Geo. H. Oliver	do	Salary and expenses, Dec. 7 to 31	48.91	8.86	
13	John Shannon	do	Salary and expenses, December	70.00	8.38	
13	Luther Holton	do	do	70.00	6.02	
13	L. L. Bullard	do	do	72.50	5.78	
13	E. R. Hendley	do	Salary for December	84.20		
13	J. W. Hitchings	do	Salary and expenses, December	84.20	5.30	
13	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, December			4.00
13	do	do	do		114.81	
13	Wm. H. Way	do	Salary and expenses, December	117.90	4.34	
13	Thos. Coyle	do	do	84.20	51.84	
13	Emily Lucas	Baltimore	Janitress			3.50
13	C. J. Stewart & Sons	do	Hog rings, etc			30.00
13	D. Holland	do	Salary and expenses, December	77.50	3.50	
13	Fredk. Gross	do	do	77.50	4.06	
13	J. A. Cunningham	do	do	77.50	4.58	
13	James Boyd	do	do	77.50	5.46	
13	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for December	84.20		
13	Robt. Fisher	do	Salary and expenses, December	77.50	6.76	
13	Chas. F. Nesbit	do	do	84.20	8.95	
13	A. W. Clement	do	Salary for December	168.50		
13	Geo. C. Faville	do	Salary and expenses for December	300.00	38.85	
14	W. S. Wade	Springfield	Salary for December	101.10		
14	Thos. W. Oshel	Wichita	do	101.10		
14	Wm. D. Jorden	Quanah	do	101.10		
14	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	101.10		
14	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	do	101.10		
14	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	do	101.10		
14	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	117.90		
14	Joseph Bruser	Kansas City	do	117.90		
14	D. M. Ward	do	do	117.90		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 14	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	Salary for December	$134.80		
14	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	168.50		
14	Edward Story	Hannibal	Salary and expenses, December	134.80	$87.85	
15	James Stikeman	New York	Office rent			$45.87
15	Chas. W. Petty	do	Salary and expenses, December	65.00	4.84	
15	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	67.50	7.34	
15	Jas. Russell	do	do	67.50	10.24	
15	Jas. Flannery	do	do	75.00	8.82	
15	Geo. Cornish	do	do	84.20	8.64	
15	Wm. Foley	do	do	84.20	10.10	
15	Hiram Jerome	do	do	84.20	10.64	
15	J. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for December	101.10		
15	Henry Brister	do	Salary and expenses, December	117.90	7.08	
15	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	134.80	10.64	1.65
15	W. H. Rose	do	do	208.00	4.24	
18	The Bell Telephone Co	Philadelphia	Telephone rent			30.00
18	Geo. Carter	do	Salary and expenses, December	84.20	1.37	
18	Wm. B. Wernts	do	Salary for December	117.90		
18	W. B. E. Miller	do	Expenses, December			2.00
18	W. B. E. Miller	do	Salary and expenses, December	134.80	45.00	
18	Charles H. Josephs	Buffalo	Office sign			6.00
18	Robt. Hager	do	Stationery			15.85
18	Wm. Barlow	do	Salary, December (10 days)	20.00		
18	C. W. Anderson	do	Salary, December (9 days)	18.00		
18	P. C. Meyers	do	Salary, December (8 days)	16.00		
18	John N. Lester	do	Salary and expenses, December	75.00	4.92	
18	O. P. Vandenberg	do	do	84.20	4.12	
18	James Welch	do	do	84.20	5.32	
18	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for December	101.10		
18	David Parker	do	Salary and expenses, December	117.90	30.00	
18	John T. Claris	do	Office rent			10.00
19	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, December			1.45
19	John House	do	Fuel			10.00
19	Alex. Yearley & Son	do	Office rent			10.00
19	A. W. Clement	do	Expenses, December		14.80	
19	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	do	Telephone			28.00
						8.00

	[illegible]		Liverpool	Salary and expenses, December	108.00	[illegible]	
19	W. H. Wray		London	do	210.00	128.88	
19	T. L. Armstrong		Indianapolis	do	151.60		
19	Luther Poland		Omaha	Salary for December	101.10		
19	D. R. Alton		Louisville	do	101.10		
19	J. M. Wardlaw		Omaha	do	134.80		
19	R. Sears		Sioux City	do	134.80		
20	Office Toilet Supply Company		Chicago	Supplies, November			6.00
20	do		do	Supplies, December			6.00
20	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict		do	Rent, typewriter			7.00
20	Lake Gas Company		do	Gas			13.20
20	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.		New York	Telephone, November			21.75
20	do		do	Telephone, December			25.20
22	Geo. C. Faville		Baltimore	Salary for Jan. 1 to 22	176.00		
26	Guy A. Adams		Buffalo	Salary and expenses for Dec. 1 to 19	42.50	1.72	
29	J. B. Van Solver & Co		Philadelphia	Desk			17.00
				Total	9,398.19	1,033.87	429.49
Feb. 2	W. B. Miller		Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, January	153.30	55.00	
3	B. A. Pierce		Chicago	Salary for January	136.30		
3	D. Granger		do	do	76.60		
3	H. F. Salkeld		do	do	85.20		
3	B. Carroll		do	do	61.30		
3	C. A. Wales		do	do	61.30		
3	J. Fitzsimmons		do	do	57.50		
3	Wm. Harpst		do	do	65.00		
3	M. Kaas		do	do	65.00		
3	D. H. McArthur		do	do	65.00		
3	M. J. Quirk		do	do	65.00		
3	Robt. Wills		do	do	65.00		
3	J. C. Whitney		do	do	65.00		
3	R. B. Boughton		do	do	65.00		
3	P. Kearney		do	do	65.00		
3	Alex. Taylor		do	do	65.00		
3	Wm. B. Wills		do	do	65.00		
3	E. Zimmerman		do	do	57.50		
3	Lizzie Morrow		do	do	40.00		
4	Wm. B. Werntz		Philadelphia	do	119.20		
4	E. S. Huff		do	do	85.20		
4	Jas. Baird		do	do	65.00		
4	Wm. Krause		do	do	65.00		
4	L. Rosenberg		do	do	65.00		
4	W. H. Hendrickson		do	do	65.00		
4	M. O'Neil		do	do	65.00		
4	J. J. Robinson		do	do	65.00		
6	Emily Lucas		Baltimore	Janitress			3.50
6	D. Holland		do	Salary and expenses, January	77.50	4.00	
6	Fredk. Gross		do	do	77.50	4.38	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks..	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 6	J. A. Cunningham	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, January	$77.50	$4.38	
6	Jas. Boyd	do	do	77.50	5.46	
6	Robt. Fisher	do	do	77.50	5.90	
6	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for January	85.20		
6	A. W. Clement	do	Salary and expenses for January	170.30	31.15	
8	Office Toilet Supply Co	Chicago	Supplies			$6.00
8	Thomas H. Oliphant	do	Plumbing			5.71
8	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	do	Rent typewriter			7.00
8	Wm. A. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, January	119.20	7.82	
8	S. W. Campbell	do	Salary for January	136.30		
8	S. H. Pierce	do	Salary and expenses, January	136.30	30.00	
8	R. W. Hickman	do	do	208.00	90.00	
8	Francis Doane & Co	Boston	Stationery			2.35
8	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.	do	Telephone			10.00
8	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, January			3.00
8	do	do	do		45.00	
8	C. A. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
8	Geo. H. Oliver	do	Salary and expenses, January	61.30	6.02	
8	John Shannon	do	do	67.50	5.54	
8	Luther Holton	do	do	67.50	6.26	
8	L. L. Bullard	do	do	67.50	6.26	
8	E. R. Hendley	do	Salary for January	85.20		
8	J. W. Hitchings	do	Salary and expenses, January	85.20	5.06	
8	Thos. Coyle	do	do	85.20	9.45	
8	Wm. H. Way	do	do	119.20	5.54	
8	John W. Martin	Pittsburg	Salary for January (5 days)	10.00		
8	Edw. Martin	do	do	10.00		
8	Al. Feaver	do	do	10.00		
8	S. C. Langdon	do	Salary for January (2 days)	4.00		
8	J. D. Curnow	do	Salary for January (3 days)	6.00		
9	Lake Gas Co	Chicago	Gas			14.50
10	D. Ralton	Louisville	Salary for January	102.20		
10	R. Sears	Sioux City	do	136.30		

11	Joseph Jarvis	do	Salary and expenses, January (21 days)	52.50	7.74	
11	Jas. Russell	do	Salary and expenses, January	67.50	10.44	
11	Jas. Flannery	do	do	67.50	9.72	
11	Wm. Foley	do	do	75.60	8.64	
11	Geo. Cornish	do	do	85.20	9.28	
11	Hiram Jerome	do	do	85.20	10.08	
11	J. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for January	102.20		
11	Henry Briston	do	Salary and expenses, January	119.20	13.80	
11	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	136.30	7.74	3.50
11	W. H. Rose	do	Expenses, January			6.00
11	do	do	Salary and expenses, January	200.00	4.18	
11	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses, January			2.00
11	Geo. Carter	do	Salary and expenses, January	85.20	1.92	
11	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Office rent, January			5.00
11	E. C. Matheny	do	Salary for January	85.20		
11	Luther Poland	Omaha	do	102.20		
11	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	136.30		
12	T. W. Oshel	Wichita	do	102.20		
12	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	do	102.20		
12	W. D. Jorden	Quanah	do	102.20		
12	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	102.20		
12	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	do	102.20		
12	W. S. Wade	Springfield	do	102.20		
12	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	do	119.20		
12	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	119.20		
12	Jos. Bruser	Kansas City	do	119.20		
12	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	136.30		
12	Albert Dean	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, January	170.30	5.65	
13	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary for January	85.20		
13	R. W. Ardary	do	do	119.20		
13	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, January			2.70
13	John House	do	Coal			6.00
13	Alexander Yearley & Son	do	Office rent			10.00
13	Wm. Barlow	Buffalo	Salary for January (12 days)	24.00		
13	C. W. Anderson	do	Salary for January (3 days)	6.00		
13	P. C. Myers	do	Salary for January (12 days)	24.00		
13	Guy A. Adams	do	Salary and expenses January (21 days)	52.50	2.52	
13	John N. Lester	do	Salary and expenses January	67.50	3.92	
13	James Welch	do	do	85.20	3.52	
13	O. P. Vandenberg	do	do	85.20	5.02	
13	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for January	102.20		
13	David Parker	do	Salary and expenses January	119.20	30.00	
13	John T. Claris	do	Expenses, January			5.50
13	do	do	Office rent			10.00
15	Rand, McNally & Co.	Chicago	Stationery			28.20
15	Mitchell Bros	do	Coal			84.00
15	Pennsylvania R. R. Co		Transportation		17.00	
16	H. Baumgarten	Chicago	Hog rings			43.20
16	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.		Transportation		7.87	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 17	Chicago Telephone Co	Chicago	Telephone			$10.42
17	J. F. Rydar	Glasgow	Salary and expenses, January	$153.30	$96.57	
17	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	170.30	94.85	
17	W. H. Wray	London	do	310.00	164.84	1.84
			Total for month $10,121.01	8,806.00	919.01	396.10
Mar. 4	Wm. B. Wernts	Philadelphia	Salary, February	111.60		
4	Geo. Carter	do	do	79.60		
4	E. S. Huff	do	do	79.60		
4	James Baird	do	do	62.50		
4	Wm. Krause	do	do	62.50		
4	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	62.50		
4	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	62.50		
4	M. O'Neill	do	do	62.50		
4	J. J. Robinson	do	do	62.50		
5	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	127.40		
5	D. Granger	do	do	71.80		
5	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	79.60		
5	B. Carroll	do	do	57.40		
5	C. A. Wales	do	do	57.40		
5	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	62.50		
5	Wm. Harpt	do	do	62.50		
5	Matthew Kaas	do	do	62.50		
5	D. H. McArthur	do	do	62.50		
5	M. J. Quirk	do	do	62.50		
5	Robt. Wills	do	do	62.50		
5	J. C. Whitney	do	do	62.50		
5	R. C. Boughton	do	do	62.50		
5	P. Kearney	do	do	62.50		
5	Alex. Taylor	do	do	62.50		
5	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	62.50		
5	Jas. E. Westgate	do	Salary for February (13 days)	32.50		
5	E. Zimmerman	do	Salary for February (18 days)	45.00		
5	F. Hoffheimer	do	Salary for February (5 days)	12.50		

7	Geo. C. Faville	do	Salary for February	75.00		
7	A. W. Clement	do	Salary and expenses, February	79.60		
7	Jno. W. Martin	do	do	216.00	52.28	
7	Edw. Martin	Pittsburg	Salary for February (6 days)	159.40	8.46	
7	Al. Feaver	do	do	12.00		
7	S. C. Langdon	do	do	12.00		
7	J. D. Curnow	do	Salary for February (3 days)	12.00		
7	W. B. E. Miller	do	do	6.00		
9	Office Toilet Supply Company	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, February	6.00		
9	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Chicago	Supplies	143.40	45.00	
9	Lake Gas Company	do	Rent typewriter			6.00
9	W. H. Bogart	do	Gas			7.00
9	S. W. Campbell	do	Salary and expenses, February			13.50
9	S. H. Pierce	do	do	111.60	8.84	
9	R. W. Hickman	do	do	127.40	5.48	
9	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth	do	do	127.40	30.00	
9	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	do	200.00	90.00	
9	A. H. Rose	do	Nippers, etc			6.63
9	do	do	Telephone			10.00
9	Geo. H. Oliver	do	Expenses, February			1.85
9	Luther Holton	do	do		45.00	
9	L. L. Bullard	do	Salary and expenses, February	57.40	6.26	
9	John Shannon	do	do	70.00	6.02	
9	E. R. Hendley	do	do	70.00	6.98	
9	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	72.50	6.74	
9	Thos. Coyle	do	Salary for February	79.60		
9	Wm. H. Way	do	Salary and expenses, February	79.60	5.54	
10	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	do	79.60	10.03	
10	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	111.60	6.98	
10	J. C. Lambdin	Caldwell	Salary for February	95.60		
10	Jos. Bruser	Kansas City	do	95.60		
10	D. M. Ward	do	do	95.60		
10	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	111.60		
10	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	111.60		
10	W. D. Jorden	Quanah	do	111.60		
10	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	127.40		
10	Guy A. Adams	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, February	95.60	68.95	
10	John N. Lester	do	do	159.40	8.85	
10	James Welch	do	do	62.50	4.52	
10	O. P. Vandenberg	do	do	72.50	5.12	
10	E. E. Hoover	do	do	79.60	92	
10	D. Parker	do	do	79.60	5.12	
10	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary for February	95.60		
10	R. W. Orlary	do	Salary and expenses for February	111.60	30.00	
11	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	New York	Salary for February	79.60		
11	James Stikeman	do	do	111.60		
11	Chas. W. Petty	do	Telephone			22.50
11	Jas. Russell	do	Office rent			45.83
			Salary and expenses for February	60.00	3.03	
			do	67.50	11.14	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 11	Jos. Jarvis	New York	Salary and expenses for February	$70.00	$8.70	
11	Jas. Flannery	do	do	72.50	10.47	
11	Geo. Cornish	do	do	79.60	6.92	
11	Wm. Foley	do	do	79.60	7.78	
11	Hiram Jerome	do	do	79.60	10.42	
11	Jos. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for February	95.60		
11	Henry Brister	do	Salary and expenses for February	111.60	12.04	
11	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	127.40	7.92	$2.55
11	W. H. Rose	do	Expenses for February			1.00
11	do	do	Salary and expenses for February	200.00	3.13	
11	F. W. Huntington	Portland	Salary for February	55.00		
12	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses for February			1.00
12	Asa N. McQueen	New Orleans	Salary for February	95.00		
12	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary and expenses, February	79.60	5.70	
12	D. R. Alton	Louisville	Salary for February	95.60		
12	Luther Poland	Omaha	do	95.60		
12	Edward Story	Hannibal	do	127.40		
12	J. M. Wardlaw	Omaha	do	127.40		
12	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	143.40		
12	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Office rent			5.00
12	E. C. Matheny	do	Salary for February	79.60		
12	Jas. Irwin	do	Salary and expenses, February	111.60	31.30	
14	Pennsylvania R. R. Co		Transportation, February		8.00	
14	W. H. Wray	London	Salary and expenses, February	290.00	119.56	1.32
14	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	do	159.40	103.97	
14	W. S. Wade	Poplar Bluff	do	95.60	12.62	
14	Thos. W. Oshel	Springfield	do	95.60	17.75	
14	J. H. Brown & Co	Buffalo	Hog rings			6.00
14	Wm. Barlow	do	Salary for February	22.00		
14	P. M. Wyckoff	do	do	4.00		
14	John T. Claris	do	Office rent			10.00
15	Annie L. Richards	Boston	do			50.00
15	Alex. Yearley & Son	Baltimore	do			10.00
15	John House	do	Fuel			8.00
15	Hugh Tennant	Chicago	Cartage			5.00
15	do	do	do			5.00
15	Hugh Tennant	do	do			5.00
15	Doane Bros	do	Boards			2.00
15	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
16	H. Baumgarten	do	Hog rings			42.20
18	George C. Faville	Baltimore	Expense, February			1.75

	20	American Railway Supply Co	New York	Tags			22.55
	20	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	do	Telephone			
	20	A. Hoen & Co		Maps			250.00
				Total for month $10,314.75	8,671.90	968.06	674.79
Apr.	2	E. R. Hendly	Boston	Salary, March	85.20		
	5	W. B. Wernts	Philadelphia	do	119.20		
	5	George Carter	do	do	85.20		
	5	E. S. Huff	do	do	85.20		
	5	M. Robinson	do	do	61.30		
	5	James Baird	do	do	67.50		
	5	William Krause	do	do	67.50		
	5	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	67.50		
	5	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	67.50		
	5	Michael O'Neill	do	do	70.00		
	5	J. J. Robinson	do	do	70.00		
	5	John W. Martin	Pittsburg	do	4.00		
	5	Edw. Martin	do	do	6.00		
	5	Al. Feaver	do	do	6.00		
	5	S. C. Langdon	do	do	4.00		
	5	J. D. Curnow	do	do	2.00		
	6	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	136.30		
	6	D. Granger	do	do	76.60		
	6	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	85.20		
	6	Barnard Carroll	do	do	59.34		
	6	C. A. Wales	do	do	61.30		
	6	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	57.50		
	6	Wm. Harpst	do	do	67.50		
	6	Matthew Kaas	do	do	67.50		
	6	D. H. McArthur	do	do	67.50		
	6	M. J. Quirk	do	do	67.50		
	6	Robt. Wills	do	do	67.50		
	6	J. C. Whitney	do	do	67.50		
	6	R. C. Boughton	do	do	67.50		
	6	P. Kearney	do	do	67.50		
	6	Alex. Taylor	do	do	67.50		
	6	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	67.50		
	6	J. E. Westgate	do	do	60.00		
	6	W. A. Fielding	do	do	67.50		
	6	E. Hoffheimer	do	do	57.50		
	6	Lizzie Morrow	do	do	40.00		
	7	Lake Gas Co	do	Gas			10.25
	11	American Railway Supply Co	Philadelphia	Tags			55.00
	11	J. W. Bond & Co	Baltimore	Stationery			2.25
	11	Emily Lucas	do	Janitress			3.50
	11	Alex. Yearley & Son	do	Office rent			10.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 11	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Baltimore	Telephone			$25.00
11	David Holland	do	Salary and expenses, March	$77.50	$3.80	
11	Fred'k Gross	do	do	77.50	4.24	
11	J. A. Cunningham	do	do	77.50	4.60	
11	Jas. Boyd	do	do	77.50	5.46	
11	Robert Fisher	do	do	77.50	5.46	
11	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for March	85.20		
11	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary and expenses, March	85.20	9.95	
11	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	do	170.30	5.00	
11	Geo. C. Faville	do	Expenses, March			8.85
11	do	do	Salary and expenses, March	240.00	39.30	
11	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses, March			6.30
11	do	do	do		45.00	
11	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	do	Telephone			10.00
11	Boston and Albany R. R. Co	do	Building chute			49.87
11	Annie L. Richards	do	Office rent			50.00
11	Geo. H. Oliver	do	Salary and expenses, March	61.30	6.50	
11	L. L. Bullard	do	do	61.30	6.74	
11	Luther Holton	do	do	61.30	6.74	
11	John Shannon	do	do	61.30	6.98	
11	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	85.20	6.50	
11	Thos. Coyle	do	do	85.20	12.24	
11	Wm. H. Way	do	do	119.20	6.98	
12	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	Stationery			2.85
12	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	do	Rent typewriter			7.00
12	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
12	Chas. O. Brockway	do	Hog rings			43.20
12	Mitchell Bros	do	Coal			55.00
12	W. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, March	119.20	6.50	
12	S. W. Campbell	do	do	136.30	16.61	
12	S. H. Pierce	do	do	136.30	30.09	
12	R. W. Hickman	do	do	216.00	90.00	
12	F. W. Huntington	Portland	Salary for March	75.00		
12	Wm. Barlow	Buffalo	do	24.00		
12	P. M. Wyckoff	do	do	16.00		
12	Peter C. Meyers	do	do	6.00		
12	James Stikeman	New York	Office rent			45.87
12	Chas. W. Petty	do	Salary and expenses, March	67.50	2.99	
12	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	77.50	8.78	

12	James Russell	do	Supplies	77.50		6.00
12	Office Toilet Supply Co	Chicago				
12	Geo. Cornish	New York	Salary and expenses, March	85.20	8.84	
12	Hiram Jerome	do	do	85.20	10.54	
12	Wm. Foley	do	do	85.20	10.62	
12	Jos. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for March	102.20		
12	Henry Brister	do	Salary and expenses, March	119.20	14.82	
12	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	136.30	7.84	2.10
12	W. H. Rose	do	Expenses			1.00
12	do	do	Salary and expenses, March	216.00	.42	
13	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary for March	85.20		
13	D. R. Alton	Louisville	do	102.20		
13	R. W. Ardary	Pittsburg	do	119.20		
13	Edw. Story	Hannibal	do	136.30		
13	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	153.30		
13	Bell Telephone Company	Philadelphia	Telephone			30.00
13	W. B. E. Miller	do	Expenses, March			2.00
13	do	do	Salary and expenses, March	153.30	54.00	
13	Luther Poland	Omaha	Salary for March	102.20		
13	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	136.30		
13	E. A. Clapp	East St Louis	Office rent			5.00
13	E. C. Matheny	do	Salary for March	85.20		
13	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	Office rent			10.00
13	Guy A. Adams	do	Salary and expenses, March	67.50	5.12	
13	John N. Lester	do	do	77.50	5.32	
13	O. P. Vandenburg	do	do	85.20	8.52	
13	James Welch	do	do	85.20	4.52	
13	E. E. Hoover	do	Salary for March	102.20		
13	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	102.20		
13	Thos. W. Oshel	Springfield	Salary and expenses for March	102.20	15.00	
13	Jos. Bruser	Kansas City	Salary for March	119.20		
13	D. M. Ward	do	do	119.20		
13	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	119.20		
13	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	136.30		
13	Chas. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	Salary and expenses for March	102.20	88.75	
13	J. C. Lambdin	Wichita	do	102.20	40.25	
13	Wm. D. Jorden	Quanah	do	102.20	64.42	
13	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	170.30	11.74	
14	W. H. Wray	London	do	310.00	71.40	2.27
14	J. F. Ryder	Glasgow	do	153.30	82.16	
18	The Texas and Pacific Rwy Co		Transportation		18.45	
18	Pennsylvania Company		do		12.00	
18	Jas. Irwin	East St. Louis	Salary and expenses, March	119.20	87.25	
18	Hugh Tennant	Chicago	Hauling ashes			5.00
18	Asa N. McQueen	New Orleans	Salary for March	60.00		
18	W. S. Wade	Poplar Bluff	Salary and expenses, March	102.20	16.29	
20	A. D. Melvin	Liverpool	Salary and expenses, April 1 to 5	27.47	118.34	
20	do	do	Salary and expenses, March	170.30	128.04	
21	Winona and Southwestern Rwy Co		Transportation		9.70	
21	American Railway Supply Co	Chicago	Tags			55.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 30	David Parker	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, March	$119.20	$30.00	
30	American Railway Supply Co	Chicago	40,000 tags			$220.00
30	R. W. Hickman	do	Salaries and expenses, April	208.00	90.00	
			Total for month $11,534.24	9,541.11	1,263.44	729.69
May 4	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, April	240.00	35.10	
5	American Railway Supply Co	Boston	Tags			55.00
5	Lake Gas Co	Chicago	Gas			9.25
5	B. A. Pierce	do	Salary for April	131.90		
5	D. Granger	do	do	74.20		
5	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	82.40		
5	B. Carroll	do	Salary for April 1 to 29	57.36		
5	C. A. Wales	do	Salary for April	59.30		
5	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	62.50		
5	Wm. Harpst	do	do	65.00		
5	Matthew Kaas	do	do	65.00		
5	D. H. McArthur	do	do	65.00		
5	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
5	Robt. Wills	do	do	65.00		
5	J. C. Whitney	do	do	65.00		
5	R. C. Boughton	do	do	65.00		
5	W. A. Fielding	do	do	65.00		
5	E. Hoffheimer	do	do	65.00		
5	P. Kearney	do	do	65.00		
5	Alex. Taylor	do	do	65.00		
5	Jas. E. Westgate	do	do	65.00		
5	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	65.00		
5	Lizzie Morrow	do	do	40.00		
7	W. B. Wernts	Philadelphia	do	115.40		
7	Geo. Carter	do	do	82.40		
7	E. S. Huff	do	do	82.40		
7	M. Robinson	do	do	59.30		
7	James Baird	do	do	65.00		
7	Wm. Krause	do	do	72.50		
7	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	72.50		
7	Wm. H. Hendrickson	do	do	65.00		
7	Michael O'Neill	do	do	72.50		
7	J. J. Robinson	do	do	72.50		
7	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	Salary and expenses, April	164.80	17.40	
9	Emily Lucas	do	Janitress			5.55

10	Luther Holton	Boston	do	59.30	4.58	
10	John Shannon	do	do	59.30	5.08	
10	L. L. Bullard	do	do	59.30	5.06	
10	Geo. H. Oliver	do	do	59.30	5.30	
10	J. W. Hitchings	do	do	82.40	5.78	
10	Thos. Coyle	do	do	82.40	14.87	
10	Wm. H. Way	do	do	115.40	4.82	
10	Chas. W. Petty	New York	do	66.00	3.64	
10	Joseph Jarvis	do	do	75.00	3.72	
10	James Russell	do	do	75.00	8.82	
10	James Flannery	do	do	75.00	11.32	
10	Geo. Cornish	do	do	82.40	7.70	
10	Hiram Jerome	do	do	82.40	7.94	
10	Wm. Foley	do	do	82.40	10.06	
10	Henry Brister	do	do	115.40	13.60	
10	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	131.90	8.04	4.35
10	W. H. Rose	do	Salary for April	208.00		
10	do	do	Expenses for April			6.00
10	E. R. Hendley	Boston	Salary for April	82.40		
10	Jos. P. McEnaney	New York	do	98.90		
10	A. H. Rose	Boston	Expenses for April			6.75
10	do	do	do		45.00	
10	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	New York	Telephone			24.60
10	Annie L. Richards	Boston	Office rent			50.00
10	Jos. A. Bogardus	New York	Hog rings, etc			23.00
10	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	Telephone			10.00
10	Jas. Stikeman	New York	Office rent			45.83
11	Hugh Tennant	Chicago	Carting ashes			5.00
11	Office Toilet Supply Co	do	Supplies			6.00
11	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	do	Rent typewriter			7.00
11	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
11	Rand, McNally & Co	do	Stationery			10.60
11	Chas. O. Brockway	do	Hog rings			34.80
11	Mitchell Bros	do	Coal			39.00
11	Wm. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, April	115.40	4.54	
11	S. W. Campbell	do	do	131.90	18.07	
11	S. H. Pierce	do	do	131.90	30.00	
12	Chas. A. Wilcox	Cairo	do	98.90	61.50	
13	F. W. Huntington	Portland	do	70.00		1.00
13	DeN. Jewett	East St. Louis	Salary, April	98.90		
13	D. R. Alton	Louisville	do	98.90		
13	Edward Story	Hannibal	do	131.90		
13	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	148.30		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
May 13	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses, April			$3.00
13	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, April	$148.30	$45.00	
13	John N. Lester	Buffalo	....do	72.50	5.12	
13	James Welch	....do	....do	82.40	4.12	
13	O. P. Vandenberg	....do	....do	82.40	5.32	
13	E. E. Hoover	....do	Salary for April	98.90		
13	David Parker	....do	Salary and expenses, April	115.40	30.00	
13	J. T. Claris	....do	Office rent			10.00
13	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	Salary for April	82.40		
13	R. W. Ardary	....do	....do	115.40		
13	Luther Holton	Omaha	....do	98.90		
13	J. M. Wardlaw	....do	....do	131.90		
13	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Office rent			5.00
13	E. C. Matheny	....do	Salary for April	82.40		
14	Robt. W. Lowry	Indianapolis	Cards			2.00
14	T. W. Oshel	Springfield	Salary and expenses, April	98.90	1.50	
14	R. L. Stine	Kansas City	....do	115.40	26.20	
14	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	....do	131.90	14.17	
14	C. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	....do	98.90	58.00	
14	Albert Dean	Kansas City	....do	164.80	19.65	
14	W. D. Jorden	Quanah	....do	98.90	130.45	
17	Guy A. Adams	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, Apr. 1 to 16	35.00	2.52	
17	Wm. Barlow	....do	Salary for April	12.00		
17	P. M. Wyckoff	....do	....do	2.00		
17	P. C. Meyers	....do	....do	28.00		
18	J. C. Lambdin	Wichita	....do	98.90		
18	Perry Hodgden	Herington	....do	98.90		
18	W. S. Wade	Poplar Bluff	....do	98.90		
18	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	....do	115.40		
18	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	....do	115.40		
18	Joseph Bruser	Kansas City	....do	115.40		
18	Geo. C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, April			2.92
18	Alex. Yearley & Son	....do	Rent			10.00
18	J. F. Ryder	Liverpool	Salary and expenses, April	148.30	103.87	
18	W. H. Wray	London	....do	300.00	200.54	
21	Geo. H. Graham	Denver	Salary for April	131.90		
21	....do	....do	Salary for March	136.80		
25	R. S. Montgomery	Palmetto	Salary and expenses, April	98.90	73.22	
26	Jas. Irwin	East St. Louis	....do	115.40	59.45	
			Total for month..... $10,777.11	9,244.46	1,147.63	385.02

June 2	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	New York	Telephone			25.00
3	J. H. Mann	Philadelphia	Stationery			5.08
3	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad		Transportation		22.65	
4	Dennison Manufacturing Co	Chicago	Hog ringers			8.00
4	A. H. Andrews & Co	do	Desk and chair			32.00
4	Chas. O. Brockway	do	Hog rings			43.20
4	S. H. Pierce	do	Salary and expenses, May	136.20	30.00	
4	S. W. Campbell	do	do	136.20	18.27	
7	Wm. B. Wernts	Philadelphia	Salary for May	119.20		
7	Geo. Carter	do	do	85.20		
7	Edwin S. Huff	do	do	85.20		
7	M. Robinson	do	do	61.40		
7	James Baird	do	do	67.50		
7	Wm. Krause	do	do	70.00		
7	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	70.00		
7	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	65.00		
7	M. O'Neill	do	do	67.50		
7	J. J. Robinson	do	do	67.50		
8	Jno. W. Martin	Pittsburg	do	4.00		
8	Edw. Martin	do	do	4.00		
8	Al. Feaver	do	do	4.00		
8	S. C. Langdon	do	do	2.00		
8	J. D. Curnow	do	do	2.00		
9	American Railway Supply Co	Chicago	Tags			110.00
10	Lake Gas Co	do	Gas			7.25
10	Emily Lucas	Baltimore	Janitress			3.50
10	Jas. Boyd	do	Salary and expenses, May	77.50	5.46	
10	J. A. Cunningham	do	do	77.50	5.46	
10	Robt. Fisher	do	do	77.50	5.46	
10	D. Holland	do	do	77.50	4.50	
10	Fredk. Gross	do	do	77.50	6.30	
10	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for May	85.20		
10	C. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary and expenses, May	85.20	7.25	
10	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	do	170.40	17.75	
11	Paul Rieser	Chicago	Hardware			4.85
11	J. H. McDonough	do	Stove			5.00
11	Office Toilet Supply Co	do	Towels			6.00
11	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	do	Rent typewriter			7.00
11	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
11	W. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	8.86	
11	Jos. A. Bogardus	Boston	Hog rings			15.00
11	Annie L. Richards	do	Rent			50.00
11	Luther Holton	do	Salary and expenses, May	61.40	5.30	
11	L. L. Bullard	do	do	61.40	6.26	
11	John Shannon	do	do	61.40	6.98	
11	E. R. Hendley	do	do	85.20		
11	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, May			3.00
11	do	do	do		45.00	
11	W. H. Rose	New York	do			1.00
11	Jas. Stikeman	do	Rent			45.83
11	C. W. Petty	do	Salary and expenses, May	62.50	4.13	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 11	Jas. Russell	New York	Salary and expenses, May	$72.50	$8.56	
11	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	72.50	8.76	
11	Jas. Flannery	do	do	72.50	10.78	
11	Geo. Cornish	do	do	85.20	7.78	
11	Hiram Jerome	do	do	85.20	8.38	
11	Wm. Foley	do	do	85.20	8.98	
11	J. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for May	102.20		
11	Henry Brister	do	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	10.28	$3.30
11	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	136.20	8.64	3.15
11	E. E. Hoover	Buffalo	Salary for May	102.20		
11	P. C. Meyers	do	do	10.00		
11	H. A. Munzert	do	do	2.00		
11	P. M. Wyckoff	do	do	24.00		
11	Theodore Bollow	do	do	2.00		
11	B. A. Pierce	Chicago	do	136.20		
11	D. Granger	do	do	76.60		
11	B. Carroll	do	do	61.40		
11	C. A. Wales	do	do	51.40		
11	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	60.00		
11	Wm. Harpst	do	do	65.00		
11	Matthew Kaas	do	do	65.00		
11	D. H. McArthur	do	do	65.00		
11	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
11	Robt. Wills	do	do	65.00		
11	J. C. Whitney	do	do	65.09		
11	R. C. Boughton	do	do	24.00		
11	W. A. Fielding	do	do	52.00		
11	E. Hoffheimer	do	do	50.00		
11	P. Kearney	do	do	52.00		
11	Alex. Taylor	do	do	50.00		
11	Jas. E. Westgate	do	do	52.00		
11	Wm. B. Wills	do	do	52.00		
15	W. H. Rose	New York	Salary and expenses, May	200.00	12.92	
16	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses, May		48.00	1.00
16	do	do	Salary and expenses, May	153.40		
16	R. W. Ardary	Pittsburg	Salary for May	119.20		
16	W. F. Braden	do	do	85.20		10.00
16	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	Telephone	61.40	6.26	
16	Geo. H. Oliver	do	Salary and expenses, May	85.20	5.54	
16	J. W. Hitchings	do	do			

16	D. Parker	do	do	119.20	30.00	
16	Luther Poland	Omaha	Salary for May	102.20		
16	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	136.30		
16	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Rent, May			10.00
16	James Irwin	do	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	30.75	
16	F. W. Huntington	Portland	Salary for May	15.00		
16	D. R. Alton	Louisville	do	102.20		
16	De N. Jewett	East St. Louis	do	102.20		
16	E. C. Matheny	do	do	102.20		
16	Chas. A. Wilcox	Cairo	Salary and expenses, May	102.20	12.25	
16	Edward Story	Hannibal	Salary for May	136.20		
16	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	153.40		
17	Alex. Yearley & Son	Baltimore	Rent, May			10.00
17	Geo. C. Faville	do	Expenses, May			1.45
18	R. S. Montgomery	Palmetto	Salary and expenses, May	102.20	34.62	
18	J. T. Claris	Buffalo	Rent, May			10.00
18	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	Salary and expenses, May	136.20	81.49	
18	Thos. Oshel	Sprnigfield	Salary for May	102.20		
18	W. S. Wade	Poplar Bluff	do	102.20		
18	Perry Hodgden	Herington	do	102.20		
18	J. C. Lambdin	Wichita	Salary and expenses, May	102.20	15.75	
18	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	Salary for May	119.20		
18	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	119.20		
18	B. L. Stine	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	24.25	
18	C. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	do	102.20	48.50	
18	Albert Dean	Kansas City	do	170.40	3.15	
18	W. D. Jorden	Ouanah	do	102.20	125.70	
18	J. F. Ryder	Liverpool	do	153.40	100.87	
18	W. H. Wray	London	do	310.00	125.72	
25	Asa N. McQueen	New Orleans	Salary and expenses, April	25.00		1.10
25	W. B. Wernts	Philadelphia	Expenses, May		27.00	
28	Joseph Bruser	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	16.05	
29	International and Great Northern R. R		Transportation		4.60	
30	American Railway Supply Co	Baltimore	Tags			27.40
30	do	New York	do			110.00
30	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	do	Telephone			23.40
			Total for month $10,384.61	8,716.40	1,052.18	616.03
July 6	American Railway Supply Co	Buffalo	16,000 tags			88.00
6	do	Chicago	40,000 tags			220.00
6	do	Boston	20,000 tags			110.00
6	Southern Pacific Co		Transportation		28.00	

Expended from the appropriation or pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
July 6	Lake Gas Co	Chicago	Gas			$3.50
6	Chas. O. Brockway	Baltimore	Hog rings			10.00
6	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Salary and expenses, June	$148.30	$45.00	
8	Jno. W. Martin	Pittsburg	Salary for June	6.00		
8	Edw. Martin	do	do	6.00		
8	Al. Feaver	do	do	6.00		
8	S. C. Langdon	do	do	2.00		
8	J. D. Curnow	do	do	4.00		
8	Geo. Carter	Philadelphia	do	82.40		
8	E. S. Huff	do	do	82.40		
8	M. Robinson	do	do	59.30		
8	Jas. Baird	do	do	72.50		
8	Wm. Krause	do	do	72.50		
8	Louis Rosenberg	do	do	72.50		
8	W. H. Hendrickson	do	do	65.00		
8	M. O'Neill	do	do	67.50		
8	J. J. Robinson	do	do	70.00		
11	E. E. Hoover	Buffalo	do	98.90		
11	Wm. Barlow	do	do	12.00		
11	P. C. Meyers	do	do	6.00		
11	D. Granger	Chicago	do	74.20		
11	Matthew Kane	do	do	82.40		
11	R. C. Boughton	do	do	59.30		
11	Barnard Carroll	do	do	59.30		
11	C. A. Wales	do	do	59.30		
11	J. E. Westgate	do	do	59.30		
11	William Wills	do	do	59.30		
11	J. Fitzsimmons	do	do	65.00		
11	William Harpst	do	do	65.00		
11	D. H. McArthur	do	do	65.00		
11	M. J. Quirk	do	do	65.00		
11	Robert Wills	do	do	65.00		
11	J. C. Whitney	do	do	65.00		
11	William A. Fielding	do	do	52.00		
11	E. Hoffheimer	do	do	48.00		
11	P. Kearney	do	do	52.00		
11	Alex. Taylor	do	do	36.00		
13	George C. Faville	Baltimore	Expenses, June			1.75
13	do	do	Salary and expenses, June	232.00	44.10	2.55
13	J. W. Bond & Co	do	Stationery			2.50
13	Emily Lucas	do	Janitress			

13	I. L. Ball	do	Salary for June	82.40		
13	Chas. F. Nesbit	Newport News	Salary and expenses, June	82.40	7.25	
13	A. W. Clement	Baltimore	do	164.80	9.70	
16	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Boston	Telephone			10.00
16	Annie L. Richards	do	Rent			40.00
16	L. L. Bullard	do	Salary and expenses, June	59.30	6.02	
16	Luther Holton	do	do	59.30	6.50	
16	Geo. H. Oliver	do	do	59.30	6.98	
16	John Shannon	do	do	59.30	8.18	
16	E. R. Hendley	do	Salary for June	82.40		
16	J. W. Hitchings	do	Salary and expenses, June	82.40	7.22	
16	Thos. Coyle	do	do	82.40	15.43	
16	Wm. H. Way	do	do	115.40	6.26	
16	A. H. Rose	do	Expenses, June			2.65
16	do	do	do		45.00	
16	Chas. O. Brockway	Pittsburg	Hog rings			5.00
16	do	Buffalo	do			10.00
18	Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.	New York	Telephone			22.80
18	Jas. Stikeman	do	Rent			45.83
18	Chas. O. Brockway	do	Hog rings			60.00
18	Chas. W. Petty	do	Salary and expenses	65.00	3.28	
18	Jas. Russell	do	do	75.00	8.92	
18	Jos. Jarvis	do	do	75.00	9.82	
18	Hiram Jerome	do	do	82.40	8.14	
18	Geo. Cornish	do	do	82.40	8.86	
18	Wm. Foley	do	do	82.40	10.14	
18	Jas. Flannery	do	do	82.40	10.30	
18	J. P. McEnaney	do	Salary for June	98.90		
18	Henry Brister	do	Salary and expenses; June	115.40	13.74	3.90
18	H. S. Vanderhoff	do	do	131.90	7.88	3.60
18	W. H. Rose	do	Expenses, June			2.60
18	do	do	Salary for June	192.00		
18	Francis Doane & Co	Boston	Stationery			4.50
18	Chas. O. Brockway	do	Hog rings			60.00
19	Guy A. Adams	Buffalo	Salary and expenses, June	62.50	2.92	
19	John N. Lester	do	do	72.50	3.72	
19	James Welch	do	do	82.40	4.52	
19	O. P. Vandenberg	do	do	82.40	5.32	
19	T. W. Oshel	Springfield	Salary for June	98.90		
19	W. S. Wade	Poplar Bluff	do	98.90		
19	Perry Hodgden	Herrington	do	98.90		
19	J. C. Lambdin	Wichita	Salary and expenses, June	98.90	13.00	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

STOCK YARDS AND EXPORT CATTLE INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
July 19	D. M. Ward	Kansas City	Salary for June	$115.40		
19	A. M. Hunter	Parsons	do	115.40		
19	Jos. Bruser	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, June	115.40	$1.25	
19	B. L. Stine	do	do	115.40	1.45	
19	C. E. Collins	Baxter Springs	do	98.90	57.15	
19	David Parker	Buffalo	do	115.40	30.00	
19	Howard Rhoads	Argentine	do	131.90	31.10	
19	Albert Dean	Kansas City	Salary for June	164.80		
19	Wm. D. Jordan	Quanah	Salary and expenses, June	98.90	86.65	
19	Luther Poland	Omaha	Salary for June	98.90		
19	J. M. Wardlaw	do	do	131.90		
19	W. F. Braden	Pittsburg	do	82.40		
19	R. W. Ardary	do	do	115.40		
19	American Railway Supply Co	Chicago	95,000 tags			$522.50
21	Mexican National R. R.		Transportation		4.85	
21	Office Toilet Supply Co	Chicago	Towels			6.00
21	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	do	Rent typewriter			7.00
21	McCune & Aument	do	Stationery			8.50
21	A. H. Andrews & Co	do	Chairs			9.00
21	Chicago Telephone Co	do	Telephone			10.42
21	Geo. B. Carpenter & Co	do	Awnings			52.00
21	W. H. Bogart	do	Salary and expenses, June	115.40	5.02	
21	E. A. Clapp	East St. Louis	Rent			10.00
21	De N. Jewett	do	Salary for June	98.90		
21	Chas. A. Wilcox	Cairo	do	98.90		
21	R. S. Montgomery	Palmetto	Salary and expenses, June	98.90	5.79	
21	Edw. Story	Hannibal	Salary for June	131.90		
21	T. L. Armstrong	Indianapolis	do	148.30		
21	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	Cards			77.00
21	B. A. Pierce	do	Salary and expenses, June	131.90	4.59	
21	S. W. Campbell	do	do	131.90	29.07	
21	S. H. Pierce	do	do	131.90	30.00	
21	E. C. Matheny	East St. Louis	Salary for June	98.90		
21	Jas. Irwin	do	Salary and expenses, June	115.40	36.60	
21	J. F. Ryder	Liverpool	do	148.30	97.12	
21	W. H. Wray	London	do	300.00	10.08	
23	W. B. E. Miller	Philadelphia	Expenses, June			3.00
23	Wm. H. Snowden & Co	do	Water cooler			8.00
23	Bell Telephone Co	do	Telephone			20.00
23	Wm. B. Worth	do	Salary and expenses, June	115.40	45.00	

26	Robt. Hager	do	Stationery			[illegible]
29	D. R. Alton	Louisville	Salary for June	98.90		
30	International and Great Northern R. R.		Transportation		8.35	
30	Texas, Pacific Ry Co		do		13.80	
			Total for month $11,650.48	9,014.10	870.83	1,765.55
Aug. 23	Jos. A. Bogardus	Boston	Hog rings, etc			32.75
Sept. 10	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rwy Co		Transportation		8.35	
14	W. H. Wray	London	Expenses, June		111.12	
21	Hugh Tennant	Chicago	Carting ashes			5.00
28	R. S. Montgomery	Palmetto	Expenses, May		3.00	
	Transportation orders.		Total for month $127.47		122.47	5.00
	Chas. E. Collins	Hartley to Kansas City, July			5.60	
	Wm. D. Jorden	Denver to Iliff, October			5.20	
	do	Denver to Texline, October			13.15	
	do	Sterling to Denver, October			4.70	
	do	Dryden to Haymond, May			1.95	
	do	Haymond to San Antonio, May			10.90	
	Howard Rhoads	San Antonio to Del Rio, May			5.10	
	do	Del Rio to San Antonio, May			5.10	
					51.70	
			Total $128,530.55	107,319.47	13,959.04	7,252.04

MEAT INSPECTION.

1891.						
July 25	Wood and Meangh	Jersey City	Ladder			$3.25
25	A. Hoen and Co		Expressage			5.85
28	A. W. Babcock	S. Omaha	Varnish, etc			7.60
28	Dewey and Stone Furniture Co	do	Furniture			77.40
30	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		200,000 seals			380.00
30	do		do			380.00
30	do		50,000 seals			95.00
			Total for month			949.10

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 3	A. W. Babcock	South Omaha	Varnish, etc			$9.59
7	W. S. Devoe	New York	Expenses, July			2.50
7	do	do	Salary and expenses, July	$151.60	$3.07	
7	W. A. Willard	do	do	117.90	1.77	
7	H. H. Cavannah	do	Salary for July (3 days)	6.00		
7	Peter Cooney	do	Salary for July (2 days)	4.00		
7	Fredk. Metzger	do	Salary for July	60.60		
7	W. W. Hughes	do	do	60.60		
7	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	60.60		
7	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	60.60		
7	Michael Nau	do	do	60.60		
7	B. B. Mullen	do	do	84.20		
7	J. H. Ferster	do	do	117.90		
7	R. J. Pizey	do	Salary for July (3 days)	6.00		
7	Sturges, Wescott & Harold Co	do	Labeling compound			4.05
8	W. S. Rofe	Chicago	Salary for July	60.60		
8	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	60.60		
8	John Flaherty	do	do	60.60		
8	Archibald Campbell	do	do	60.60		
8	Thos. G. Clark	do	do	60.60		
8	Rich. J. Healy	do	do	60.60		
8	Jas. A. Murphy	do	do	60.00		
8	Chas. H Smith	do	do	60.60		
8	John Parker	do	do	60.00		
8	Peter Tracy	do	do	60.60		
8	C. C. Rummel	do	Salary, July 1 to 23	45.00		
8	C. H. Colling	do	Salary for July	60.00		
8	Wm. C. Kleinman	do	do	60.00		
8	W. W. Bingham	do	Salary, July 1 to 23	45.00		
8	C. M. Campbell	do	Salary for July	60.00		
8	H. E. Woodford	do	do	60.00		
8	F. F. Noxon	do	do	60.00		
8	Wm. McCullough	do	do	60.00		
8	C. S. Thompson	do	do	60.00		
8	S. L. Coleman	do	do	60.00		
8	Frank Schroeder	do	Salary, July 11 to 31	49.09		
8	Chas. Gass	do	Salary, July 20 to 31	23.48		
8	H. B. Weller	do	Salary, July 24 to 31	15.65		
8	Chas. M. Tronerud	do	do	15.65		
8	Frank E. Tate	do	do	15.65		
8	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do			

8	Robt. J. Touhy	do	do	15.65		
8	N. Reidy	do	do	15.55		
8	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	15.65		
8	John Harlan	do	do	15.65		
8	Fred. Bauer	do	do	15.65		
8	Michael Kelly	do	do	15.65		
8	Chas. A. Nicholls	do	do	15.65		
8	John P. Umbach	do	Salary, July 25 to 31	13.70		
8	Henry Gulley	do	Salary, July 27 to 31	9.76		
8	John Murphy	do	Salary, July 25 to 31	13.70		
8	Wm. R. Valentine	do	Salary, July 24 to 31	15.65		
8	Abraham Medbury	do	Salary for July	15.65		
8	Charles Judd	do	do	60.60		
8	Wm. Proudfoot	do	Salary, July 6 to 31	50.87		
8	Nannie A. Andrews	do	Salary for July	50.50		
8	Libbie Bacon	do	do	50.50		
8	Malvina Bixby	do	do	50.50		
8	Laura D. Burke	do	do	50.50		
8	Libbie A. Connor	do	do	50.50		
8	Lillie Flood	do	do	50.50		
8	Blanche A. Forshee	do	do	50.50		
8	Alice Hadley	do	do	50.50		
8	Tessie C. Hovey	do	do	50.50		
8	Nellie F. Houghton	do	Salary July 10 to 31	35.87		
8	Mary Henderson	do	Salary for July	50.50		
8	Ragna Kristensen	do	do	50.50		
8	Isabelle Pierce	do	do	50.50		
8	Mollie Scanlan	do	do	50.50		
8	Adelia M. Stewart	do	do	50.50		
8	Gussie Walsh	do	do	50.50		
8	Bertha P. Quinn	do	do	50.50		
8	Reuben Bakenhus	do	do	50.50		
8	A. G. Bennett	do	do	50.50		
8	Harold Boedtker	do	do	50.50		
8	G. H. Brown	do	do	50.50		
8	E. V. Davis	do	do	50.50		
8	Geo. B. Crandal	do	do	50.50		
8	Jas. M. Eakins	do	do	50.50		
8	C. H. Eddy	do	do	50.50		
8	S. C. Hickman	do	do	50.50		
8	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do	50.50		
8	R. Kochanowski	do	do	50.50		
8	Nate E. Merrill	do	do	50.50		
8	Guy Miltimore	do	Salary, July 1 to 26	42.39		
8	Theo. B. Zuendel	Chicago	Salary for July	50.50		
8	Buffalo Seal and Press Company		500,000 seals			950.00
8	Bausch & Lomb Optical Company		Glass slides			24.00
12	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Expenses, July			1.75
12	do	do	Salary for July	117.90		
12	W. H. Cooper	do	do	117.90		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 12	Geo. B. Rose	Jersey City	Salary for July	$84.20		
12	Jos. Locke	do	do	60.00		
12	J. H. Phelan	do	do	60.60		
12	D. F. Shea	do	do	60.60		
12	D. R. Hobart	do	do	60.60		
12	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	60.60		
12	Mo. Conklin	do	Salary, July 1 to 14	27.39		
12	Peter Verbout, jr	do	Salary, July (13 days)	26.00		
12	Wood & Menagh	do	Ladders, etc			$8.30
12	John Forbes	South Omaha	Salary for July	134.80		
12	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	do	134.80		
12	Chas. E. Husted	do	do	60.60		
12	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	60.60		
12	J. A. Dyson	do	do	60.60		
12	W. B. Garlick	do	do	60.00		
12	R. A. Braman	do	do	60.60		
12	M. S. Michener	do	do	84.20		
12	John W. Scott	do	do	134.80		
12	Chas. E. Gragg	do	do	134.80		
12	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	134.80		
12	do	do	Expenses, July			8.65
12	A. A. Winslow	do	Salary for July	84.20		
12	O. W. Snyder	do	do	117.90		
12	Ernest S. Dundas	Kansas City	do	134.80		
12	P. D. Hughes	do	do	134.80		
12	Robt. J. McFarland	do	do	84.20		
12	James Wilson	South Omaha	do	134.80		
12	Buffalo Seal and Press Company		250,000 seals			475.00
12	John Michels	Chicago	Salary for July	151.60		
14	S. Stewart	South Omaha	do	151.60		
14	S. W. McGrew	do	do	117.90		
14	John B. Beishlag	do	do	84.20		
14	Phelps Paine	do	do	75.80		
14	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	60.60		
14	James Austin	do	do	60.60		
14	N. D. Mann	do	do	60.60		
14	E. Gilmore	do	do	60.60		

	do	Salary for July (12 days)	24.
	do	Salary for July (3 days)	6.
	Chicago	Salary and expenses for July	210.
	do	Salary for July	151.
	do	do	151.
	do	do	134.
	do	do	134.
	do	do	134.
	do	do	101.
	do	do	101.
	do	do	101.
	do	do	84.
	do	do	84.
	do	do	75.
	do	do	75.
	do	Salary for July 24 to 31	30.
	do	do	30.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	Kansas City	Salary for July 23 to 31	22.
		100,000 seals	
	Chicago	Expenses, July	
	do	Knives, etc	
	Kansas City	Salary for July	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	Salary for July (14 days)	27.
	do	Salary for July	48.
	do	do	44.
	do	do	26.
	do	do	8.
	New York	Office rent	
	Kansas City	Expenses, July	
	South Omaha	Salary for July	84.
	do	do	75.
	do	do	46.
	do	do	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	do	60.
	do	Salary for July 21 to 31	41.
	do	do	29.
	do	do	26.

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Aug. 22	James Condon	South Omaha	Salary for July 17 to 31	$29.35		
22	D. L. McGucken	do	Salary for July	60.60		
22	Samuel Gibson	do	Salary for July 21 to 31	21.52		
22	Jerry Howard	do	Salary for July	60.60		
22	Reuben Forbes	do	Salary for July 21 to 31	21.52		
22	Geo. Shroder	do	do	22.00		
22	Julius Rhodes	do	do	22.00		
22	R. Sears	do	Salary for July	134.80		
25	Adams Express Co		Expressage			$19.80
26	F. K. Higbie	Chicago	Meat hooks			37.50
27	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			190.00
27	do		do			190.00
19	C. C. Bone	Chicago	Salary for July 1 to 23	50.00		
10	John Gerdes	do	Salary for July	67.50		
19	Robt. J. Touhy	do	Salary for July 1 to 23	50.00		
19	J. C. Lorenzen	do	Salary for July	67.50		
19	Norman R. Adams	do	do	67.50		
19	Wm. D. Seeber	do	do	67.50		
19	John Richards	do	do	67.50		
19	Lew. Zublin	do	do	67.50		
19	Edward Diehl	do	do	67.50		
			Total for month	$13,797.45	11,527.65	$94.84	2,174.96
Sept. 5	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		500,000 seals			950.00
7	Fred. Bauer	Chicago	Salary, August	60.60		
7	Albert Burger	do	Salary, August 15 to 31	33.26		
7	A. Campbell	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	C. M. Campbell	do	do	60.60		
7	Thos. G. Clark	do	do	60.60		
7	S. L. Coleman	do	Salary, August 1 to 14	27.39		
7	C. H. Colling	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	60.60		
7	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	60.60		
7	Edward Fess	do	Salary, August 7 to 31	48.91		
7	John Flaherty	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	Chas. Gass	do	do	60.60		

7	C. A. Herrmann	do	Salary, August [illegible]	55.49		
7	Geo. W. Hess	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	E. O. Hubbard	do	Salary, August 18 to 31	27.39		
7	Wm. G. Houy	do	Salary, August 15 to 31	33.26		
7	Chas. Judd	do	Salary, August 3 to 31	56.74		
7	Michael Kelly	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	60.60		
7	Guy La Follette	do	do	60.60		
7	Wm. McCullough	do	Salary for Aug. 11 to 31	41.09		
7	Abraham Medbury	do	Salary for August (26 days)	50.87		
7	Jas. A. Murphy	do	Salary for August	60.60		
7	John Murphy	do	do	60.60		
7	Chas. A. Nicholls	do	do	60.60		
7	F. F. Noxon	do	do	60.60		
7	John Parker	do	do	60.60		
7	C. W. Philpot	do	do	60.60		
7	Wm. Proudfoot	do	Salary for Aug. 1 to 14	27.39		
7	N. Reidy	do	Salary for August	60.60		
7	W. S. Rofe	do	Salary for August (30 days)	58.70		
7	Theodore Sauer	do	Salary for August	60.60		
7	Frank Schroeder	do	Salary for Aug. 15 to 31	33.26		
7	Chas. H. Smith	do	Salary for August	60.60		
7	Frank E. Tate	do	do	60.60		
7	C. S. Thompson	do	do	60.60		
7	Albert F. Timme	do	do	60.60		
7	Robt. J. Touhy	do	Salary for Aug. 15 to 31	33.26		
7	Peter Tracy	do	Salary for Aug. 1 to 14	27.52		
7	Chas M. Tronerud	do	Salary for August	60.60		
7	John P. Umback	do	do	60.60		
7	Wm. R. Valentine	do	Salary for August (26 days)	50.87		
7	Thos. J. Wade	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	H. B. Weller	do	Salary, August 15 to 31	33.26		
7	H. E. Woodford	do	Salary, August	60.60		
7	John Gerdes	do	do	60.60		
7	N. R. Adams	do	do	65.00		
7	Edward Diehl	do	do	65.00		
7	Edw. D. Freeman	do	do	65.00		
7	J. C. Lorenzen	do	Salary, August (6 days)	15.00		
7	John Richards	do	Salary, August	65.00		
7	Wm. D. Seeber	do	do	65.00		
7	J. E. Troughton	do	do	65.00		
7	Lew. Zublin	do	Salary, August (11 days)	27.50		
7	Nannie Andrews	do	Salary, August	65.00		
7	Libbie Bacon	do	do	50.50		
7	Malvina Birby	do	do	50.50		
7	Elise Blanck	do	do	50.50		
7	Laura D. Burke	do	do	50.50		
7	Libbie Connor	do	do	50.50		
7	Lillie Flood	do	do	50.50		
7	Blanche Forshee	do	do	50.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Sept. 7	Mary Gillespie	Chicago	Salary, August	$50.50		
7	Alice Hadley	do	do	50.50		
7	Tessie C. Havey	do	do	50.50		
7	Mary Henderson	do	do	50.50		
7	Ragna Kristensen	do	do	50.50		
7	Isabelle Pierce	do	do	50.50		
7	Mollie Scanlan	do	do	50.50		
7	Adelia Stewart	do	do	50.50		
7	Gussie Walsh	do	do	50.50		
7	Bertha Quinn	do	do	50.50		
7	R. Bakenhus	do	do	50.50		
7	A. G. Bennett	do	do	50.50		
7	H. Boedtker	do	do	50.50		
7	G. H. Brown	do	do	50.50		
7	E. V. Davis	do	do	50.50		
7	Geo. B. Crandal	do	do	50.50		
7	Jas. M. Eakins	do	do	50.50		
7	C. H. Eddy	do	do	50.50		
7	S. C. Hickman	do	do	50.50		
7	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do	50.50		
7	R. Kochanowski	do	do	50.50		
7	Nate E. Merrill	do	do	50.50		
7	Theo. B. Zuendel	do	do	50.50		
7	Nellie Haughton	do	do	50.50		
7	S. D. Fisher	Milwaukee	Salary, August 26 to 31	9.78		
7	Harriet M. Leonard	do	do	9.78		
7	Mary Gorman	do	do	9.78		
7	Lucia R. Kemper	do	do	9.78		
7	Anastacia Lawrence	do	do	9.78		
7	Jane Thomas	do	do	9.78		
7	S. Stewart	South Omaha	Salary	151.60		
7	S. W. McGrew	do	do	117.90		
7	J. B. Beishlag	do	do	84.20		
7	Phelps Paine	do	do	75.80		
7	S. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	60.60		
7	James Austin	do	do	60.60		

.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (23 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (1 day)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	Salary, Aug. 1 to 14	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, Aug. 15 to 31	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, Aug. 15 to 31	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, Aug. 15 to 31	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, Aug. 15 to 31	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	Jersey City.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (23 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (8 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (7 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (5 days)	
.....	New York.....	Salary, August (4 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (7 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (14 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August (8 days)	
.....	.....do.....	Salary, August	

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Sept. 8	Mickael Nau	New York	Salary, August	$60.60		
8	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	60.60		
8	F. N. Pendleton	do	do	60.60		
8	B. B. Mullen	do	do	84.20		
8	J. H. Ferster	do	do	117.90		
8	Geo. Bouden	do	Salary, August (1 day)	2.00		
8	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		250,000 seals			$475.00
10	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage			287.85
10	W. S. Devoe	New York	Salary and expenses August	151.60	$3.22	
10	W. A. Willard	do	do	117.90	2.82	
11	E. Balzer	Chicago	Salary for August	151.60		
11	F. H. Bernard	do	do	151.60		
11	V. T. Atkinson	do	Salary and expenses, August	210.60	90.00	
11	Drake Bros	do	Bottles, etc			1.25
11	Schorse & Co	Milwaukee	Forceps			3.25
11	Paul Rieser	Chicago	Tubs and nails			1.90
11	C. H. Hanson	do	Canceling wheels			16.00
11	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	Salary for Aug. 26 to 31	26.09		
11	Sharp and Smith	Chicago	Alcohol, etc			13.25
11	C. W. Fischer	Milwaukee	Furniture			49.80
11	J. A. Best	Kansas City	Sign			15.00
11	Richards & Conover	do	Hardware			15.50
11	Geo. E. Crosby	South Omaha	Furniture, etc			86.15
11	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish, etc			9.10
12	H. Baumgarten		Badges			67.50
14	John Michels	Chicago	Salary and expenses, August	151.60	81.05	
14	John R. Mitchell	Hammond	Salary and expenses, July	134.80	10.25	
14	R. J. McFarland	Kansas City	Salary for August	84.20		
14	R. Sears	South Omaha	Salary for Aug. 1 to 18	78.26		
14	T. Judson Kilpatrick	New York	Office rent			16.00
14	A. W. Babcock	South Omaha	Hardware			25.15
16	Frank Kapples & Co	Chicago	Straps			1.25
17	John R. Mitchell	do	Salary and expenses, August	134.80	34.25	
17	Mary Henderson	Milwaukee	Expenses, Aug. 26 to 31		8.05	
17	Libbie Hasen	do	do		9.80	

17	Peter Welch	do	do	60.00		
17	Louis F. Miller	do	do	60.00		
17	John Keegan	do	do	60.00		
17	James Wilson	do	do	60.00		
17	R. Ebbitt	do	do	134.80		
17	O. H. Phillips	do	do	117.90		
17	Geo. M. Steece	do	do	84.20		
17	James Condon	do	do	75.80		
17	Reuben Forbes	do	do	60.60		
17	Jerry Howard	do	do	60.60		
17	Samuel Gibson	do	do	60.60		
17	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	60.60		
17	Geo. Shroder	do	do	60.00		
17	Julius Rhodes	do	Salary, August (31 days)	62.00		
17	John B. Payton	do	Salary, August (14 days)	28.00		
17	Oliver Fenner	do	Salary, August (12 days)	24.00		
17	P. J. Trainor	do	do	24.00		
17	Geo. Chapman	do	Salary, August (8 days)	16.00		
18	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	do	16.00		
18	Buffalo Seal and Press Company		Expenses, August			6.21
18	do		100,000 seals			190.00
18	Bausch & Lomb Optical Company		250,000 seals			475.00
19	W. S. Devoe	New York	Microtome, etc			48.14
21	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Freight			6.72
21	do	do	Salary and expenses, August	134.80	.85	
21	Jas. Wilson	South Omaha	Expenses, August			5.33
21	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	do			10.06
21	Stark Brothers Company	Milwaukee	do			31.00
24	Chas. E. Gregg	Kansas City	Shades, etc			568.00
24	John W Scott	do	Salary for August	134.80		
24	M. S. Michener	do	do	134.80		
24	J. K. Skinner	do	do	84.20		
24	C. E. Husted	do	do	75.80		
24	Robt. A. Braman	do	do	60.60		
24	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	60.60		
24	W. B. Garlick	do	do	60.60		
24	J. A. Dyson	do	do	60.60		
24	Geo. A. Hosmer	do	do	52.00		
24	E. A. Grote	do	do	36.00		
24	W. H. Johnson	do	do	16.00		
24	Thos. P. Rooney	do	do	20.00		
25	Ernest S. Dundas	do	do	134.80		
25	P. D. Hughes	do	do	134.80		
25	R. I. Rea	do	do	75.80		
25	A. C. Wells	do	do	60.60		
25	Ira Haworth	do	do	60.60		
25	Ralph S. Young	do	do	60.60		
25	Arthur Pitts	do	do	52.00		
25	B. F. Ball	do	do	52.00		
25	A. G. Porter	do	do	32.00		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Sept. 25	J. F. H. Rohenkohl	Kansas City	Salary for August	$50.00		
25	James Carson	do	do	12.00		
25	C. W. Sinclair	do	do	8.00		
25	Charlotte Wetz	New York	Janitress			$5.00
28	Robt. S. Forbes		Expenses, September 9 to 23		$79.15	1.12
30	S. Stewart	South Omaha	Freight			14.26
30	do	do	do			13.01
			Total for month $17,612.85	14,445.68	318.94	2,848.23
Oct. 1	O. L. Door	Hammond	Expenses August			6.05
1	John A. McDonald Paint and Glass Co.	Kansas City	Varnish			10.00
1	Osborne & Pitrat	do	Stationery			2.85
3	North Orrison Co	do	Furniture			58.00
5	Ch. B. Michenor	Boston	Expenses Sept. 23 to 30		50.25	
6	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Salary for September	114.20		
6	W. H. Cooper	do	Salary for September 1 to 14	53.26		
6	R. R. Letts	do	Salary for September 15 to 30	52.17		
6	Geo. B. Rose	do	Salary for September	81.60		
6	D. F. Shea	do	do	58.80		
6	D. R. Hobart	do	do	58.80		
6	J. H. Phelan	do	Salary for September 1 to 14	27.39		
6	Geo. C. Toffey	do	Salary for September	58.80		
6	Jos. Locke	do	do	58.80		
6	Peter Verbout, jr	do	Salary for September (26 days)	52.00		
6	Jas. Milvaney	do	do	52.00		
6	Philip Sherry	do	Salary for September (7 days)	14.00		
6	Jno. B. M. Gemmel	do	Salary for September (13 days)	26.00		
6	P. J. Winberry	do	Salary for September (19 days)	38.00		
6	Julius Huelsen	do	Expenses September			3.70
6	T. Judson Kilpatrick	New York	Office rent			16.00
6	B. B. Mullen	do	Salary for September	81.60		
6	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	58.80		
6	W. W. Hughes	do	do	58.80		
6	Michael Nau	do	do	58.80		
6	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	16.96		
			Salary, Sept. 7 to 30	23.00		

	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	Kansas City	do	13
	do	do	13
	do	do	8
	do	do	7
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	Salary, September (26 days)	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	Hammond	Salary, September	13
	do	do	11
	do	do	8
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	Salary, September (26 days)	5
	do	Salary, September (1 day)	
	do	Freightage	
	South Omaha	Salary, September	14
	do	do	11
	do	do	8
	do	do	7
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	Chicago	do	13
	do	do	11

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Oct. 8	John R. Mitchell	Chicago	Salary, September	$130.40		
8	V. A. Norgaard	do	do	114.20		
8	D. B. Sayre	do	do	130.40		
8	Jno. C. Stewart	do	do	130.40		
8	T. W. Watson	do	do	130.40		
8	J. J. Brougham	do	do	114.20		
8	C. C. Bone	do	do	97.80		
8	Jas. E. Drom	do	do	114.20		
8	Jos. S. Elwell	do	do	73.40		
8	Jas. Fielding	do	do	73.40		
8	Wm. Hill	do	do	81.60		
8	John B. Sine	do	do	97.80		
8	W. W. Bingham	do	do	81.60		
8	S. L. Coleman	do	do	81.60		
8	John E. Miller	do	do	97.80		
8	John Hatch	do	do	81.60		
8	C. W. Philpot	do	do	81.60		
8	C. C. Rummel	do	do	81.60		
8	R. J. Tonhy	do	do	81.60		
8	Geo. B. Henry	do	do	73.40		
8	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	81.60		
8	E. B. Luce	do	do	73.40		
8	Mabel Allen	Milwaukee	Salary, Sept. 23 to 30	13.04		
8	Annie Ambridge	do	Salary, Sept. 22 to 30	14.67		
8	Ida M. Butler	do	do	14.67		
8	S. D. Fisher	do	Salary, September	49.00		
8	Alice B. Fellows	do	Salary, Sept. 22 to 30	14.67		
8	Mary Gorman	do	Salary, September	49.00		
8	Caroline Greene	do	Salary, Sept. 25 to 30	9.78		
8	Lucia R. Kemper	do	Salary, September	49.00		
8	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	49.00		
8	Harriet Leonard	do	do	49.00		
8	Amy Rand	do	Salary, Sept. 15 to 30	26.09		
8	Dora Tappan	do	Salary, Sept. 16 to 30	24.46		
8	Jane Thomas	do	do	49.00		
9	Nannie Andrews	Chicago	do	49.00		
9	Libbie Bacon	do	do	49.00		

	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	New York	Salary and expenses, September	114
	Kansas City	do	130
	do	Expenses, September	
	do	Signs	
	do	Furniture	
	do	Salary, September	130
	do	do	130
	do	do	73
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	Salary, September (26 days)	52
	do	do	52
	do	do	52
	do	Salary, September (9 days)	18
	do	Salary, September (5 days)	10
	do	Salary, September (4 days)	8
	do	Salary, September (7 days)	14
	do	Salary, September (5 days)	10
	do	Salary, September (26 days)	52
	do	do	52
	do	Salary, September (17 days)	34
	do	Salary, September (26 days)	52
	Chicago	Salary, September	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Oct. 10	Chas. Gass	Chicago	Salary, September	$58.80		
10	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	58.80		
10	Henry Gulley	do	do	58.80		
10	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	58.80		
10	John Harlan	do	do	58.80		
10	R. J. Healy	do	do	58.80		
10	F. Hennessy	do	do	58.80		
10	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	58.80		
10	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	58.80		
10	Wm. G. Houy	do	do	58.80		
10	Chas. Judd	do	do	58.80		
10	Michael Kelly	do	do	58.80		
10	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	58.80		
10	Guy La Follette	do	do	58.80		
10	Wm. McCullough	do	Salary, September (25 days)	48.91		
10	A. Medbury	do	Salary, September	58.80		
10	Jas. A. Murphy	do	do	58.80		
10	John Murphy	do	do	58.80		
10	C. A. Nicholls	do	do	58.80		
10	F. F. Noxon	do	do	58.80		
10	John Parker	do	do	58.80		
10	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do	58.80		
10	N. Reidy	do	do	58.80		
10	W. S. Rofe	do	do	58.80		
10	Theo. Sauer	do	do	58.80		
10	F. Schroeder	do	do	58.80		
10	Chas. H. Smith	do	do	58.80		
10	Frank E. Tate	do	do	58.80		
10	C. S. Thompson	do	do	58.40		
10	A. F. Timme	do	do	58.80		
10	Peter Tracy	do	do	58.80		
10	C. M. Tronerud	do	do	58.80		
10	Wm. Umbach	do	Salary, September (3 days)	5.87		
10	W. R. Valentine	do	Salary, September	58.80		
10	Thos. J. Wade	do	do	58.80		
10	H. B. Weller	do	do	58.80		
10	H. B. Woodford	do	do	58.80		

	do	do	146.
	do	do	146.
	do	Salary and expenses, September	114.
	Milwaukee	Salary for September	64.
	South Omaha	Salary for Sept. 14 to 30	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	do	27.
	do	Salary for September	130.
	do	do	114.
	do	do	81.
	do	Salary for Sept. 1 to 15	36.
	do	Salary for Sept. 16 to 30	36.
	do	Salary for September	58.
	do	do	58.
	do	do	58.
	do	do	58.
	do	do	58.
	do	Salary, September (28 days)	56.
	do	Salary, September (16 days)	32.
	do	Salary, September (8 days)	16.
	do	Salary, September (24 days)	48.
	do	Salary, September (23 days)	46.
Co	Chicago	Meat hooks	
	do	Salary for Sept. 8 to 30	23.
	do	Tacks	
	do	Varnish	
		Freightage	
		Salary and expenses, September	146.
	New York	do	114.
	Kansas City	Furniture	
	do	Salary for September	81.
	do	Salary for August	60.
	do	Salary for July 28 to August 31	60.
	do	Salary for Sept. 18 to 30	49.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.
	do	do	21.

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Oct. 13	Elva M. Herr	Kansas City	Salary for Sept. 18 to 30	$21.20		
13	Mate A. Jones	do	do	21.20		
13	Frances L. Long	do	do	21.20		
13	Mamie McConnell	do	do	21.20		
13	A. Maude Merritt	do	do	21.20		
13	Bertha B. Morse	do	do	21.20		
13	Maggie Murphy	do	do	21.20		
13	Louise Olson	do	do	21.20		
13	Lou. J. Rogers	do	do	21.20		
13	Eva G. Rowley	do	do	21.20		
13	May B. Stearns	do	do	17.93		
13	Florence Strohl	do	do	21.20		
13	Kate C. Sweet	do	do	21.20		
13	E. Maude Whitney	do	do	21.20		
13	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	Salary and expenses, September	208.00	$105.48	
13	J. H. Ferster	New York	Expenses, September			$0.55
13	Jennie Armstrong	Chicago	Salary for September	49.00		
13	Clara B. Ellars	do	Salary for September (15 days)	24.46		
13	Catherine Hughes	do	do	24.46		
13	Kate R. Luce	do	Salary for September	49.00		
13	Annie Nicolai	do	Salary for September (15 days)	24.46		
13	Mollie Scanlan	do	Salary, September	49.00		
13	Gussie Walsh	do	do	49.00		
13	H. Boedtker	do	do	49.00		
13	G. H. Brown	do	do	49.00		
13	G. B. Crandal	do	do	49.00		
13	C. H. Eddy	do	do	49.00		
13	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do	49.00		
13	Nate E. Merrill	do	do	49.00		
13	W. W. Hanold	New York	Labeling compound			6.30
13	John Bingham	do	Desk, etc			25.20
13	Charlotte Wets	do	Janitress			5.00
13	Chas. Shiverick & Co	South Omaha	Furniture			101.90
13	N. H. Munn & Co	Milwaukee	Stationery, etc			10.30
13	Richards & Conover	Kansas City	Hardware, etc			80.15
13	R. Slater	do	Varnish, etc			75.40
13	C. W. Linder	do	Awnings			22.00
13			Salary for Sept. 15 to 30	31.30		
13		Milwaukee			22.35	

14	Lillian Adams	do	do	4.89		
14	Mabel N. Bailey	do	do	4.89		
14	Cora A. Belcher	do	do	4.89		
14	Anna C. Brown	do	do	4.89		
14	Mary F. Langdon	do	do	4.89		
14	Alice G. Nelson	do	Salary, Sept. 30	1.63		
14	Lucille B. Winch	do	Salary, Sept. 28 to 30	4.89		
14	Geo. Sinclair	Kansas City	Salary	58.80		
16	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		25,000 seals			47.50
16	do		100,000 seals			190.00
16	do		150,000 seals			285.00
16	Henry Smith	Milwaukee	Salary, September (18 days)	36.00		
16	Sharp & Smith	Chicago	Forceps, etc			35.00
16	Packers' National Bank	South Omaha	Office rent			22.15
16	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish, etc			15.00
16	Troy Laundry Co	Milwaukee	Toilet supplies			2.00
16	C. A. Melcher	South Omaha	Stationery, etc			5.55
16	Ethleen Rhodes	do	Salary, Sept. 14 to 30	27.72		
24	Pennsylvania R. R. Co		Transportation		41.25	
24	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		Compressor slips			9.00
24	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			285.00
24	C. J. Sihler	Kansas City	Salary, Sept. 18 to 30	49.46		
24	Daniel Cameron	South Omaha	Paste			2.60
24	Robert Parks	do	Plumbing			21.00
24	G. W. Tourtellot	Kansas City	Rent			16.33
24	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	Freightage			47.90
24	Tessie C. Havey	do	Salary, September	49.00		
24	George W. Hess	do	Salary, Sept. 1 to 14	27.39		
24	C. H. Hanson	do	Canceling stamps, etc			12.65
27	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			285.00
28	Jas. Wilson	South Omaha	Expenses, September			13.93
28	Francis Doane & Co	Boston	Stationery			14.65
28	Benjamin Fowler	Kansas City	Salary, July	60.60		
28	Mary Katon	South Omaha	Wages, Sept. 16 to 30	12.50		
30	N. H. Flynn	Kansas City	Furniture			38.03
31	Ernest E. Bates	New York	Sealing presses			185.00
			Total for month $20,389.57	16,887.77	374.22	3,127.58
Nov. 4	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			285.00
6	D. R. Krebbiel	Kansas City	Salary, October	117.90		
6	Gertrude Bartles	do	do	50.50		
6	Laura B. Bond	do	do	50.50		
6	Libbie Cook	do	do	50.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 6	Adelaide Cornell	Kansas City	Salary, October	$50.50		
6	Georgie Crawford	do	do	50.50		
6	Lydia Denison	do	do	50.50		
6	Josephine Donnelly	do	do	50.50		
6	M. Theo. Gray	do	do	50.50		
6	Elva M. Herr	do	do	50.50		
6	Mate A. Jones	do	do	50.50		
6	Frances L. Long	do	do	50.50		
6	Mamie McConnell	do	do	50.50		
6	Maude Merritt	do	do	50.50		
6	Bertha Morse	do	do	50.50		
6	Maggie F. Murphy	do	do	50.50		
6	Louise Olson	do	do	50.50		
6	Lou. J. Rogers	do	do	50.50		
6	Eva G. Rowley	do	do	50.50		
6	May B. Stearns	do	Salary for October (27 days)	44.02		
6	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Kate C. Sweet	do	do	50.50		
6	Maude Whitney	do	do	50.50		
6	Chas. E. Gragg	do	do	134.80		
6	John W. Scott	do	do	134.80		
6	C. H. Davies	do	do	117.90		
6	M. S. Michener	do	do	84.20		
6	J. K. Skinner	do	do	75.80		
6	Chas. E. Husted	do	do	60.60		
6	Robt. A. Braman	do	do	60.60		
6	J. A. Dyson	do	do	60.60		
6	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	60.60		
6	W. B. Garlick	do	do	60.60		
6	G. L. Coates	do	do	60.60		
6	Geo. A. Hosmer	do	Salary, October (27 days)	54.00		
6	E. A. Grote	do	Salary, October (14 days)	28.00		
6	Thos. P. Rooney	do	Salary, October (27 days)	54.00		
6	John Whalen	do	Salary, October (20 days)	40.00		
6	Henry Lyons	do	Salary, October (4 days)	8.00		
6	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Salary, October	117.90		
6	R. R. Letts	do	do	101.10		

6	Jos. Locke	do	do	60.00		
6	Jas. Milvaney	do	do	54.00		
6	P. J. Winberry	do	do	54.00		
6	Wm. Verbout, jr	do	do	54.00		
6	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	Salary, October (23 days)	46.00		
6	John Forbes	South Omaha	Salary, October	134.80		
6	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	101.10		
6	Julius Rhodes	do	do	84.20		
6	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	75.80		
6	B. L. Griggs	do	do	60.60		
6	John E. Hart	do	do	60.60		
6	Peter Welch	do	do	60.60		
6	Louis F. Miller	do	do	60.60		
6	P. D. Hughes	Kansas City	do	134.80		
6	C. J. Sihler	do	do	117.90		
6	Robt. J. McFarland	do	do	84.20		
6	R. I. Rea	do	do	75.80		
6	A. C. Wells	do	do	60.60		
6	Ira Haworth	do	do	60.60		
6	Ralph S. Young	do	do	60.60		
6	Wm. W. Buckley	do	do	60.60		
6	B. F. Ball	do	do	60.60		
6	J. T. Cunniff	do	do	60.60		
6	Geo. Sinclair	do	do	60.60		
6	Arthur Pitts	do	do	60.60		
6	W. A. Crawford	do	do	54.00		
6	G. T. Mann	do	do	54.00		
6	Wm. McFadden	do	do	54.00		
6	Thos. Hogan	do	do	54.00		
6	J. F. H. Rohenkohl	do	do	54.00		
6	A. Jackson	do	do	54.00		
6	H. L. De Long	do	Salary, October (16 days)	32.00		
6	H. M. Shimer	do	Salary, October (15 days)	30.00		
6	James Hallier	do	do	30.00		
6	Edward McCarty	do	do	30.00		
6	Eli Teed	do	do	30.00		
6	C. W. Sinclair	do	Salary, October	54.00		
6	Mabel F. Allen	Milwaukee	do	50.50		
6	Annie Ambridge	do	do	50.50		
6	Ida M. Butler	do	do	50.50		
6	Alice B. Fellows	do	do	50.50		
6	S. D. Fisher	do	do	50.50		
6	Caroline Greene	do	do	50.50		
6	Mary Gorman	do	do	50.50		
6	Lucia R. Kemper	do	do	50.50		
6	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	50.50		
6	Harriet M. Leonard	do	do	50.50		
6	Amy Rand	do	do	50.50		
6	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	50.50		
6	Hattie Schultz	do	do	50.50		
6	Dora Tappan	do	do	50.50		
6	Jane Thomas	do	do	50.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 6	Ernst H. Eggert	Milwaukee	Salary, October	$60.60		
6	H. L. Hewetson	Omaha	do	117.90		
6	Coe E. Cress	do	do	50.50		
6	Gertie McCulloh	do	do	50.50		
6	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	50.50		
6	Lulu E. Miller	do	do	50.50		
6	S. M. Patterson	do	do	50.50		
6	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	50.50		
6	Cherry Tylee	do	do	50.50		
6	Jennie M. Walker	do	do	50.50		
6	Gerald E. Griffin	New York	do	117.90		
6	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	75.80		
6	B. B. Mullen	do	do	84.20		
6	W. W. Hughes	do	do	60.60		
6	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	60.60		
6	Michael Nau	do	do	60.60		
6	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	60.60		
6	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	60.60		
6	Chas. Dietrich	do	Salary, October 19 to 31	25.43		
6	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Salary, October	134.80		
6	O. W. Snyder	do	do	117.90		
6	O. A. Winslow	do	do	84.20		
6	O. D. Krinbill	do	do	60.60		
6	Jas. L. Gerrish	do	do	60.60		
6	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	60.60		
6	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	60.60		
6	Wm. Bartel	do	do	60.60		
6	Thos. Jordan	do	do	60.60		
6	W. D. Hammond	do	do	60.60		
6	Henry Wagner	do	do	60.60		
6	B. H. Cox	do	Salary, October (25 days)	50.00		
6	Nannie Andrews	Chicago	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Jennie Armstrong	do	Salary, October (30 days)	48.91		
6	Libbie Bacon	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Malvina Bixby	do	do	50.50		
6	Elise Blanck	do	Salary, October (30 days)	48.91		
6	Laura D. Burke	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Libbie Connor	do	do	50.50		
6	Clara B. Ellars	do	do	50.50		
6	Lillie Flood	do	Salary, October (26 days)	42.26		
6	Blanche Forshee	do	Salary, October	50.50		

6	Alice Hadley	do	do	50.50		
6	Tessie Havey	do	do	50.50		
6	Mary Henderson	do	do	50.50		
6	Nellie Haughton	do	Salary, October (29 days)	47.28		
6	Catherine Hughes	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Kate R. Luce	do	Salary, October (30 days)	48.91		
6	Ragna Kristensen	do	do	48.91		
6	Annie Nicolai	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Isabelle Pierce	do	do	50.50		
6	Bertha Quinn	do	do	50.50		
6	M. Louise Runcorn	do	do	50.50		
6	Mollie Scanlan	do	do	50.50		
6	Adelia Stewart	do	do	50.50		
6	Lizzie Taylor	do	Salary, October (28 days)	45.65		
6	Gussie Walsh	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Clara Werther	do	Salary, October (29 days)	47.28		
6	Addie Kimball	do	Salary, October (27 days)	44.02		
6	R. Bakenhus	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	H. Boedtker	do	do	50.50		
6	G. H. Brown	do	Salary, October (28 days)	45.65		
6	G. B. Crandal	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	E. V. Davis	do	do	50.50		
6	J. M. Eakins	do	do	50.50		
6	C. H. Eddy	do	do	50.50		
6	S. C. Hickman	do	do	50.50		
6	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	Salary, October (26 days)	42.39		
6	R. Kochanowski	do	Salary, October	50.50		
6	Nate E. Merrill	do	do	50.50		
6	T. B. Zuendel	do	do	50.50		
6	Selena Hosken	do	do	30.00		
6	Helen Mahon	do	Salary, October (23 days)	22.26		
6	Lewis R. Baker	do	Salary, October	134.80		
6	T. T. Greene	do	do	117.90		
6	John E. Miller	do	do	101.10		
6	John R. Mitchell	do	do	134.80		
6	V. A. Norgaard	do	do	117.90		
6	D. B. Sayre	do	do	134.80		
6	J. C. Stewart	do	do	134.80		
6	T. W. Watson	do	do	134.80		
6	J. J. Brougham	do	do	117.90		
6	C. C. Bone	do	do	101.10		
6	Jas. E. Drom	do	do	117.90		
6	Jos. S. Elwell	do	do	75.80		
6	Wm. Hill	do	do	84.20		
6	Jas. Fielding	do	do	75.80		
6	John B. Sine	do	do	101.10		
6	W. W. Bingham	do	do	84.20		
6	S. L. Coleman	do	do	84.20		
6	John Hatch	do	do	84.20		
6	C. W. Philpot	do	do	84.20		
6	C. C. Rummel	do	do	84.20		
6	Robt. J. Touhy	do	do	84.20		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 6	Geo. B. Henry	Chicago	Salary, October	$75.80		
6	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	84.20		
6	E. B. Luce	do	do	75.80		
6	Boston and Albany R. R. Co	Boston	Transportation		$11.48	
9	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			$2.85
9	Jas. Wilson	South Omaha	Salary for October	134.80		
9	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	117.90		
9	O. H. Phillips	do	do	84.20		
9	Geo. E. Whitman	do	do	75.80		
9	James Condon	do	do	60.60		
9	Reuben Forbes	do	do	60.60		
9	Jerry Howard	do	do	60.60		
9	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	60.60		
9	Saml. Gibson	do	do	60.60		
9	John Keegan	do	do	60.60		
9	Oliver Fenner	do	Salary, October (28 days)	56.00		
9	John B. Payton	do	do	56.00		
9	Geo. Chapman	do	Salary, October (16 days)	32.00		
9	D. R. McDiarmid	do	Salary, October (6 days)	12.00		
9	H. Baumgarten		Canceling wheels			84.00
10	Fredk. Gage	Somerville	Salary, Oct. 5 to 31	102.72		
10	F. H. Burleigh	do	Salary, October	60.60		
10	Lillian Adams	do	do	50.50		
10	Mabel N. Bailey	do	do	50.50		
10	Cora A. Belcher	do	do	50.50		
10	Anna C. Brown	do	do	50.50		
10	Mary F. Langdon	do	do	50.50		
10	Alice G. Nelson	do	do	50.50		
10	Carrie Vaughan	do	do	50.50		
10	Lucille Winch	do	do	50.50		
10	Fred. Bauer	Chicago	do	60.60		
10	Albert Burger	do	do	60.60		
10	A. Campbell	do	do	60.60		
10	C. M. Campbell	do	do	60.60		
10	Thos. G. Clark	do	do	60.60		
10	C. H. Colling	do	Salary, October (30 days)	58.70		
10	Z. T. Duncan	do	Salary, October	60.60		

	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		Salary, October 20 to 31	2
	do		Salary, October	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		Salary, Oct. 1 to 16	3
	do		Salary, October	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		Salary, Oct. 1 to 10	1
	do		Salary, October	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		Salary, Oct. 1 to 10	1
	do		Salary, October	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		do	6
	do		Salary, Oct. 1 to 15	3
	do		Salary, October	6
	do		do	6
	New York		Salary and expenses, October	11
	do		do	11
	South Omaha		Salary, October	15
	do		do	11
	do		do	8

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Nov. 9	Phelps Paine	South Omaha	Salary, October	$75.80		
9	J. W. Argabrtght, jr	do	do	60.60		
9	James Austin	do	do	60.60		
9	N. D. Mann	do	do	60.60		
9	E. Gilmore	do	do	60.60		
9	M. C. Meaney	do	do	60.60		
9	A. F. Kliese	do	do	60.60		
9	Stephen Roberts	do	do	60.60		
9	Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do	60.60		
12	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	do	134.80		
12	F. H. Bernard	Chicago	do	151.60		
12	E. Balzer	do	do	151.60		
12	J. H. Ferster	New York	Expenses, October			$0.40
12	Charlotte Wets	do	Janitress			5.00
12	S. J. Nelson	do	Coal			6.00
12	Bogardus, Kilaby & Ellsworth	do	Tacks			9.60
12	Chas. Blum	do	Stove, etc			12.00
12	John Reynders & Co	do	Tagging needles			125.00
12	Morrison, Plummer & Co	Chicago	Chemicals			4.86
12	do	do	do			4.63
12	Drake Bros	Milwaukee	Stationery			7.00
13	T. Judson Kilpatrick	New York	Office rent			16.00
16	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			285.00
16	do		100,000 seals			190.00
16	Geo. Schroder	South Omaha	Salary for October	62.00		
16	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, October	134.80	$1.65	
16	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Freightage			2.90
16	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	do			4.56
18	Paul Rieser	Chicago	Hardware			3.90
18	O'Brien Bros	do	Varnish, etc			20.22
18	R. W. Hickman	do	Freightage			32.05
18	C. A. Melcher	South Omaha	Stationery			2.75
18	D. Cameron	do	Paste			3.00
18	W. B. Morton	do	Ice			3.90
18	Mary Katon	do	Salary, October	25.00		
18	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish, etc			26.29
18	Packers' National Bank	do	Office rent			25.00
			Furniture			60.25
			Salary, Aug. 27	1.96		

	19	J. F. H. Rohenkohl	do	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	19	Henry W. Shimer	do	do	14.00		
	19	Ed. McCarty	do	do	14.00		
	19	I. Wolf	do	Tables, etc			14.00
	19	James Sands	do	Salary, Sept. 19 to 30	18.80		
		do	do	Salary, October	35.00		
	19	John Doggett	do	Screens			19.20
	19	Lawton & Burnat	do	Stationery			26.80
	19	Richards & Conover	do	Hardware			32.98
	19	Geo. Tourtellotte	do	Office rent			35.00
	19	Ernst Stoeltzing	do	Stoves, etc			57.70
	19	E. S. Dundas	do	Salary, October	134.80		
	19	do	do	Expressage			29.66
	20	Jas. W. Carney	Milwaukee	Salary, September 16 to 30	26.00		
	20	do	do	Salary, October	54.00		
	20	Buffalo Seal and Press Company		150,000 seals			285.00
	20	do		100,000 seals			190.00
	20	Troy Laundry Co	Milwaukee	Supplies			5.00
	20	H. Baumgarten		Printing wheels			51.00
	21	Bay State Towel Supply Co	Boston	Supplies			4.19
	23	Boston and Albany R. R. Co		Transportation		12.23	
	23	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co	Chicago	do		17.50	
	24	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			190.00
	25	Dennison Manufacturing Co	Chicago	Meat hooks			106.40
	25	Sharp & Smith	do	Knives			2.40
	30	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		150,000 seals			285.00
				Total for month $22,549.39	19,522.41	144.30	2,882.68
Dec.	4	Joseph Huelsen	Jersey City	Expenses, November			1.65
	4	do	do	do		15.50	
	4	F. H. Burleigh	Somerville	Salary, November	58.80		
	4	Lillian Adams	do	do	49.00		
	4	Mabel N. Bailey	do	do	49.00		
	4	Cora A. Belcher	do	do	49.00		
	4	Anna C. Brown	do	do	49.00		
	4	Annie Baldwin	do	do	49.00		
	4	Frances Goddard	do	do	49.00		
	4	Caroline Howard	do	do	49.00		
	4	Mary Langdon	do	do	49.00		
	4	Alice Nelson	do	do	49.00		
	4	Carrie Vaughan	do	do	49.00		
	4	Etta Williams	do	do	49.00		
	4	Lucille Winch	do	do	49.00		
	4	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	do	114.20		
	4	R. R. Letts	do	do	97.80		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 4	Geo. B. Rose	Jersey City	Salary, November	$81.60		
4	D. F. Shea	do	Salary, Nov. 1 to 12	23.48		
4	D. R. Hobart	do	Salary for November	58.80		
4	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	58.80		
4	Jos. Locke	do	do	58.80		
4	Wm. Verbout	do	Salary for November (25 days)	50.00		
4	Jas. Milvaney	do	Salary for November (19 days)	38.00		
4	P. J. Winberry	do	Salary for November (25 days)	50.00		
4	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	50.00		
4	Thos. Shea	do	Salary for November (15 days)	30.00		
4	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Salary for November	130.40		
4	O. W. Snyder	do	do	114.20		
4	A. A. Winslow	do	do	81.60		
4	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	58.80		
4	Jas. L. Gerrish	do	do	58.80		
4	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	58.80		
4	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	58.80		
4	Wm. Bartel	do	do	58.80		
4	Thos. H. Jordan	do	do	58.80		
4	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	58.80		
4	Henry Wagner	do	do	58.80		
4	B. H. Cox	do	do	10.00		
4	Gerald E. Griffin	New York	Salary for November (5 days)	114.20		
4	S. J. Allshouse	do	Salary for November	73.40		
4	W. W. Hughes	do	do	58.80		
4	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	58.80		
4	Michael Nau	do	do	58.80		
4	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	58.80		
4	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	58.80		
4	Chas. Dietrich	do	do	58.80		
5	Norman Adams	Chicago	do	53.00		
5	Edward Diehl	do	do	53.00		
5	E. D. Freeman	do	do	53.00		
5	J. C. Lorenzen	do	do	53.00		
5	John Richards	do	do	53.00		

	do	do	[illegible]
	do	do	73.4
	do	do	73.4
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	97.8
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	73.4
	do	do	81.6
	do	do	73.4
	do	do	49.0
	do	do	49.0
	do	do	49.0
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	do	do	49.0
	do	do	49.0

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 5	S. C. Hickman	Chicago	Salary, November	$49.00		
5	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do	49.00		
5	R. Kochanowski	do	do	49.00		
5	Nate E. Merril	do	do	49.00		
5	T. B. Zuendel	do	do	49.00		
5	G. H. Brown	do	do	49.00		
5	Selena Husken	do	do	30.00		
5	Helen Mahon	do	do	30.00		
5	H. L. Hewetson	South Omaha	do	114.20		
5	Coe E. Cress	do	do	49.00		
5	Gertie McCullock	do	do	49.00		
5	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	49.00		
5	Lula E. Miller	do	do	49.00		
5	S. M. Patterson	do	do	49.00		
5	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	49.00		
5	Cherry Tylee	do	do	49.00		
5	Jennie M. Walker	do	do	49.00		
7	John Forbes	do	do	130.40		
7	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	97.80		
7	Julius Rhodes	do	do	81.60		
7	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	73.40		
7	B. L. Griggs	do	do	58.80		
7	John E. Hart	do	do	58.80		
7	Louis F. Miller	do	do	58.80		
7	Peter Welch	do	do	58.80		
7	S. Stewart	do	do	146.80		
7	S. W. McGrew	do	do	114.20		
7	J. B. Beishlag	do	do	81.60		
7	Phelps Paine	do	do	73.40		
7	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	58.80		
7	James Austin	do	do	58.80		
7	N. D. Mann	do	do	58.80		
7	E. Gilmore	do	do	58.80		
7	M. C. Meaney	do	do	58.80		
7	A. F. Klicse	do	do	58.80		
7	Stephen Roberts	do	do	58.50		
7	Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do	58.50		
7	Jas. Wilson	do	do	130.40		
7	Rich. Ebbitt	do	do	114.20		
7	O. H. Phillips	do	do	81.60		
7	Geo. E. Whitman	do	do	73.40		

7	Reuben Forbes	do	do		58.80		
7	James Condon	do	do		58.80		
7	Jerry Howard	do	do		58.80		
7	Samuel Gibson	do	do		58.80		
7	D. L. McGuckin	do	do		58.80		
7	Geo. Schroder	do	do		58.80		
7	John B. Payton	do	do		56.00		
7	Oliver Fenner	do	do		50.00		
7	Geo. Chapman	do	do		46.00		
7	Duncan Dianid	do	do		6.00		
7	John Keegan	do	do		58.80		
8	Chas. E. Gregg	Kansas City	do		130.40		
8	John W. Scott	do	do		130.40		
8	C. H. Davis	do	do		114.20		
8	M. S. Michener	do	do		81.60		
8	J. K. Skinner	do	do		73.40		
8	Chas. E. Husted	do	do		58.80		
8	Robt. A. Braman	do	do		58.80		
8	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do		58.80		
8	J. A. Dyson	do	do		58.80		
8	W. B. Garlick	do	do		58.80		
8	G. L. Coates	do	do		58.80		
8	Thos. P. Rooney	do	do		50.00		
8	Geo. A. Hosmer	do	do		50.00		
8	John Whalen	do	do		24.00		
8	D. R. Krebbiel	do	do		114.20		
8	Gertrude Bartles	do	do		49.00		
8	Laura Bond	do	do		49.00		
8	Libbie Cook	do	do		49.00		
8	Adelaide Cornell	do	do		49.00		
8	Georgie Crawford	do	do		49.00		
8	Lydia Denison	do	do		49.00		
8	Josephine Donnelly	do	do		49.00		
8	M. Theo. Gray	do	do		49.00		
8	Elva M. Herr	do	do		49.00		
8	Mate A. Jones	do	do		49.00		
8	Frances Long	do	do		49.00		
8	Mamie McConnell	do	do		49.00		
8	Maude Merritt	do	do		49.00		
8	Bertha Morse	do	do		49.00		
8	Maggie Murphy	do	do		49.00		
8	Louise Olson	do	do		49.00		
8	Lou J. Rogers	do	do		49.00		
8	Eva G. Rowley	do	do		49.00		
8	May B. Stearns	do	Salary, November (26 days)		42.39		
8	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, November		49.00		
8	Kate C. Sweet	do	do		49.00		
8	Mabel Allen	Milwaukee	do		49.00		
8	Annie Ambridge	do	do		49.00		
8	Ida M. Butler	do	do		49.00		
8	Alice B. Fellows	do	do		49.00		
8	S. D. Fisher	do	do		49.00		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec 8	Mary Gorman	Milwaukee	Salary, November	$49.00		
8	Caroline Greene	do	do	49.00		
8	Lucia Kemper	do	do	49.00		
8	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	49.00		
8	Harriet M. Leonard	do	do	49.00		
8	Effra Maxon	do	Salary, November 5 to 30	42.39		
8	Blanche Price	do	Salary, November 9 to 30	35.87		
8	Amy Rand	do	Salary, November	49.00		
8	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	49.00		
8	Hattie Schultz	do	do	49.00		
8	Dora Tappan	do	do	49.00		
8	Jane Thomas	do	do	49.00		
8	Ernst H. Eggert	do	do	58.80		
8	Jas. W. Carney	do	do	50.00		
8	Fred Bauer	Chicago	do	58.80		
8	Albert Burger	do	do	58.80		
8	A. Campbell	do	do	58.80		
8	C. M. Campbell	do	do	58.80		
8	Thos. G. Clark	do	do	58.80		
8	C. H. Colling	do	do	58.80		
8	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	58.80		
8	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	58.80		
8	Edward Fees	do	do	58.80		
8	Wm. Fisher	do	do	58.80		
8	John Flaherty	do	do	58.80		
8	Chas. Gass	do	do	58.80		
8	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	58.80		
8	Henry Gulley	do	do	58.80		
8	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	58.80		
8	John Harlan	do	do	58.80		
8	R. J. Healy	do	do	58.80		
8	F. Hennessy	do	do	58.80		
8	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	58.80		
8	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	58.80		
8	W. G. Houy	do	do	58.80		
8	Chas. Judd	do	do	58.80		
8	M. Kelly	do	do	58.80		
8	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	58.80		
8	Guy La Follette	do	do	58.80		
8	A. Medbury	do	do	58.80		
8	Jas. A. Murphy	do	do	58.80		

			do		56.80		
8	John Murphy	do	do		58.80		
8	C. A. Nicholls	do	do		58.80		
8	F. F. Noxon	do	do		58.80		
8	John Parker	do	do		58.80		
8	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do		58.80		
8	W. S. Rofe	do	do		58.80		
8	Theo. Sauer	do	do		58.80		
8	F. Schroeder	do	do		58.80		
8	Chas. H. Smith	do	do		58.80		
8	F. E. Tate	do	do		58.80		
8	C. S. Thompson	do	do		58.80		
8	A. F. Timme	do	do		58.80		
8	C. M. Tronerud	do	do		58.80		
8	Wm. Umbach	do	do		58.80		
8	W. R. Valentine	do	do		58.80		
8	Thos. J. Wade	do	do		58.80		
8	H. B. Weller	do	do		58.80		
8	H. E. Woodford	do	do		58.80		
8	John Gerdes	do	do		62.50		
8	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage				$93.70
9	Charlotte Wets	New York	Janitress				5.00
9	T. J. Kilpatrick & Co	do	Office rent				16.00
9	W. A. Willard	do	Salary and expenses, November		114.20	$4.32	
9	J. H. Ferster	do	do		114.20	4.22	
9	Fred'k H. Gage	Somerville	Salary for November 1 to 6		22.83		
9	A. L. Anderson	Kansas City	Salary for November 17 to 19		5.87		
9	G. W. Tourtellotte	do	Office rent				35.00
9	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Freightage				2.66
9	Kate Halligan	Milwaukee	Salary, November 26 to 27		2.00		
9	Arthur Ponto	do	Salary, November		30.00		
10	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, November		130.40	1.85	
11	Omaha Rubber Stamp Co	South Omaha	Stamps				9.55
11	Packers' National Bank	do	Office rent				35.00
11	Troy Laundry Co	Milwaukee	Supplies				4.50
11	Davenport Fisher	do	Salary, November		130.40		
11	F. H. Bernard	Chicago	do		146.80		
11	E. Balzer	do	do		146.80		
11	S. H. Pierce	do	Salary and expenses, November		130.40	30.00	
11	R. W. Hickman	do	Expressage				41.40
11	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		Compressor slides				59.40
11	Buffalo Seal and Press		50,000 seals				95.00
11	do		100,000 seals				190.00
12	Atlas Tack Corp	Chicago	Tacks				11.50
12	O'Brien Bros	do	Varnish				15.10
12	Sharp & Smith	do	Stickers, etc				22.00
15	C. W. Sinclair	Kansas City	Salary, December 1 to 2		4.00		
15	A. Jackson	do	Salary, December 1 to 4		8.00		
15	P. D. Hughes	do	Salary, November		65.22		
15	E. S. Dundas	do	do		130.40		
15	J. H. Brierly	do	Salary, November 16 to 30		65.22		
15	C. J. Sihler	do	Salary, November		114.20		
15	R. J. McFarland	Kansas City	Salary, November		81.60		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
Dec. 15	R. I. Rea	Kansas City	Salary, November	$73.40		
15	A. C. Wells	do	do	58.80		
15	Ira Haworth	do	do	58.80		
15	Ralph S. Young	do	do	58.80		
15	B. F. Ball	do	do	58.80		
15	J. T. Cunniff	do	do	58.80		
15	Arthur Pitts	do	do	58.80		
15	Geo. Sinclair	do	do	58.80		
15	W. W. Buckley	do	do	58.80		
15	Benj. Fowler	do	Salary for November (15 days)	29.35		
15	W. A. Crawford	do	Salay, November	50.00		
15	G. T. Mann	do	do	50.00		
15	Wm. McFadden	do	do	50.00		
15	Thos. Hogan	do	do	50.00		
15	A. Jackson	do	do	50.00		
15	H. L. De Long	do	do	50.00		
15	James Hallier	do	do	50.00		
15	Eli Teed	do	do	50.00		
15	C. W. Sinclair	do	do	50.00		
15	J. Sands	do	do	35.00		
15	Consolidated Gas Co	New York	Gas			$1.87
15	John Reynders & Co	do	Needles			3.75
15	Sturges, Wescott & Hanold Co	do	Labeling compound			8.15
15	Drake Brothers	Milwaukee	Tacks, etc			5.68
15	Codman & Shurtleff	Somerville	Repairs			2.40
15	John Michels	do	Salary and expenses, November	146.80	$24.75	
15	Maude Whitney	Kansas City	Salary for November	49.00		
15	A. W. Babcock	South Omaha	Stationery			4.85
15	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage			365.44
15	do		3,000,000 inspection tags			2,700.00
16	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			190.00
16	James Wilson	South Omaha	Expenses, November			4.75
16	C. A. Melcher	do	Stationery			6.70
16	Mary Katon	do	Salary, November	25.00		
16	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish, &c			
18	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Expenses, September and October			
18	George W. Knox	Chicago	Freightage			
19	R. Slater	Kansas City	Stationery			
19	A. C. Fulkerson	do	Towels			
19	Ed. P. Freeman	Chicago	Salary, December 1 to 10			
21	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			

1892.							
Jan.	6	J. Baumgarten & Son		Stamps			12.00
	6	Elwood V. Davis	Chicago	Salary for November	49.00		
	6	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	Salary for December	134.80		
	6	Mabel Allen	do	do	50.50		
	6	Annie Ambridge	do	do	50.50		
	6	Ida M. Butler	do	do	50.50		
	6	Alice Fellows	do	do	50.50		
	6	S. D. Fisher	do	do	50.50		
	6	Mary Gorman	do	do	50.50		
	6	Caroline Greene	do	do	50.50		
	6	Lucia Kemper	do	do	50.50		
	6	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	50.50		
	6	Harriet Leonard	do	do	50.50		
	6	Effra Maxon	do	do	50.50		
	6	Blanche Price	do	do	50.50		
	6	Amy Rand	do	do	50.50		
	6	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	50.50		
	6	Dora Tappan	do	do	50.50		
	6	Jane Thomas	do	do	50.50		
	6	Hattie Schults	do	do	50.50		
	6	Ernest Eggert	do	do	60.60		
	6	James W. Carney	do	do	54.00		
	6	Arthur Ponto	do	do	30.00		
	6	Charles Elmer	do	do	30.00		
	7	H. L. Hewetson	South Omaha	do	117.90		
	7	Coe E. Cress	do	do	50.50		
	7	Gertie McCulloh	do	do	50.50		
	7	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	50.50		
	7	Lula Miller	do	do	50.50		
	7	S. M. Patterson	do	do	50.50		
	7	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	50.50		
	7	Cherry Tylee	do	do	50.50		
	7	Jennie Walker	do	do	50.50		
	7	James Wilson	do	do	134.80		
	7	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	117.90		
	7	O. H. Phillips	do	do	84.20		
	7	Geo. E. Whitman	do	do	75.80		
	7	James Condon	do	do	60.60		
	7	Reuben Forbes	do	do	60.60		
	7	Jerry Howard	do	do	60.60		
	7	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	60.60		
	7	Samuel Gibson	do	do	60.60		
	7	Geo. Schroder	do	do	60.60		
	7	John B. Payton	do	Salary for December, 28 days	56.00		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 7	Oliver Fenner	South Omaha	Salary for December, 27 days	$54.00		
7	Geo. Chapman	do	Salary for December, 11 days	22.00		
7	Ben. T. McCulloh	do	Salary for December, 13 days	26.00		
7	John Keegan	do	Salary for December	60.60		
7	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	do	117.90		
7	R. R. Letts	do	do	101.10		
7	Geo. B. Rose	do	do	84.20		
7	Joseph Locke	do	do	60.60		
7	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	60.60		
7	D. R. Hobart	do	do	60.60		
7	Thos. Shea	do	do	54.00		
7	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	54.00		
7	Jas. Milvaney	do	do	54.00		
7	P. J. Winberry	do	do	54.00		
7	Wm. Verbout	do	do	54.00		
7	Chas. E. Gragg	Kansas City	do	134.80		
7	John W. Scott	do	do	134.80		
7	C. H. Davies	do	do	117.90		
7	M. S. Michener	do	do	84.20		
7	J. K. Skinner	do	do	75.80		
7	Chas. E. Husted	do	do	60.60		
7	Robt. A. Braman	do	do	60.60		
7	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	60.60		
7	J. A. Dyson	do	do	60.60		
7	W. B. Garlick	do	do	60.60		
7	G. L. Coates	do	do	60.60		
7	Walter Shaw	do	do	60.60		
7	H. H. Knox	do	do	60.60		
7	Thos. P. Rooney	do	Salary, December (3 days)	6.00		
7	Geo. A. Hosmer	do	Salary, December (12 days)	24.00		
7	S. Stewart	South Omaha	Salary, December	151.60		
7	S. W. McGreul	do	do	117.90		
7	J. B. Beisblag	do	do	84.20		
7	Philips Paine	do	do	75.80		
7	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	60.60		
7	James Austin	do	do	60.60		
7	N. D. Mann	do	do	60.60		

8	T. T. Greene	do	do	124.80		
8	J. R. Mitchell	do	do	124.80		
8	V. A. Norgaard	do	do	117.60		
8	D. B. Sayre	do	do	124.80		
8	J. C. Stewart	do	do	124.80		
8	T. W. Watson	do	do	124.80		
8	J. J. Brougham	do	do	117.60		
8	Fred. Bauer	do	Salary, Dec. 16 to 31	48.48		
8	C. C. Bone	do	Salary, December	101.10		
8	Thomas J. Clark	do	do	84.20		
8	James E. Drom	do	do	117.90		
8	Jos. S. Elwell	do	do	84.20		
8	James Fielding	do	do	75.80		
8	William Hill	do	do	84.20		
8	Charles Judd	do	do	84.20		
8	James A. Murphy	do	Salary, Dec. 16 to 31	43.48		
8	Charles A. Nicholls	do	Salary, December	84.20		
8	W. W. Bingham	do	do	84.20		
8	S. L. Coleman	do	do	84.20		
8	W. S. Judy	do	do	84.20		
8	C. W. Philpot	do	do	84.20		
8	C. C. Rummel	do	do	84.20		
8	Robert J. Touhy	do	do	84.20		
8	George B. Henry	do	do	75.80		
8	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	84.20		
8	E. B. Luce	do	do	75.80		
8	Fred. Baur	do	Salary, Dec. 1 to 15	29.35		
8	Albert Burger	do	Salary, December	60.60		
8	A. Campbell	do	do	60.60		
8	C. M. Campbell	do	do	60.60		
8	C. H. Colling	do	do	60.60		
8	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	60.60		
8	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	60.60		
8	Edward Fess	do	do	60.60		
8	Wm. Fisher	do	do	60.60		
8	John Flaherty	do	do	60.60		
8	Charles Gass	do	do	60.60		
8	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	60.60		
8	Henry Gulley	do	do	60.60		
8	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	60.60		
8	John Harlan	do	do	60.60		
8	R. J. Healy	do	do	60.60		
8	F. Hennessay	do	do	60.60		
8	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	60.60		
8	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	60.60		
8	Wm. G. Houy	do	do	60.00		
8	Michael Kelly	do	do	60.60		
8	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	60.60		
8	Guy La Follette	do	do	60.60		
8	A. Medbury	do	do	60.60		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 8	Jas. A. Murphy	Chicago	Salary, Dec. 1 to 15	$29.35		
8	John Murphy	do	Salary, December	60.60		
8	F. F. Noxon	do	do	60.60		
8	John Parker	do	do	60.60		
8	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do	60.60		
8	W. S. Rofe	do	do	60.60		
8	Theo. Sauer	do	do	60.60		
8	F. Schroeder	do	do	60.60		
8	Chas. H. Smith	do	do	60.60		
8	F. E. Tate	do	do	60.60		
8	C. S. Thompson	do	do	60.90		
8	Albert F. Timme	do	do	60.60		
8	C. M. Tronerud	do	do	60.60		
8	Wm. Umbach	do	do	60.60		
8	W. R. Valentine	do	do	60.60		
8	Thos. J. Wade	do	do	60.60		
8	H. B. Weller	do	do	60.60		
8	H. E. Woodford	do	do	60.60		
8	John Gerdes	do	do	67.50		
8	Nannie Andrews	do	do	50.50		
8	Jennie Armstrong	do	Salary, Dec. to 19	30.98		
8	Libbie Bacon	do	Salary, December	50.50		
8	M. A. Bixby	do	do	50.50		
8	Elise Blanck	do	do	50.50		
8	Libbie Connor	do	do	50.50		
8	Clara Ellars	do	do	50.50		
8	Lillie Flood	do	do	50.50		
8	Blanche Forshee	do	do	50.50		
8	Alice Hadley	do	do	50.50		
8	Tessie Havey	do	do	50.50		
8	Mary Henderson	do	do	50.50		
8	Nellie Haughton	do	do	50.50		
8	Catherine Hughes	do	do	50.50		
8	Ragna Kristensen	do	do	50.50		
8	Kate B. Luce	do	do	50.50		
8	Annie Wienig	do	do	50.50		

	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	58.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	30.
	do	do	30.
	do	do	54.
	do	do	54.
	do	do	54.
	do	do	54.
	do	do	54.
	do	do	54.
	Kansas City	do	117.
	do	do	50.
	do	Salary, Dec. 5 to 31	44.
	do	Salary, December	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	Salary, December (27 days)	44.
	do	Salary, December	50.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	50.
	Hammond	do	134.
	do	do	117.
	do	do	84.
	do	do	60.

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 9	Jas. L. Gerrish	Hammond	Salary, December	$60.60		
9	J. S. Blackman	do	do	60.60		
9	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	60.60		
9	Wm. Bartel	do	do	60.60		
9	Thomas H. Jordan	do	do	60.60		
9	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	60.60		
9	Henry Wagner	do	do	60.60		
9	Gerald E. Griffin	New York	do	117.90		
9	Fred'k H. Gage	do	do	117.90		
9	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	75.80		
9	W. W. Hughes	do	do	84.20		
9	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	60.60		
9	Michael Nau	do	do	60.60		
9	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	60.60		
9	Chas. Deitrich	do	do	60.60		
8	Fred J. Goebel	do	do	60.60		
9	Frank Burleigh	Somerville	do	60.60		
9	Wm. H. Tozier	do	Salary, Dec. 21 to 31	21.52		
9	Lillian Adams	do	Salary, December	50.50		
9	Mabel N. Bailey	do	do	50.50		
9	Cora A. Belcher	do	do	50.50		
9	Anna C. Brown	do	do	50.50		
9	Annie F. Baldwin	do	do	50.50		
9	Frances Goddard	do	do	50.50		
9	Caroline Howard	do	do	50.50		
9	Mary F. Langden	do	do	50.50		
9	Alice G. Nelson	do	do	50.50		
9	Carrie B. Vaughan	do	do	50.50		
9	Etta Williams	do	do	50.50		
9	Lucille Winch	do	do	50.50		
9	John Forbes	South Omaha	do	134.80		
9	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	101.10		
9	Julius Rhodes	do	do	84.20		
9	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	75.80		
9	B. L. Griggs	do	do	60.60		
9	John E. Hart	do	do	60.60		

.....	..... do	Salary for December	151
.....	..... do	..... do	151
nishing Co.	Somerville	Supplies	.....
.....	..... do	Salary and expenses, December	151
.....	Kansas City	Salary for December	134
.....	..... do	..... do	134
.....	..... do	..... do	117
.....	..... do	..... do	84
.....	..... do	..... do	75
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	..... do	60
.....	..... do	Salary, December (28 days)	54
.....	..... do	..... do	54
.....	..... do	Salary, Dec. 21 to 31	21
.....	..... do	..... do	21
.....	..... do	..... do	21
.....	..... do	..... do	21
.....	..... do	Salary, Dec. 3 to 13	21
.....	..... do	Salary, Dec. 16 to 13	21
.....	..... do	Salary, Dec. 21 to 31	17
.....	..... do	..... do	17
.....	..... do	..... do	54
.....	..... do	..... do	54
.....	..... do	..... do	35
.....	..... do	Salary, Dec. 1 to 19	34
.....	..... do	..... do	34
.....	..... do	..... do	34
.....	..... do	..... do	34
.....	.....	250,000 seals	.....
.....	New York	Gas	.....
.....	..... do	Stationery	.....
.....	..... do	Janitress	.....
.....	..... do	Coal	.....
.....	..... do	Office rent	.....
.....	..... do	Salaries and expenses, December	117
.....	..... do	..... do	117
.....	South Omaha	Expressage	.....
.....	..... do	Paste	.....

Expended from the appropriations for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Jan. 18	Mary Katon	South Omaha	Salary for December	$25.00		
18	Packers National Bank	do	Office rent			$35.00
18	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish, etc			35.90
19	J. A. Armstrong	Kansas City	Coal			21.24
19	G. W. Tourtellot	do	Rent			35.00
19	Ed. R. Allen	do	Expenses, September, October, December			12.32
19	Do	do	Salary and expenses, December	134.80	$1.85	
20	Huber & Mott	Hammond	Chairs			10.00
20	O. L. Boor	do	Freightage			2.66
20	Doane & Sons	Chicago	Lumber			8.40
20	Sharp & Smith	do	Forceps, etc			23.31
20	Ernst Stoeltzing	Kansas City	Tacks, etc			58.25
20	Ralph S. Young	do	Salary, December	60.60		
20	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Expressage			3.48
20	John Forbes	South Omaha	Freightage			7.00
26	James Hallier	Kansas City	Salary for Dec. 1 to 26	44.00		
26	Bay State Clean Towel Furnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			6.00
26	M. C. Meaney	South Omaha	Salary for December (21 days)	41.09		
27	A. C. Fulkerson	Kansas City	Towels for November			8.25
	Do	do	Towels for December			7.00
27	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			190.00
	Do		do			190.00
	Do		200,000 seals			380.00
29	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage			76.59
	Do		1,000,000 inspection tags			900.00
			Total for month $22,682.17	19,746.96	180.49	2,754.72
Feb. 2	Gerald E. Griffin	New York	Salary for January	119.20		
3	Norman Adams	Chicago	do	52.00		
3	Edward Diehl	do	do	52.00		
3	J. C. Lorenzen	do	do	52.00		
3	John Richards	do	do	52.00		
3	J. E. Troughton	do	do	52.00		
3	Lew Zublin	do	Salary for January (22 days)	44.00		
3	Wm. H. Hamlin	do	Salary for January (14 days)	28.00		

	do	do	51.
	do	Salary, Jan. 20 to 31	19.
	do	Salary, January	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	Salary, Jan. 4 to 31	46.
	do	Salary, January	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	51.
	do	do	30.
	do	do	30.
		50,000 seals	
		100,000 seals	
		200,000 seals	
		500,000 seals	
	Jersey City	Salary, January	119.
	do	do	102.
	do	do	85.
	do	do	61.
	do	do	61.
	do	do	61.
	do	do	52.
	do	do	40.
	do	do	52.

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 4	J. B. M. Gemmel	Jersey City	Salary, January	$40.00		
4	Thos. Shea	do	do	52.00		
4	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	136.30		
4	O. W. Snyder	do	do	119.20		
4	A. A. Winslow	do	do	85.20		
4	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	61.30		
4	Jas. L. Gerrish	do	do	61.30		
4	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	61.30		
4	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	61.30		
4	Wm. Bartel	do	do	61.30		
4	Thos. H. Jordan	do	do	61.30		
4	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	61.30		
4	Henry Wagner	do	do	61.30		
4	John Michels	Somerville	do	158.30		
4	F. H. Burleigh	do	do	61.30		
4	Wm. H. Tozier	do	do	61.30		
4	Lillian Adams	do	do	51.10		
4	Mabel N. Bailey	do	do	51.10		
4	Cora A. Belcher	do	do	51.10		
4	Anna C. Brown	do	do	51.10		
4	Annie Baldwin	do	do	51.10		
4	Frances Goddard	do	do	51.10		
4	Caroline Howard	do	do	51.10		
4	Mary Langdon	do	do	51.10		
4	Alice G. Nelson	do	do	51.10		
4	Carrie Vaughan	do	do	51.10		
4	Etta Williams	do	do	51.10		
4	Lucille Winch	do	do	51.10		
4	Albert Burger	Chicago	Salary, Jan. 1 to 29	57.36		
4	A. Campbell	do	Salary, January	61.30		
4	C. M. Campbell	do	do	61.30		
4	Wm. Cleveland	do	Salary, Jan. 6 to 31	51.43		
4	C. H. Colling	do	Salary, January	61.30		
4	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	61.30		
4	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	61.30		
4	Edward Fess	do	do	61.30		
4	Wm. Fisher	do	do	61.30		
4	John Wheeler	do	do	61.30		

	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		61.
	do		do		65.
	do		do		119.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		119.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		136.
	do		do		119.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		102.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		119.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		76.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.
	do		do		85.

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 4	C. C. Rummel	Chicago	Salary, January	$85.20		
4	Robt. J. Touhy	do	do	85.20		
4	Geo. B. Henry	do	do	76.60		
4	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	85.20		
4	E. B. Luce	do	do	76.60		
5	H. L. Hewetson	South Omaha	do	119.20		
5	Coe E. Cress	do	do	51.10		
5	Gertie McCulloh	do	do	51.10		
5	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	51.10		
5	Lula E. Miller	do	do	51.10		
5	S. M. Patterson	do	do	51.10		
5	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	51.10		
5	Cherry Tylee	do	do	51.10		
5	Jennie Walker	do	do	51.10		
5	Fredk. H. Gage	New York	do	119.20		
5	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	76.60		
5	W. W. Hughes	do	do	85.20		
5	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	61.30		
5	Michael Nau	do	do	61.30		
5	Jos. Johnson, jr.	do	do	61.30		
5	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	61.30		
5	Chas. Dietrich	do	do	61.30		
5	John Forbes	South Omaha	do	136.30		
5	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	102.20		
5	Julius Rhodes	do	do	85.20		
5	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	76.60		
5	B. L. Griggs	do	do	61.30		
5	John E. Hart	do	do	61.30		
5	Louis F. Miller	do	do	61.30		
5	Peter Welch	do	do	61.30		
5	James Wilson	do	do	136.30		
5	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	119.20		
5	O. H. Phillips	do	do	85.20		
5	Geo. E. Whitman	do	do	76.60		
5	James Condon	do	do	61.30		
5	Reuben Forbes	do	do	61.30		
5	Jerry Howard	do	do	61.30		

	do	do	[illegible]		
	do	do	76.60		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	Salary, January (27 days)	53.41		
	do	Salary, January	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	18.00		
	do	do	119.20		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	Salary, January (28 days)	46.15		
	do	Salary, January	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	136.30		
	do	do	136.30		
	do	do	119.20		
	do	do	85.20		
	do	do	76.60		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 5	J. T. Cunniff	Kansas City	Salary, January	$61.30		
5	Arthur Pitts	do	do	61.30		
5	Geo. Sinclair	do	do	61.30		
5	W. W. Buckley	do	do	61.30		
5	Benj. Fowler	do	do	61.30		
5	Jas. R. Stafford	do	do	61.30		
5	James Hunt	do	do	61.30		
5	W. A. Crawford	do	do	61.30		
5	G. T. Mann	do	do	61.30		
5	Wm. McFadden	do	do	61.30		
5	Eli Teed	do	do	61.30		
5	Richard C. Bird	do	do	61.30		
5	N. E. Weaver	do	do	61.30		
5	W. B. Webster	do	do	61.30		
5	Thos. Hogan	do	Salary, Jan. 20 to 30	20.00		
5	J. Sands	do	Salary, January	35.00		
6	S. W. McGrew	South Omaha	do	119.20		
6	J. B. Beisblag	do	do	85.20		
6	Phelps Paine	do	do	76.60		
6	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	61.30		
6	James Austin	do	do	61.30		
6	N. D Mann	do	do	61.30		
6	E. Gilmore	do	do	61.20		
6	Stephen Roberts	do	do	61.30		
6	Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do	61.30		
6	M. C. Meaney	do	Salary, January (10 days)	19.78		
6	T. J. Alexander	do	Salary, January	58.00		
6	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	do	136.30		
6	Mabel Allen	do	do	51.10		
6	Annie Ambridge	do	do	51.10		
6	Ida M. Butler	do	do	51.10		
6	Alice Fellowe	do	do	51.10		
6	S. D. Fisher	do	do	51.10		
6	Mary Gorman	do	do	51.10		
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	51.10		

9	Drake Bros	do	Varnish			.75
10	Mary E. Price	Nebraska City	Salary, Jan. 25 to 31	11.54		
10	Louisa E. Wilson	do	do	11.54		
10	Rose Van Steuben	do	do	11.54		
10	Chas. A. Brandt	do	do	13.85		
11	S. Stewart	South Omaha	Expressage			1.50
11	do	do	Expenses, January			3.30
11	H. C. Freeman & Co	Nebraska City	Stationery, etc			3.15
11	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Freightage			3.30
11	Atherton Allerton	Jersey City	Stationery			3.84
12	Michigan Central R. R. Co		Freightage			5.01
12	Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co		do			5.25
12	S. Stewart	South Omaha and Nebraska City	Salary and expenses, January	153.30	13.35	8.00
12	P. Brady	New York	Cartage			5.00
12	do	do	do			3.36
12	J. H. Ferster	do	Freightage			
12	do	do	Salary and expenses, January	119.20	5.92	
12	T. J. Kilpatrick & Co	do	Office rent			16.00
12	W. A. Willard	do	Salary and expenses, January	119.20	4.77	
12	Charlotte Wetz	do	Janitress			5.00
13	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Rubber matting			1.10
13	C. P. Shipley	do	Seal boxes			7.50
13	Dan. Cameron	South Omaha	Paste			2.60
13	C. A. Melcher	do	Stationery			4.15
13	A. W. Babcock	do	Varnish			12.50
13	Mary Katon	do	Salary for January	25.00		
13	Packers' National Bank	do	Office rent			35.00
13	Ed. R. Allen	Kansas City	Salary and expenses for January	136.30	1.15	
13	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage			76.20
13	do		500 books inspection stamps			1,395.00
15	O'Brien Bros	Chicago	Varnish			5.00
15	Sharp & Smith	do	Cover glasses, etc			5.40
15	Dennison Manf'g Co	do	Meat hooks			53.20
15	Lawton & Burnap	Kansas City	Stationery			7.15
15	G. W. Tourtellot	do	Office rent			35.00
16	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		200,000 seals			380.00
16	Morrison, Plummer & Co	Chicago	Chemicals			7.14
17	Bay State Clean Towel Furnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			7.50
17	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.		Transportation		12.75	
17	Wood & Menagh	Jersey City	Oil cloth, etc			23.55
17	A. C. Fulkerson	Kansas City	Towels			7.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Feb. 17	E. S. Dundas	Kansas City	Expressage			$7.25
17	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	Freightage			14.05
19	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		Compressor glasses			1.20
19	Edward Morris	Chicago	Office rent			133.33
19	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		100,000 seals			190.00
20	A. Hoen & Co		1,000,000 inspection tags			900.00
23	do		Expressage			101.73
26	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy Co.		Transportation		$22.00	
26	Atlas Tack Corp	Chicago	Tacks			11.50
26	M. Louise Runcorn	do	Salary for January	$51.10		
26	E. V. Davis	do	do	51.10		
26	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		200,00 0seals			380.00
			Total for month $25,786.61	20,192.91	104.94	5,488.76
Mar. 3	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		Compressors			56.70
4	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Salary, February	111.60		
4	R. R. Letts	do	do	95.60		
4	Geo. B. Rose	do	do	79.60		
4	D. R. Hobart	do	do	57.40		
4	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	57.40		
4	Joseph Locke	do	do	57.40		
4	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	50.00		
4	P. J. Winberry	do	do	50.00		
4	Wm. Verbout	do	do	50.00		
4	Jas. Milvaney	do	do	40.00		
4	Thos. Shea	do	do	40.00		
4	John Michels	Somerville	do	148.40		
4	F. H. Burleigh	do	do	57.40		
4	Wm. H. Tozier	do	do	57.40		
4	Lillian Adams	do	do	47.80		
4	Mabel Bailey	do	do	47.80		
4	Cora Belcher	do	do	47.80		
4	Anna Brown	do	do	47.80		
4	Annie Baldwin	do	do	47.80		
4	Frances Goddard	do	do	47.80		

	do		do		50.00		
	do		do		50.00		
	do		do		143.40		
	do		do		47.80		
	do		do		47.80		
	do		do		47.80		
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	do		do		47.80		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 5	Selena Hosken	Chicago	Salary, February	$30.00		
5	Helen Mahone	do	do	30.00		
7	James Wilson	South Omaha	do	127.40		
7	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	111.60		
7	O. H. Phillips	do	do	79.60		
7	Geo. E. Whitman	do	do	71.80		
7	James Condon	do	do	57.40		
7	Reuben Forbes	do	do	57.40		
7	Jerry Howard	do	do	57.40		
7	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	57.40		
7	Geo. Schroeder	do	do	57.40		
7	J. A. McKenzie	do	do	57.40		
7	John Keegan	do	do	57.40		
7	John B. Payton	do	do	50.00		
7	Oliver Fenner	do	do	50.00		
7	W. H. Swaney	do	do	54.00		
7	H. A. Shatzell	do	do	50.00		
7	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	127.40		
7	O. W. Snyder	do	do	111.60		
7	A. A. Winslow	do	do	79.60		
7	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	57.40		
7	Jas. L. Gerrish	do	do	57.40		
7	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	57.40		
7	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	57.40		
7	Wm. Bartel	do	do	57.40		
7	T. H. Jordan	do	do	27.40		
7	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	57.40		
7	Henry Wagner	do	do	57.40		
7	J. H. McCoy	do	Salary, February (7 days)	14.00		
7	T. R. Gilman	do	Salary, February (8 days)	16.00		
7	F. E. Gero	do	Salary, February (1 day)	2.00		
7	Fred'k H. Gage	New York	Salary, February	111.60		
7	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	71.80		
7	Wm. W. Hughes	do	do	57.40		
		do	do	57.40		

	do	do	[illegible]		
	do	do	95.60		
	do	do	79.60		
	do	do	111.60		
	do	do	79.60		
	do	do	71.80		
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	do	do	57.40		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 8	F. F. Noxon	Chicago	Salary, February	$57.40		
8	John Parker	do	do	57.40		
8	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do	57.40		
8	W. S. Rose	do	do	57.40		
8	Theo. Sauer	do	do	57.40		
8	F. Schroeder	do	do	57.40		
8	C. H. Smith	do	do	57.40		
8	F. E. Tate	do	do	57.40		
8	C. S. Thompson	do	do	57.40		
8	A. F. Timme	do	do	57.40		
8	C. M. Tronerud	do	do	57.40		
8	Wm. Umbach	do	do	57.40		
8	W. R. Valentine	do	do	57.40		
8	Thos. J. Wade	do	do	57.40		
8	H. B. Weller	do	do	57.40		
8	H. E. Woodford	do	do	57.40		
8	John Gerdes	do	do	62.50		
8	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	do	127.40		
8	Mabel Allen	do	do	47.80		
8	Annie Ambridge	do	do	47.80		
8	Alice Fellows	do	do	47.80		
8	S. D. Fisher	do	do	47.80		
8	Mary Gorman	do	do	47.80		
8	Caroline Greene	do	do	47.80		
8	Lucia Kemper	do	do	47.80		
8	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	47.80		
8	Harriet Leonard	do	do	47.80		
8	Effra Maxon	do	do	47.80		
8	Blanche Price	do	do	47.80		
8	Amy Rand	do	do	47.80		
8	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	47.80		
8	Dora Tappan	do	do	47.80		
8	Jane Thomas	do	do	47.80		
8	Hattie Schultz	do	do	47.80		
8	Ernst H. Eggert	do	do	57.40		
8	Jas. W. Carney	do	do	80.00		

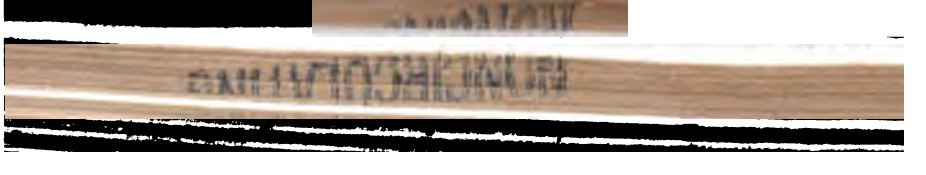
8	Gertie McCullon	do	do	47 80		
8	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	47 80		
8	Lula E. Miller	do	do	47.80		
8	S. M. Patterson	do	do	47. 80		
8	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	47. 80		
8	Cherry Tylee	do	do	47. 80		
8	Jennie Walker	do	do	47. 80		
8	S. W. McGrew	do	do	111. 60		
8	J. B. Beisblag	do	do	79. 60		
8	Phelps Paine	do	do	71. 80		
8	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	57. 40		
8	James Austin	do	do	57. 40		
8	N. D. Mann	do	do	57. 40		
8	E. Gilmore	do	do	57. 40		
8	M. C. Meaney	do	do	57. 40		
8	Stephen Roberts	do	do	57. 40		
8	Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do	57. 40		
8	T. J. Alexander	do	do	56. 00		
8	D. R. Krehbiel	Kansas City	do	111. 60		
8	Gertrude Bartles	do	do	47 80		
8	Anna S. Bell	do	do	47. 80		
8	Laura Bond	do	do	47. 80		
8	Libbie Cook	do	do	47. 80		
8	Adelaide Cornell	do	do	47. 80		
8	Georgie Crawford	do	do	47. 80		
8	Lydia Denison	do	do	47. 80		
8	Josephine Donnelly	do	do	47. 80		
8	M. Theo. Gray	do	do	47. 80		
8	Elva M. Herr	do	do	47. 80		
8	Mate A. Jones	do	do	47. 80		
8	Frances Long	do	do	47. 80		
8	Mamie McConnell	do	do	47 80		
8	Maude Merritt	do	do	47. 80		
8	Bertha Morse	do	do	47. 80		
8	Maggie Murphy	do	do	47. 80		
8	Louise Olson	do	do	47. 80		
8	Lou. J. Rogers	do	do	47. 80		
8	Eva G. Rowley	do	do	47. 80		
8	May B. Stearns	do	Salary, February (26 days)	42. 80		
8	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, February	47. 80		
8	Kate C. Sweet	do	do	47. 80		
8	Maude Whitney	do	do	47. 80		
9	Sturges, Wescott & Hanold Co	Chicago	Labeling compound			$31. 50
9	John B. Sine	do	Salary and expenses, February	95. 60	$45. 00	
9	F. H. Bernard	do	do	143. 40	40. 78	
9	T. W. Fields	Kansas City	Salary for Dec. 14 to 31	35. 22		
9	do	do	Salary for January	61. 80		
9	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	Ottumwa	Compressors			22. 50

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 9	Bay State Clean Towel Furnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			$6.00
9	John Forbes	South Omaha	Salary, February	$127.40		
9	I. N Shevlen	do	do	95.60		
9	Julius Rhodes	do	do	79.60		
9	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	71.80		
9	B. L. Griggs	do	do	57.40		
9	John E. Hart	do	do	57.40		
9	Louis F. Miller	do	do	57.40		
9	Peter Welch	do	do	57.40		
9	Chas. E. Gragg	Kansas City	do	127.40		
9	John W. Scott	do	do	127.40		
9	C. H. Davies	do	do	111.60		
9	M. S. Michenet	do	do	79.60		
9	J. K. Skinner	do	do	71.80		
9	Chas. E. Husted	do	do	57.40		
9	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	57.40		
9	J. A. Dyson	do	do	57.40		
9	W. B. Garlick	do	do	57.40		
9	G. L. Coates	do	do	57.40		
9	T. W. Fields'	do	do	57.40		
9	Walter Shaw	do	do	57.40		
9	H. H. Knox	do	do	57.40		
9	Geo. A. Hosmer	do	do	40.00		
9	W. P. Sabins	do	do	20.00		
9	Iowa Central Rwy Co	do	Transportation		$2.74	
10	Sturges, Wescott & Hanold Co	New York	Labeling compound			2.50
10	Sam. Miller	do	Stove, etc			4.00
10	Charlotte Wets	do	Janitress			5.00
10	S. J. Nelson	do	Coal			6.00
10	T. J. Kilpatrick & Co	do	Rent			16.00
10	W. A. Willard	do	Salary and expenses, February	111.60	4.97	
10	J. H. Ferster	do	Expenses, February			2.35
10	do	do	Salary and expenses, February	111.60	6.88	
11	E. S. Dundas	Kansas City	Salary for February	127.40		
11	J. H. Brierly	do	do	127.40		
11	C. J. Sihler	do	do	111.60		
11	R. J. McFarland	do	do	79.60		
				71.80		
				57.40		

	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	57.
	do	do	50.
	do	do	16.
	do	do	85.
	Nebraska City	Keys, etc	
	Hammond	Expenses, February	
lo	South Omaha	Compressors	
Co	Ottumwa	Desk	
	Kansas City	Salary and expenses, February	127.
	do	Expenses, February	
	do	Varnish	
	South Omaha	Tacks	
	do	Salary, February	25.
	do	Varnish, etc	
	do	Office rent	
		Freightage	
	South Omaha	Varnish, etc	
lo	Kansas City	Compressor slides	
	South Omaha	do	
		do	
	Ottumwa	Salary and expenses, February	127.
	South Omaha	Freightage	
	Jersey City	do	
	Kansas City	Expressage	
	do	Towels	
	do	Coal	
	do	Office rent	
	Milwaukee	Toilet supplies	
	Chicago	Forceps, etc	
	do	Salary, Feb. 1 to 15	24.
	do	Freightage	
Co	do	Meat hooks	
	do	1,000,000 duplicate tags	
	South Omaha	Drayage	
	Ottumwa	Salary, Feb. 9 to 13	8.
	do	Salary, Feb. 8 to 13	9.
	do	Salary, Feb. 11 to 13	4.
	do	Salary, Feb. 9 to 13	8.



Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Mar. 18	Hester S. Warden	Ottumwa	Salary, Feb. 9 to 13	$8.24		
18	Vinnie White	....do	Salary, Feb. 10 to 13	6.59		
18	Lucy H. Walker	....do	....do	6.59		
18	Ada Williams	....do	Salary, Feb. 11 to 13	4.95		
18	James Treneman	....do	Salary, Feb. 8 to 29	43.52		
18	Emilie H. Cozier	....do	Salary, Feb. 15 to 29	24.73		
18	Marion L. Duke	....do	....do	24.73		
18	Fluta Ruple	....do	....do	24.73		
18	Lucy H. Walker	....do	....do	24.73		
18	Ada Williams	....do	....do	24.73		
18	Vinnie White	....do	....do	24.73		
18	Sylvester M. Carr	....do	Salary, Feb. 8 to 29	15.17		
19	Charlotte Brandt	Nebraska City	Washing boxes			$8.00
19	Edward Morris	Chicago	Office rent			133.33
19	S. Stewart	Nebraska City	Salary and expenses, February	143.40	$26.10	
21	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.	South Omaha	Freightage			5.41
22	S. W. McGrew	....do	Expressage			22.70
22	Frances A. Atkinson, executrix of the estate of V. T. Atkinson.	Chicago	Salary and expenses, September 1 to 24	163.04	72.10	
22	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		200,000 seals			380.00
23	John A. Doe	South Omaha	Lighting			8.40
30	Bausch and Lomb Opt. Co	Somerville	Eye-piece			2.29
			Total for month $21,484.32	19,817.92	283.17	1,433.23
Apr. 4	The New York, Chicago, and St. Louis R. R. Co.		Freightage			14.00
4	....do		....do			3.95
4	....do		....do			14.00
5	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Salary for March	119.20		
5	R. R. Letts	....do	....do	102.20		
5	Geo. B. Rose	....do	....do	85.20		
5	Jos. Locke	....do	....do	61.30		
5	Geo. C. Toffey	....do	....do	61.30		
				28.00		

	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	Kansas City	do	13
	do	do	13
	do	do	11
	do	do	8
	do	do	7
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
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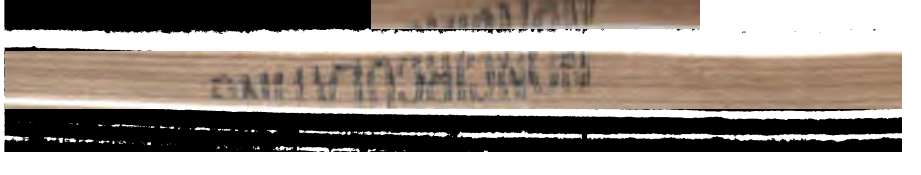
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	5
	do	do	2
	do	do	3
	do	do	3
	South Omaha	do	13
	do	do	10
	do	do	8
	do	do	7
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	do	do	6
	New York	do	11
	do	Salary for March (24 days)	19

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 5	S. J. Allshouse	New York	Salary for March	$76.60		
5	W. W. Hughes	do	do	85.20		
5	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	61.30		
5	Michael Nau	do	do	61.30		
5	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	61.30		
5	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	61.30		
5	Chas. Dietrich	do	do	61.30		
5	Chas. E. Gragg	Kansas City	do	136.30		
5	John W. Scott	do	do	136.30		
5	C. H. Davies	do	do	119.20		
5	M. S. Michener	do	do	85.20		
5	J. K. Skinner	do	do	76.60		
5	Chas. E. Hasted	do	do	61.30		
5	Geo. W. Schnierle	do	do	61.30		
5	J. A. Dyson	do	do	61.30		
5	G. L. Coates	do	do	61.30		
5	Walter Shaw	do	do	61.30		
5	H. H. Knox	do	do	61.30		
5	T. W. Fields	do	do	61.30		
5	W. P. Sabins	do	do	12.00		
6	F. H. Bernard	Chicago	do	153.30		
6	E. Balzer	do	do	153.30		
6	Nannie Andrews	do	do	51.10		
6	Libbie Bacon	do	do	51.10		
6	Malvina Bixby	do	do	51.10		
6	Elise Blanck	do	do	51.10		
6	Laura Burke	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 29	47.80		
6	Libbie Connor	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 27	44.51		
6	Clara B. Ellars	do	Salary, March	51.10		
6	Lillie Flood	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 30	49.45		
6	Blanche Forshee	do	Salary, March	51.10		
6	Alice Hadley	do	do	51.10		
6	Minnie Hall	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 16	26.37		
6	Nellie Haughton	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 29	47.80		
6	Tessie Havey	do	Salary, March	51.10		
6	Mary Henderson	do	do	51.10		

do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 27	44.
do	do	Salary, March	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	51.
do	do	do	30.
do	do	do	30.
do	do	do	119.
do	do	do	136.
do	do	do	136.
do	do	do	119.
do	do	do	136.
do	do	do	136.
do	do	do	119.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	102.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	119.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	76.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	85.
do	do	do	76.
do	do	do	102.
do	do	do	76.
do	do	do	61.
do	do	do	61.
do	do	do	61.
do	do	do	61.



Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 6	C. H. Colling	Chicago	Salary, March	$61.30		
6	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	61.30		
6	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	61.30		
6	Edward Fess	do	Salary, Mar. 1 to 20	50.84		
6	Wm. Fisher	do	Salary for March	61.30		
6	John Flaherty	do	do	61.30		
6	Chas. Gass	do	do	61.30		
6	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	61.30		
6	Henry Gulley	do	do	61.30		
6	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	61.30		
6	John Harlan	do	do	61.30		
6	Rich. J. Healy	do	do	61.30		
6	F. Hennessy	do	do	61.30		
6	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	61.30		
6	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	61.30		
6	Wm. G. Houy	do	do	61.30		
6	Michael Kelly	do	do	61.30		
6	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	61.30		
6	Guy La Fellette	do	do	61.30		
6	Abram Mansy	do	do	61.30		
6	John Murphy	do	do	61.30		
6	F. F. Noxon	do	do	61.30		
6	John Parker	do	do	61.30		
6	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do	61.30		
6	W. S. Rofe	do	do	61.30		
6	Theo. Sauer	do	do	61.30		
6	F. Schroeder	do	do	61.30		
6	Chas. H. Smith	do	do	61.30		
6	Frank E. Tate	do	do	61.30		
6	C. S. Thompson	do	do	61.30		
6	Albert Timme	do	do	61.30		
6	C. M. Tronerud	do	do	61.30		
6	Wm. Umbach	do	do	61.30		
6	W. R. Valentine	do	do	61.30		
6	Thos. J. Wade	do	do	61.30		
6	H. B. Weller	do	do	61.30		
6	H. R. Woodford	do	do	97.50		

7	Ada Williams	do	do	51.10			
7	Marion L. Duke	do	do	51.10			
7	Vinnie White	do	do	51.10			
7	Fluta Ruple	do	do	51.10			
7	Emilie H. Cozier	do	do	51.10			
7	Sylvester M. Carr	do	do	20.00			
7	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	136.30			
7	O. W. Snyder	do	do	119.20			
7	A. A. Winslow	do	do	85.20			
7	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	61.30			
7	Jas. L. Geriah	do	do	61.30			
7	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	61.30			
7	S. A. Livingstone	do	do	61.30			
7	Wm. Bartel	do	do	61.30			
7	Thos. H. Jordan	do	do	61.30			
7	Wm. D. Clarke	do	do	61.30			
7	Henry Wagner	do	do	61.30			
7	F. R. Gilman	do	do	34.00			
7	J. H. McCoy	do	do	8.00			
7	James Wilson	South Omaha	do	136.30			
7	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	119.20			
7	O. H. Phillips	do	do	85.20			
7	Geo. Whitman	do	do	78.60			
7	James Condon	do	do	61.30			
7	Reuben Forbes	do	do	61.30			
7	Jerry Howard	do	do	61.30			
7	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	61.30			
7	Geo. Schroder	do	do	61.30			
7	John A. McKenzie	do	do	61.30			
7	John Keegan	do	do	61.30			
7	John B. Payton	do	do	58.00			
7	Oliver Fenner	do	do	58.00			
7	W. H. Swaney	do	do	58.00			
7	H. A. Shatzell	do	do	58.00			
7	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	do	136.30			
7	Mabel Allen	do	do	51.10			
7	Annie Ambridge	do	do	51.10			
7	Ida Butler	do	do	51.10			
7	Alice Fellows	do	do	51.10			
7	S. D. Fisher	do	do	51.10			
7	Mary Gorman	do	do	51.10			
7	Caroline Greene	do	do	51.10			
7	Lucia Kemper	do	do	51.10			
7	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	51.10			
7	Harriet Leonard	do	do	51.10			
7	Effra Maxon	do	do	51.10			
7	Blanche Price	do	do	51.10			
7	Amy Rand	do	do	51.10			
7	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	51.10			

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 7	Dora Tappan	Milwaukee	Salary, March	$51.10		
7	Jane Thomas	do	do	51.10		
7	Hattie Schultz	do	do	51.10		
7	Ernst H. Eggert	do	do	61.30		
7	James W. Carney	do	do	54.00		
7	Charles Elmer	do	do	30.00		
7	Arthur Ponto	do	do	30.00		
7	D. R. Krehbiel	Kansas City	do	119.20		
7	Gertrude Bartles	do	do	51.10		
7	Anna S. Bell	do	do	51.10		
7	Laura Bond	do	do	51.10		
7	Libbie Cook	do	do	51.10		
7	Adelaide Cornell	do	do	51.10		
7	Georgie Crawford	do	do	51.10		
7	Lydia Denison	do	do	51.10		
7	Josephine Donnelly	do	do	51.10		
7	M. Theo. Gray	do	do	51.10		
7	Elva M. Herr	do	do	51.10		
7	Mate A. Jones	do	do	51.10		
7	Frances Long	do	do	51.10		
7	Mamie McConnell	do	do	51.10		
7	Maude Merritt	do	do	51.10		
7	Bertha Morse	do	do	51.10		
7	Maggie Murphy	do	do	51.10		
7	Louise Olson	do	do	51.10		
7	Lou. J. Rogers	do	do	51.10		
7	Eva G. Rowley	do	do	51.10		
7	May B. Stearns	do	Salary, March (27 days)	44.51		
7	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, March	51.10		
7	Kate C. Sweet	do	do	51.10		
7	Maude Whitney	do	do	51.10		
8	Mary E. Price	Nebraska City	do	51.10		
8	Louisa E. Wilson	do	do	51.10		
8	Rose Von Steuben	do	do	51.10		
8	Dora D. Smith	do	do	51.10		
8	Chas. A. Brandt	do	do	61.30		
				54.00		
				54.00		

	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	53.10		
	do	do	51.10		
	do	do	119.20		
	do	do	85.20		
	do	do	76.60		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	61.30		
	do	do	62.00		
	Somerville	Repairs			$1.80
nishing Co.	do	Towels			6.00
	Ottumwa	Salary and expenses, March	136.80	$33.55	4.20
	Milwaukee	Stationery			2.93
	Chicago	Stencils			3.00
	Milwaukee	Supplies			4.50
Co.	Chicago	Meat hooks, etc.			86.10
	do	Boxes			109.26
	do	Salary and expenses, March	102.20	45.00	
	do	Expressage			12.85
		200,000 seals			380.00
	New York	Salary and expenses, March	119.30	5.02	
	Nebraska City	Salary for March	153.30		
	Kansas City	do	58.00		
	do	Expenses, March			3.75
	do	Salary and expenses, March	136.30	1.45	
	Hammond	Expenses, March			5.81
	do	Needles			9.00
	Chicago	Forceps, etc.			10.20
	do	Office rent			133.33
	Kansas City	Towels			7.00
	do	Office rent			35.00
	do	Lighting			52.50
	South Omaha	do			.70
	do	Locks, etc.			1.50
	do	Paste			5.20
	do	Salary for March	25.00		
	do	Office rent			35.00
	do	Varnish, etc.			44.80

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Apr. 14	J. N. Ferster	New York	Expenses, March			$4.83
14	Sturges, Wescott and Hanold Co	do	Labeling compound			5.00
14	Charlotte Wets	do	Janitress			5.00
14	S. J. Nelson	do	Coal			6.00
14	Bogardus, Ellaby & Ellsworth	do	Hardware			13.48
14	John Broderick	do	Office rent			16.00
14	W. A. Willard	do	Salary and expenses, March	$119.20	$6.07	
15	S. J. Wood	Somerville	Repairs			2.00
15	A. Hoen & Co		500,000 inspection tags			450.00
15	do		Freightage			19.51
18	C. P. Shipley	Kansas City	Box harness			4.00
18	N. H. Paaren	New York	Salary, March 29 to 31	24.00		
18	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		500,000 seals			950.00
20	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co	Somerville	Eye-piece, etc			6.00
20	John Reynders & Co	Jersey City	Needles			9.00
21	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy.		Freightage			5.05
23	A. G. Wallace	Ottumwa	Stamp			3.00
23	H. M. Hedrick	do	Coal			5.00
23	The Wyman-Rand Co	do	Window shades			6.30
23	Moore Wyman Furniture Co	do	Chair, etc			7.50
27	Buffalo Seal and Press Co		50,000 seals			95.00
			Total for month $24,941.73	20,988.54	91.09	3,862.10
May 5	do	Hammond	100,000 seals			190.00
5	E. S. Dundas	Kansas City	Salary, April	131.90		
5	J. H. Brierly	do	do	131.90		
5	C. J. Sihler	do	do	115.40		
5	R. J. McFarland	do	do	82.40		
5	R. I. Rea	do	do	74.20		
5	A. C. Wells	do	do	59.30		
5	Ira Haworth	do	do	59.30		
5	Ralph Young	do	do	59.30		
5	B. F. Ball	do	do	59.30		
5	J. T. Cunniff	do	do	59.30		

	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	35.0
	Chicago	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	52.0
	do	do	28.0
	do	do	24.0
	do	do	148.2
	do	do	148.2
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	Salary, April 1 to 27	44.5
	do	Salary, April	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	Salary, April 1 to 25	41.2
	do	Salary, April	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	44.5
	do	Salary, April 4 to 30	49.5
	do	Salary, April	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5
	do	do	49.5

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
May 6	H. Boedtker	Kansas City	Salary, April	$49.50		
6	G. H. Brown	do	do	49.50		
6	G. B. Crandal	do	do	49.50		
6	E. V. Davis	do	do	49.50		
6	Jas. M. Eakins	do	do	49.50		
6	C. H. Eddy	do	do	49.50		
6	S. C. Hickman	do	do	49.50		
6	Geo. A. Huff, jr	do	do	49.50		
6	R. Kochanowski	do	do	49.50		
6	Nate E. Merrill	do	do	49.50		
6	T. B. Zuendel	do	do	49.50		
6	Salena Hosken	do	do	30.00		
6	Helen Mahon	do	do	30.00		
6	Geo. S. Baker	do	do	115.40		
6	Lewis R. Baker	do	do	131.90		
6	T. T. Greene	do	do	131.90		
6	V. A. Norgaard	do	do	115.40		
6	J. C. Stewart	do	Salary, April 1 to 15	65.93		
6	T. W. Watson	do	Salary, April	131.90		
6	J. J. Brougham	do	do	115.40		
6	H. G. Pyle	do	Salary, April 18 to 30	50.00		
6	Fred. Bauer	do	Salary, April	82.40		
6	C. C. Bone	do	do	98.90		
6	Thos. G. Clarke	do	do	82.40		
6	Jas. E. Drom	do	do	115.40		
6	Jos. S. Elwell	do	do	82.40		
6	Jas. Fielding	do	do	74.20		
6	Wm. Hill	do	do	82.40		
6	Chas. Judd	do	do	82.40		
6	Jas. A. Murphy	do	do	82.40		
6	Chas. A. Nicholls	do	do	82.40		
6	W. W. Bingham	do	do	82.40		
6	S. L. Coleman	do	do	82.40		
6	W. S. Judy	do	do	82.40		
6	C. W. Philpot	do	do	82.40		
6	C. C. Rummel	do	do	82.40		
6	Robt. J. Touhy	do	do	74.20		
6	Geo. B. Henry	do	do	82.40		
6	E. B. Luce	do	do	82.40		
6	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	82.40		
6	Albert N.					

	do	Salary, April	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
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	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	59
	do	do	65
	do	Salary, April 18 to 30	25
	Sioux City	Salary, April	115
	do	Salary, April 15 to 30	29
	do	do	29
	Nebraska City	Salary, April	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	59

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891–'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
May 7	James Treneman	Ottumwa	Salary, April	$50.30		
7	Emilie H. Cozier	do	do	49.50		
7	Marion L. Duke	do	do	49.50		
7	Flinta Ruple	do	do	49.50		
7	Lucy Walker	do	do	49.50		
7	Ada Williams	do	do	49.50		
7	Vinnie White	do	do	49.50		
7	S. M. Carr	do	do	20.00		
7	H. L. Hewetson	South Omaha	do	115.40		
7	Coe E. Cress	do	do	49.50		
7	Gertie McCulloh	do	do	49.50		
7	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	49.50		
7	Lula E. Miller	do	do	49.50		
7	S. M. Patterson	do	do	49.50		
7	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	49.50		
7	Cherry Tylee	do	do	49.50		
7	Jennie Walker	do	do	49.50		
7	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	do	115.40		
7	R. R. Letts	do	do	98.90		
7	Geo. B. Rose	do	do	82.40		
7	D. R. Hobart	do	do	59.30		
7	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	59.30		
7	Jos. Locke	do	do	59.30		
7	P. J. Winberry	do	do	52.00		
7	Jas. Milvancy	do	do	36.00		
7	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	52.00		
7	Thos. Shea	do	do	52.00		
7	Wm. Verbout	do	do	52.00		
7	Fredk. H. Gage	New York	do	115.40		
7	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	74.20		
7	W. W. Hughes	do	do	82.40		
7	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	59.30		
7	Michael Nau	do	do	59.30		
7	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	59.30		
7	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	59.30		
7	Chas. Dietrich	do	do	115.40		

	do	do	[illegible]
	do	do	4
	Somerville	do	148
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	Salary, April 1 to 4	6
	do	Salary, April 18 to 30	21
	do	Salary, April	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	Kansas City	do	181
	do	do	181
	do	do	115
	do	do	82
	do	do	74
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	58
	do	do	2
	do	do	181
	Milwaukee	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49
	do	do	49

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
May 9	Dora Tappan	Milwaukee	Salary, April	$49.50		
9	Jane Thomas	do	do	49.50		
9	Hattie Schultz	do	do	49.50		
9	Ernst H. Eggert	do	do	59.30		
9	Jas. W. Carney	do	do	52.00		
9	Charles Elmer	do	do	30.00		
9	Arthur Ponto	do	do	30.00		
9	D. R. Krehbiel	Kansas City	do	115.40		
9	Gertrude Bartles	do	do	49.50		
9	Anna S. Bell	do	do	49.50		
9	Laura Bond	do	do	49.50		
9	Libbie Cook	do	do	49.50		
9	Adelaide Cornell	do	do	49.50		
9	Georgie Crawford	do	do	49.50		
9	Lydia Denison	do	do	49.50		
9	Josephine Donnelly	do	do	49.50		
9	M. Theo Gray	do	do	49.50		
9	Elva M. Herr	do	do	49.50		
9	Mate A. Jones	do	do	49.50		
9	Frances Long	do	do	49.50		
9	Mamie McConnell	do	do	49.50		
9	Maude Merritt	do	do	49.50		
9	Bertha Morse	do	do	49.50		
9	Maggie Murphy	do	do	49.50		
9	Louise Olson	do	do	49.50		
9	Lou. Rogers	do	do	49.50		
9	Eva Rowley	do	do	49.50		
9	May Stearns	do	Salary, April (26 days)	42.86		
9	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, April	49.50		
9	Kate Sweet	do	do	49.50		
9	Maude Whitney	do	do	49.50		
10	R. Sears	Ottumwa	Salary and expenses, April	121.90	$1.05	
10	John Forbes	South Omaha	Salary, April	121.90		
10	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	99.90		
10	W. C. Lockwood	do	Salary, April 1 to 15	37.09		
10	B. L. Griggs	do	Salary, April	59.30		
		do	do	59.30		

10	[illegible] Goodwood	do	Salary, April 6 to 30	59.[illegible]		[illegible]
10	James Condon	do	Salary, April	59.30		[illegible]
10	Reuben Forbes	do	do	59.30		[illegible]
10	Jerry Howard	do	do	59.30		[illegible]
10	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	59.30		
10	Geo. Schroder	do	do	59.30		
10	John A. McKenzie	do	do	59.30		
10	Oliver Fenner	do	do	59.30		
10	Peter Welch	do	Salary, April 16 to 30	29.63		
10	John Keegan	do	Salary, April	59.30		
10	W. H. Swaney	do	do	58.00		
10	H. A. Shatzell	do	do	52.00		
10	John B. Payton	do	do	26.00		
10	Bay State Clean Towel Furnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			67.50
11	Sharp & Smith	Chicago	Med. droppers			3.25
11	Edward Morris	do	Office rent			133.33
11	John B. Sine	do	Salary and expenses, April	98.90	45.00	
12	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	131.90	.95	
12	S. Stewart	Nebraska City	do	148.30	19.50	
12	A. D. Melvin	Chicago	Salary and expenses, April 6 to 30	137.33	82.85	
12	O. W. Snyder	Hammond	Salary for April	115.40		
12	A. A. Winslow	do	do	82.40		
12	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	59.30		[illegible]
12	J. L. Gerrish	do	do	59.30		
12	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	59.30		
12	William Bartel	do	do	59.30		
12	Thomas H. Jordan	do	do	59.30		
12	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	59.30		
12	Henry Wagner	do	do	59.30		
12	F. R. Gilman	do	do	50.00		
12	Charlotte Wetz	New York	Janitress			5.00
12	John Bingham	do	Stationery			5.30
12	John Broderick	do	Office rent			16.00
12	J. H. Ferster	do	Salary and expenses, April	115.40	4.82	
12	W. A. Willard	do	do	115.40	5.77	
13	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Freightage			2.66
13	R. W. Hansell	Kansas City	Salary for April	56.00		
13	Ed. R. Allen	do	Office expenses			1.80
13	do	do	Salary and expenses, April	131.90	1.35	
13	Troy Laundry Co	Milwaukee	Supplies			4.50
14	John A. Doe	South Omaha	Lighting			.75
14	Charles Shiverick	do	Window shades, etc			7.15
14	Emerson L. Stone	do	Furniture			14.00
14	C. A. Melcher	do	Stationery			18.75
14	D. H. Huston	do	Tacks, etc			21.48
14	Mary Katon	do	Salary, April	25.00		
14	Packers' National Bank	do	Office rent			35.00
14	L. J. Carpenter	do	Team hire			40.00
17	Cordelia Howard	Somerville	Salary, April	49.50		
18	S. W. McGrew	South Omaha	Expenses, April			.85
18	J. M. Pinckney	Sioux City	Stationery			3.70

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
May 18	Aug. Andersen	Sioux City	Desk, etc			$52.00
18	H. M. Hedrick	Ottumwa	Coal			5.00
18	R. Sears	do	Expenses, April			8.10
18	A. C. Fulkerson	Kansas City	Towels			7.00
18	G. W. Tourtellot	do	Office rent			35.00
18	R. Slater	do	Varnish, etc			49.00
20	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	Hammond	200,000 seals			380.00
21	do	Chicago	400,000 seals			760.00
21	Julius Rhodes	South Omaha	Salary, Apr. 16 to 24, 28 to 30	$32.97		
21	do	do	Salary, Apr. 1 to 15	41.21		
21	John E. Hart	do	do	29.67		
24	B. Friedberg	Kansas City	Lighting			18.00
24	S. A. Livingstone	Hammond	Salary, Apr. 1 to 15	29.67		
26	R. W. Hickman	Chicago	Expressage, April			44.63
31	Missouri Pacific Rwy. Co		Transportation		$3.58	
			Total for month $22,815.90	20,780.57	164.87	1,870.55
June 2	John Conover	Kansas City	Tacks			3.10
2	C. Miller	Ottumwa	Water cooler			9.50
4	Thomas Manufacturing Co		400,000 tags			284.00
4	Norman Adams	Chicago	Salary, May	52.00		
4	Edward Diehl	do	do	52.00		
4	Wm. Fischer	do	do	52.00		
4	Wm. H. Hemig	do	do	52.00		
4	Julius Kidder	do	do	20.00		
4	J. C. Lorensen	do	do	52.00		
4	D. J. McLean	do	do	30.00		
4	John Richards	do	do	52.00		
4	J. R. Troughton	do	do	52.00		
4	Lew Zahlin	do	do	52.00		
6	F. H. Bernard	do	do	153.40		
6	E. Balzer	do	do	153.40		
6	Nannie Andrews	do	Salary, May (30 days)	49.46		
6	Libbie Bacon	do	Salary, May	51.00		
6	Malvina Bixby	do	Salary, May (30 days)	49.32		

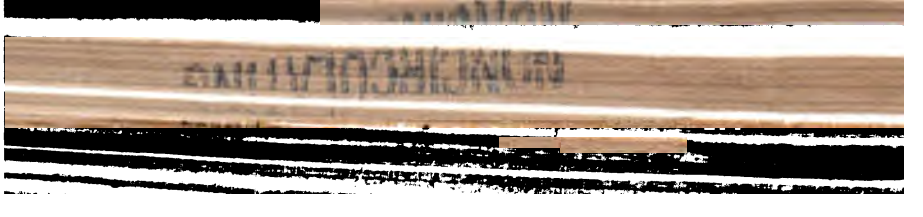
.....	.....do		Salary, May (29 days)	47.80
.....	.....do		Salary, May (30 days)	49.45
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May 11 to 31	34.62
.....	.....do		Salary, May 9 to 31	37.91
.....	.....do		Salary, May 20 to 31	19.78
.....	.....do		Salary, May (29 days)	47.80
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May 7 to 31	41.21
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May (29 days)	47.80
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May 14 to 31	29.67
.....	.....do		Salary, May 3 to 28	42.86
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May (30 days)	49.45
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May (30 days)	49.45
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May (26 days)	42.86
.....	.....do		Salary, May (30 days)	49.45
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May (30 days)	49.45
.....	.....do		.....do	49.45
.....	.....do		Salary, May	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		.....do	51.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May 21 to 31	18.13
.....	.....do		Salary, May	30.00
.....	.....do		Salary, May, (29 days)	28.06
.....	.....do		Salary, May 23 to 31	8.71
.....	.....do		Salary, May	119.20
.....	.....do		.....do	136.20
.....	.....do		.....do	136.20
.....	.....do		.....do	119.20
.....	.....do		.....do	119.20
.....	.....do		.....do	136.20
.....	.....do		.....do	119.20
.....	.....do		.....do	85.20

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling-expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 6	Wm. A. Bruette	Chicago	Salary, May	$85.20		
6	C. C. Bone	do	do	102.20		
6	Thos. G. Clarke	do	do	85.20		
6	Jas. E. Drom	do	do	119.20		
6	Jos. S. Elwell	do	do	85.20		
6	Jas. Fielding	do	do	76.60		
6	Wm. Hill	do	do	85.20		
6	Chas. Judd	do	do	85.20		
6	Jas. A. Murphy	do	do	85.20		
6	Chas. A. Nicholls	do	do	85.20		
6	W. W. Bingham	do	do	85.20		
6	S. L. Coleman	do	do	85.20		
6	W. S. Judy	do	do	85.20		
6	C. W. Philpot	do	do	85.20		
6	C. C. Rummel	do	do	85.20		
6	Robt. J. Touhy	do	do	85.20		
6	Geo. B. Henry	do	do	76.60		
6	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	85.20		
6	E. B. Luce	do	do	76.60		
6	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	102.20		
6	Lizzie Morrow	do	do	40.00		
6	A. Hoen & Co		Expressage			$3.50
6	do		Inspection stamps			500.00
6	do		do			1,250.00
7	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Salary, May	119.20		
7	R. R. Letts	do	do	102.20		
7	Geo. B. Rose	do	do	85.20		
7	Geo. C. Toffey	do	do	61.40		
7	D. R. Hobart	do	do	61.40		
7	Jos. Locke	do	do	61.40		
7	Jas. Milvaney	do	do	49.00		
7	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	59.00		
7	Thos. Shea	do	do	59.00		
7	P. J. Winberry	do	do	59.00		

	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	2.00
	Somerville	do	153.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	5.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	Salary, May 12 to 31	32.97
	do	Salary for May	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	South Omaha	do	119.20
	do	do	85.20
	do	do	85.20
	do	do	76.60
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	Hammond	200,000 seals	
	Sioux City	Salary for May	119.20
	do	do	61.40
	do	do	61.40
	Nebraska City	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	51.00
	do	do	61.40
	South Omaha	do	136.20
	do	do	102.20



Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 8	B. L. Griggs	South Omaha	Salary, May	$61.40		
8	Louis F. Miller	do	do	61.40		
8	Edwin W. Poole	Cleveland	Salary, May 16 to 31	61.54		
8	Jos. E. Sawtell	do	do	31.65		
8	Francis Shattuck	do	do	31.65		
8	Alice Hester	do	do	26.37		
8	Amelia Riehm	do	do	26.37		
8	Frankie Dresden	do	do	26.37		
8	Mary Reinhart	do	do	26.37		
8	Ida Davies	do	do	26.37		
8	Emma Throup	do	do	26.37		
8	Ella M. Goodwin	do	do	26.37		
8	Emma Fish	do	do	26.37		
8	Celia Neracher	do	do	26.37		
8	Isabella Lace	do	Salary, May 24 to 31	7.74		
8	H. L. Hewetson	South Omaha	Salary for May	119.20		
8	Coe E. Cress	do	do	51.00		
8	Mary Hagin	do	do	51.00		
8	Cora Lee	do	do	51.00		
8	Gertie McCulloh	do	do	51.00		
8	Daisy C. Maus	do	do	51.00		
8	Lula E. Miller	do	do	51.00		
8	S. M. Patterson	do	do	51.00		
8	Ethleen Rhodes	do	do	51.00		
8	Dora Specht	do	do	51.00		
8	Cherry Tylee	do	do	51.00		
8	Jennie Walker	do	do	51.00		
8	Lottie Weir	do	do	51.00		
8	Chas. E. Gragg	Kansas City	do	136.20		
8	John W. Scott	do	do	136.20		
8	C. H. Davies	do	do	119.20		
8	M. S. Michener	do	do	85.20		
8	J. K. Skinner	do	do	76.60		
8	Chas. E. Husted	do	do	61.40		
8	T. W. Fields	do	do	61.40		
8		do	do	61.40		

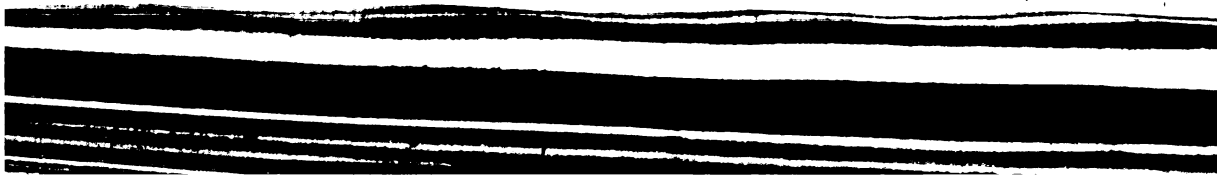
8	Lucia Kemper	do	do	51.00		
8	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	51.00		
8	Harriet Leonard	do	do	51.00		
8	Effra Maxon	do	do	51.00		
8	Blanche Price	do	do	51.00		
8	Amy Rand	do	do	51.00		
8	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	51.00		
8	Dora Tappan	do	do	51.00		
8	Jane Thomas	do	do	51.00		
8	Hattie Schultz	do	do	51.00		
8	Ernest H. Eggers	do	do	61.40		
8	J. W. Carney	do	do	52.00		
8	Chas. Elmer	do	do	30.00		
8	Arthur Ponto	do	do	30.00		
8	James Wilson	South Omaha	do	136.20		
8	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	119.20		
8	O. H. Phillips	do	do	85.20		
8	Julius Rhodes	do	do	85.20		
8	G. E. Whitman	do	do	76.60		
8	W. C. Lockwood	do	do	76.60		
8	James Condon	do	do	61.40		
8	Reuben Forbes	do	do	61.40		
8	Jerry Howard	do	do	61.40		
8	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	61.40		
8	Geo. Schroder	do	do	61.40		
8	John A. McKenzie	do	do	61.40		
8	Oliver Fenner	do	do	61.40		
8	John Keegan	do	do	61.40		
8	John E. Hart	do	do	61.40		
8	Peter Welch	do	do	61.40		
8	W. H. Swaney	do	do	54.00		
8	Mary Katon	do	do	25.00		
8	D. R. Krehbiel	Kansas City	do	119.20		
8	Gertrude Bartles	do	do	51.00		
8	Anna S. Bell	do	do	51.00		
8	Laura Bond	do	do	51.00		
8	Libbie Cook	do	do	51.00		
8	Adelaide Cornell	do	do	51.00		
8	Georgie Crawford	do	do	51.00		
8	Lydia Denison	do	do	51.00		
8	Josephine Donnelly	do	do	51.00		
8	M. Theo Gray	do	do	51.00		
8	Elva M. Herr	do	do	51.00		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 8	Mate A. Jones	Kansas City	Salary for May	$61.00		
8	Frances Long	do	do	51.00		
8	Mamie McConnell	do	do	51.00		
8	Maude Merritt	do	do	51.00		
8	Bertha Morse	do	do	51.00		
8	Maggie Murphy	do	do	51.00		
8	Louise Olson	do	do	51.00		
8	Lou. J. Rogers	do	do	51.00		
8	Eva G. Rowley	do	do	51.00		
8	May B. Stearns	do	Salary, May (27 days)	44.51		
8	Florence Strohl	do	Salary, May	51.00		
8	Kate C. Sweet	do	do	51.00		
8	Maude Whitney	do	do	51.00		
8	Albert Burger	Chicago	do	61.40		
8	A. Campbell	do	do	61.40		
8	C. M. Campbell	do	do	61.40		
8	Wm. Cleveland	do	do	61.40		
8	C. H. Colling	do	do	61.40		
8	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	61.40		
8	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	61.40		
8	D. S. Farley	do	do	61.40		
8	Edward Fess	do	do	61.40		
8	John Flaherty	do	do	61.40		
8	Chas. Gass	do	do	61.40		
8	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	61.40		
8	Henry Gulley	do	do	61.40		
8	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	61.40		
8	John Harlan	do	do	61.40		
8	R. J. Healy	do	do	61.40		
8	F. Hennessy	do	do	61.40		
8	C. A. Herrmann	do	do	61.40		
8	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	61.40		
8	Wm. G. Hony	do	do	61.40		
8	Michael Kelly	do	do	61.40		
8	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	61.40		
8	Guy La Follette	do	do	61.40		

	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	65.00		
	do	do	61.46		
).	South Omaha	100,000 seals			$190.00
Co	New York	50,000 tags			35.50
	Kansas City	200,000 tags			142.00
	Chicago	Salary and expenses, May	102.20	$45.00	
	do	do	208.00	196.37	
	do	Needles, etc			13.50
	do	Chairs			18.00
; Co	do	Ment hooks			106 40
	do	Rent			133.33
rnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			6.00
	Ottumwa	Salary, May	61.40		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	51.00		
	do	do	20.00		
	Kansas City	do	136.20		
	do	do	136.20		
	do	do	119.20		
	do	do	85.20		
	do	do	76.60		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	Salary, May (8 days)	15.82		
	do	Salary, May	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		
	do	do	61.40		



Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
June 11	Eli Teed	Kansas City	Salary, May	$61.40		
11	R. C. Bird	....do	....do	61.40		
11	N. E. Weaver	....do	....do	61.40		
11	Robert A. Braman	....do	....do	61.40		
11	Robert J. Carter	....do	Salary, May (27 days)	53.41		
11	Chas. W. Marsh	....do	Salary, May (20 days)	39.56		
11	C. B. Hewlett	....do	....do	39.56		
11	Thomas Hogan	....do	Salary, May	52.00		
11	H. L. De Long	....do	....do	36.00		
11	Graham Hughes	....do	....do	52.00		
11	Chas. H. Morse	....do	....do	36.00		
11	Arthur Hodgins	....do	....do	35.00		
13	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	New York	50,000 seals			$95.00
13	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	Kansas City	200,000 seals			380.00
16	Ed. R. Allen	....do	Expressage, etc			85.20
16	....do	....do	Salary and expenses, May	136.20	$1.95	
16	Sturges, Wescott & Hanold Co	New York	Labeling compound			2.80
16	Charlotte Wets	....do	Janitress			5.00
16	John Bingham	....do	Stationery			5.00
16	John Broderick	....do	Rent			16.00
16	J. H. Ferster	....do	Salary and expenses, May	119.20	4.27	
16	W. A. Willard	....do	....do	119.20	5.52	
16	Charlotte Brandt	Nebraska City	Salary for May	8.00		
16	S. Stewart	....do	Salary and expenses, May	153.40	6.30	
16	D. Fisher	Milwaukee	Expenses, May			2.20
16	Johnson Electric Service Co	....do	Repairs			2.50
16	Troy Laundry Co	....do	Towels			4.50
17	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Hammond	50,000 tags			35.50
17	....do	Kansas City	100,000 tags			71.00
17	....do	Chicago	....do			71.00
17	....do	South Omaha	200,000 tags			142.00
17	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	Chicago	500,000 seals			950.00
17	W. S. Glynn	South Omaha	Drayage			2.25
17	O. L. Boor	Hammond	Expenses, May			9.80
17	George Fletcher	Ottumwa	Shades, etc			17.60
17	D. Cameron	South Omaha	Paste			2.00
17	[illegible]	....do	Expenses, May			7.00
			Varnish, etc			14.00

	20	Doane Bros	Chicago	Labor			
	20	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Hammond	50,000 tags			35.50
	20	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	do	100,000 seals			190.00
	20	do	Kansas City	do			190.00
	20	do	Chicago	300,000 seals			570.00
	21	B. Friedberg	Kansas City	Lighting			9.00
	21	R. W. Hickman	New York	Salary and expenses, May	240.00	102.22	
	22	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Jersey City	100,000 tags			71.00
	22	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	Kansas City	200,000 seals			380.00
	25	C. H. Hanson	Chicago	Stencils, etc			17.50
	25	Hester S. Warden	Ottumwa	Salary for May, 18 to 31	23.08		
	25	Thomas Manufacturing Co	New York	100,000 tags			71.00
	25	do	Hammond	200,000 tags			142.00
	25	E. J. Brooks & Co	New York	100,000 seals			145.00
	27	P. Brady	do	Freightage			5.28
	30	J. A. Doe	South Omaha	Meter rent			.50
				Total for month $30,593.14	22,898.48	303.18	7,391.53
July	6	A. D. Melvin	Chicago	Expressage			34.18
	6	Thomas Manufacturing Co	South Omaha	50,000 tags			35.50
	7	Norman Adams	Chicago	Salary, June	52.00		
	7	Edward Diehl	do	do	52.00		
	7	Julius Kidder	do	do	52.00		
	7	J. C. Lorenzen	do	do	52.00		
	7	D. J. McLean	do	do	52.00		
	7	John Richards	do	do	52.00		
	7	J. E. Troughton	do	do	52.00		
	7	Lew. Zublin	do	do	52.00		
	7	James Herriman	do	Salary, June 20 to 30	20.00		
	7	F. H. Bernard	do	Salary, June	148.30		
	7	E. Balzer	do	do	148.30		
	7	Nannie Andrews	do	do	49.50		
	7	Libbie Bacon	do	do	49.50		
	7	Malvina Bixby	do	do	49.50		
	7	Elise Blanck	do	do	49.50		
	7	Laura Burke	do	do	49.50		
	7	Libbie Connor	do	do	49.50		
	7	Clara Ellars	do	do	49.50		
	7	Lillie Flood	do	do	49.50		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
July 7	Blanche Forshee	Chicago	Salary, June	$49.50		
7	Alice Granger	do	do	49.50		
7	Alice Hadley	do	do	49.50		
7	Minnie Hall	do	do	49.50		
7	Nellie Houghton	do	do	49.50		
7	Tessie Havey	do	do	49.50		
7	Mary Henderson	do	do	49.50		
7	Louise Hepp	do	do	49.50		
7	Catherine Hughes	do	do	49.50		
7	Addie Kimball	do	do	49.50		
7	Ragna Kristensen	do	do	49.50		
7	Kate R. Luce	do	do	49.50		
7	Cecilia Madden	do	do	49.50		
7	Lizzie McGlasson	do	do	49.50		
7	Mary Nelson	do	do	49.50		
7	Annie Nicolai	do	do	49.50		
7	Isabelle Pierce	do	do	49.50		
7	Frances Porter	do	do	49.50		
7	Mira Price	do	do	49.50		
7	Bertha Quinn	do	do	49.50		
7	Louise Runcorn	do	do	49.50		
7	Hannah Scanlan	do	do	49.50		
7	Lizzie Scott	do	do	49.50		
7	Alice Streeter	do	do	49.50		
7	W. O. Sutherland	do	do	49.50		
7	Lizzie Taylor	do	do	49.50		
7	Virginia Taylor	do	do	49.50		
7	Gussie Walsh	do	do	49.50		
7	Clara Werther	do	do	49.50		
7	Lucy Wilson	do	do	49.50		
7	R. E. Bakenhus	do	Salary, June 1 to 25	41.21		
7	Harald Boedtker	do	Salary, June	49.50		
7	G. H. Brown	do	Salary, June 1 to 26	42.86		
7	G. B. Crandal	do	Salary, June 1 to 29	47.80		
7	E. V. Davis	do	Salary, June	49.50		
7	J. M. Eakins	do	Salary, June 1 to 28	44.18		
7	C. W. Eddy	do	Salary, June	49.50		
7		do	do	49.50		

	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	Cleveland	do	11
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	3
	Somerville	do	14
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	do	do	4
	Jersey City	do	11
	do	do	9
	do	do	8
	do	do	5
	do	do	5
	do	do	5

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1891.						
July 8	Jas. Milvaney	Jersey City	Salary, June	$52.00		
8	J. B. M. Gemmel	do	do	52.00		
8	Thos. Shea	do	do	52.00		
8	P. J. Winberry	do	do	52.00		
8	Wm. Verbout	do	do	52.00		
8	Fredk. H. Gage	New York	do	115.40		
8	S. J. Allshouse	do	do	74.20		
8	W. W. Hughes	do	do	82.40		
8	Chas. Dietrich	do	do	59.30		
8	Fred. J. Goebel	do	do	59.30		
8	Jos. Johnson, jr	do	do	59.30		
8	Michael Nau	do	do	59.30		
8	F. H. Pendleton	do	do	59.30		
8	N. H. Paaren	do	do	192.00		
8	Davenport Fisher	Milwaukee	do	131.90		
8	Mabel Allen	do	do	49.50		
8	Annie Ambridge	do	do	49.50		
8	Ida Butler	do	do	49.50		
8	S. D. Fisher	do	do	49.50		
8	Mary Gorman	do	do	49.50		
8	Caroline Greene	do	do	49.50		
8	Lucia Kemper	do	do	49.50		
8	Anastasia Lawrence	do	do	49.50		
8	Harriet Leonard	do	do	49.50		
8	Effra Maxon	do	do	49.50		
8	Blanche Price	do	do	49.50		
8	Amy Rand	do	do	49.50		
8	Mabel Rockwell	do	do	49.50		
8	Dora Tappan	do	do	49.50		
8	Jane Thomas	do	do	49.50		
8	Hattie Schultz	do	do	49.50		
8	Ernst H. Eggert	do	do	59.80		
8	J. W. Carney	do	do	52.00		
8	Charles Elmer	do	do	30.00		
8	Arthur Ponto	do	do	30.00		
8	[redacted]	Kansas City	Salary, June 20 to 30	14.19		
8	[redacted]	[redacted]	Salary, June	49.50		

	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.40
	do	do	49.40
	do	Salary, June 23 to 30	13.19
	do	Salary, June	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.00
	do	do	49.50
	do	Salary, June (29 days)	47.80
	do	Salary, June	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	do	49.50
	do	Salary, June 23 to 30	13.19
	do	do	13.19
	do	do	13.19
	Chicago	Salary, June	115.40
	do	do	131.90
	do	do	131.90
	do	do	115.40
	do	do	115.40
	do	do	131.90
	do	Salary, June 6 to 30	96.15
	do	Salary, June	115.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	98.90
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	115.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	74.20
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40
	do	do	82.40

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
July 9	R. J. Touhy	Chicago	Salary, June	$82.40		
9	Geo. B. Henry	do	do	74.20		
9	H. F. Salkeld	do	do	82.40		
9	E. B. Luce	do	do	74.20		
9	S. H. Tourtellotte	do	do	98.90		
9	Lizzie Morrow	do	do	40.00		
9	Albert Burger	do	do	59.30		
9	A. Campbell	do	do	59.30		
9	C. M. Campbell	do	do	59.30		
9	Wm. Cleveland	do	do	59.30		
9	C. H. Colling	do	do	59.30		
9	Z. T. Duncan	do	do	59.30		
9	W. E. Dunsmore	do	do	59.30		
9	D. S. Farley	do	do	59.30		
9	Edward Fess	do	do	59.30		
9	Wm. Fisher	do	do	59.30		
9	John Flaherty	do	do	59.30		
9	Chas. Gass	do	do	59.30		
9	Jas. R. Granger	do	do	59.30		
9	Henry Gulley	do	do	59.30		
9	Geo. M. Hanton	do	do	59.30		
9	John Harlan	do	do	59.30		
9	Richard Healy	do	do	59.30		
9	F. Hennessy	do	do	59.30		
9	E. O. Hubbard	do	do	59.30		
9	W. G. Houy	do	do	59.30		
9	Michael Kelly	do	do	59.30		
9	W. C. Kleinman	do	do	59.30		
9	Guy La Follette	do	do	59.30		
9	Abram Manny	do	do	59.30		
9	F. F. Noxon	do	do	59.30		
9	John Parker	do	do	59.30		
9	Wm. Proudfoot	do	do	59.30		
9	W. S. Rofe	do	do	59.30		

9	F. Schroeder	do	do	59.30		
11	John J. Miller	Sioux City	do	115.49		
11	John Grant	do	do	59.30		
11	Thos. G. Cowgill	do	do	59.30		
11	W. P. Cutler	Kansas City	do	131.99		
11	J. D. Brennan	do	do	82.40		
11	Thomas Cagney	do	Salary, June 6 to 30	49.45		
11	John Forbes	South Omaha	Salary, June	131.99		
11	I. N. Shevlen	do	do	98.90		
11	B. L. Griggs	do	do	59.30		
11	Louis F. Miller	do	do	59.30		
11	Jas. Treneman	Ottumwa	do	59.30		
11	Emilie H. Cozier	do	do	49.50		
11	Marion L. Duke	do	do	49.50		
11	Fluta Ruple	do	do	49.50		
11	Lucy Walker	do	do	49.50		
11	Ada Williams	do	do	49.50		
11	Vinnie White	do	do	49.50		
11	S. M. Carr	do	do	20.00		
11	Hester S. Warden	do	do	18.13		
11	S. W. McGrew	South Omaha	do	115.49		
11	J. B. Beishlag	do	do	82.40		
11	E. Gilmore	do	do	82.40		
11	Phelps Paine	do	do	74.20		
11	J. W. Argabright, jr	do	do	59.30		
11	James Austin	do	do	59.30		
11	N. D. Mann	do	do	59.30		
11	M. C. Meaney	do	do	59.30		
11	Stephen Roberts	do	do	59.30		
11	Geo. T. Kenyon	do	do	59.30		
11	T. J. Alexander	do	do	59.30		
11	Paul Stevens	do	do	8.00		
11	O. L. Boor	Hammond	do	131.90		
11	O. W. Snyder	do	do	115.40		
11	A. A. Winslow	do	do	82.40		
11	O. A. Krinbill	do	do	59.30		
11	J. L. Gerrish	do	do	59.30		
11	J. S. Blackmun	do	do	59.30		
11	Wm. Bartel	do	do	59.30		
11	Thos. H. Jordan	do	do	59.30		
11	Wm. D. Clark	do	do	59.30		
11	Henry Wagner	do	do	59.30		
11	H. L. Elliott	do	do	59.30		

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
July 11	Chas. H. Mashino	Hammond	Salary, June	$10.00		
11	Chas. E. Gragg	Kansas City	do	131.90		
11	John W. Scott	do	do	131.90		
11	C. H. Davies	do	do	115.40		
11	M. S. Michener	do	do	82.40		
11	J. K. Skinner	do	do	74.20		
11	Charles E. Husted	do	do	59.30		
11	T. W. Fields	do	do	59.30		
11	George W. Schnierle	do	do	59.30		
11	J. A. Dyson	do	do	59.30		
11	G. L. Coates	do	do	59.30		
11	Walter Shaw	do	do	59.30		
11	H. H. Knox	do	do	59.50		
11	E. G. Shaw	do	do	59.30		
11	R. W. Hansell	do	do	56.00		
11	James Wilson	South Omaha	do	131.90		
11	Richard Ebbitt	do	do	115.40		
11	O. H. Phillips	do	do	82.40		
11	Julius Rhodes	do	do	82.40		
11	G. E. Whitman	do	do	74.20		
11	W. O. Lockwood	do	do	74.20		
11	James Condon	do	do	59.30		
11	Reuben Forbes	do	do	59.30		
11	Jerry Howard	do	do	59.30		
11	D. L. McGuckin	do	do	59.30		
11	George Schroder	do	do	59.30		
11	J. A. McKenzie	do	do	59.30		
11	Oliver Fenner	do	do	59.30		
11	John E. Hart	do	do	59.30		
11	Peter Welch	do	do	59.30		
11	John Keegan	do	do	59.30		
11	Mary Katon	do	do	25.00		
11	W. H. Swaney	do	do	60.00		
12	Ernest S. Dundas	Kansas City	do	131.90		
12	J. H. Brierly	do	do	131.90		
12	C. J. Sihler	do	do	115.40		
				82.40		
				74.20		

12	Geo. Sinclair	do	do			
12	Benj. Fowler	do	do	59.30		
12	James R. Stafford	do	do	59.30		
12	James Hunt	do	do	59.30		
12	W. A. Crawford	do	do	59.30		
12	G. T. Mann	do	do	59.30		
12	Wm. McFadden	do	do	59.30		
12	Eli Teed	do	do	59.30		
13	Richard C. Bird	do	do	59.30		
12	N. E. Weaver	do	do	59.30		
12	R. A. Braman	do	Salary, June (28 days)	55.38		
12	Robt. J. Carter	do	Salary, June	59.30		
12	C. B. Hewlett	do	do	59.30		
12	Chas. W. Marsh	do	do	59.30		
12	U. Larocque	do	do	59.30		
12	Thos. Hogan	do	do	52.00		
12	Graham Hughes	do	do	52.00		
12	Arthur Hodgins	do	do	35.00		
16	Bay State Clean Towel Furnishing Co.	Somerville	Towels			$6.00
16	Mary E. Price	Nebraska City	Salary, June	49.50		
16	Louisa Wilson	do	do	49.50		
16	Rose Von Steuben	do	do	49.50		
16	Dora D. Smith	do	do	49.50		
16	Chas. A. Brandt	do	do	59.30		
18	Samuel Springman		Expressage			.50
18	Z. D. Gilman		Compressor glasses, etc			76.30
18	E. J. Brooks & Co	Jersey City	200,000 seals			290.00
19	Rand, McNally & Co	Hammond	Stationery			8.90
19	O. L. Boor	do	Expenses		$2.45	
19	do	do	Expressage			24.84
19	E. J. Brooks & Co	do	200,000 seals			290.00
19	Charlotte Brandt	Nebraska City	Salary, June	8.00		
19	S. Stewart	do	Salary and expenses, June	148.30	7.30	
19	John P. T. Davis	Kansas City	Salary for June	59.30		
19	Ed. R. Allen	do	Expenses, June			1.60
19	do	do	Salary and expenses, June	131.90	2.25	
19	Alexandrina Dick	New York	Janitress			5.00
19	John Broderick	do	Rent			16.00
19	J. H. Ferster	do	Salary and expenses, June	115.40	2.42	
19	W. A. Willard	do	do	115.40	5.82	
19	R. W. Hickman	do	Expenses, June			2.38
19	do	do	Salary and expenses, June	240.00	11.77	
21	The Kotzenberg Co	Chicago	Glass, etc			4.25
21	Atlas Tack Corp	do	Tacks			11.50
21	Sharp & Smith	do	Forceps			12.00
21	Rand, McNally & Co	do	Stationery			18.05
21	Dennison Manufacturing Co	do	Meat hooks			26.60
21	American Express Co	do	Expressage			68.59
21	Norton Brothers	do	Boxes			112.00

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
July 21	Edward Morris	Chicago	Rent			$133.33
21	John B. Sine	....do	Salary and expenses, June	$98.90	$45.00	
21	A. D. Melvin	....do	Expenses, June			84.62
21	....do	....do	Salary and expenses, June	208.00	90.25	
21	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	South Omaha	200,000 seals			380.00
21	....do	Kansas City	....do			380.00
21	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Jersey City	200,000 tags			142.00
21	....do	Kansas City	....do			142.00
21	E. J. Brooks & Co	South Omaha	100,000 seals			145.00
21	....do	Kansas City	200,000 seals			290.00
21	....do	Chicago	300,000 seals			435.00
21	Julius Huelsen	Jersey City	Expenses, June			1.92
21	Edwin W. Poole	Cleveland	....do			2.23
21	W. S. Glynn	South Omaha	Cartage			4.00
21	R. Sears	Ottumwa	Salary and expenses, June	131.90	1.55	
22	Troy Laundry Co	Milwaukee	Towels			4.50
23	John Pritzlaff Hardware Co	....do	Tacks			11.50
23	J. Prugh & Co	Ottumwa	Basin, etc			.95
23	Geo. Haw & Co	....do	Scissors			4.00
23	H. M. Hedrick	....do	Coal			9.50
23	Moore, Wyman & Co	....do	Furniture			17.85
23	R. Brokensher	....do	Stove, etc			13.50
23	J. A. Doe	South Omaha	Meter rent			.50
23	D. H. Huston	....do	Hardware			3.35
23	C. A. Melcher	....do	Stationery			10.60
23	Packers' National Bank	....do	Rent			35.00
23	L. J. Carpenter	....do	Team hire			40.00
23	Lawton & Burnap	Kansas City	Stationery			9.25
23	W. P. Cutler	....do	Expressage			32.90
23	Robt. Keith	....do	Furniture			46.75
23	Ernest S. Dundas	....do	Expressage			6.40
23	Lawton & Burnap	....do	Stationery			10.00
23	M. Quinn	....do	Cleaning floors			18.00
23	G. W. Tourtellot	....do	Rent			35.00
23	Kevill & Waples	....do	Furniture			37.00
23	Richards & Conover	....do	Tacks	49.45		61.87
						142.00

	6	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy. Co.		Transportation		3.15	
	6	Burlington and Missouri River Rwy. in Nebraska.	South Omaha	Freightage			2.78
	6	Ohio and Mississippi Rwy. Co.	Kansas City	do			6.50
	6	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co		Compressors			90.00
	8	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Sioux City	75,000 tags			53.25
	8	do	South Omaha	100,000 tags			71.00
	8	do	Kansas City	200,000 tags			142.00
	8	do	Hammond	do			142.00
	8	do	Chicago	400,000 tags			284.00
	10	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	Sioux City	75,000 seals			142.50
	11	Thomas Manufacturing Co	South Omaha	200,000 tags			142.00
	11	do	do	do			142.00
	11	E. J. Brooks & Co	Chicago	500,000 seals			725.00
	13	do	Kansas City	200,000 seals			290.00
	13	do	South Omaha	100,000 seals			145.00
	13	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Chicago	300,000 tags			213.00
	16	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		50 microscopes			1,035.00
	17	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Kansas City	200,000 tags			142.00
	17	do	South Omaha	100,000 tags			71.00
	20	Jas. Wilson	do	Expenses, June			1.00
	20	City Towel and Linen Co	do	Towels			3.75
	20	E. J. Brooks & Co	Buffalo	100,000 seals			145.00
	20	Thomas Manufacturing Co	do	100,000 tags			71.00
	20	A. C. Fulkerson	Kansas City	Towels			7.50
	20	United States Express Co		Expressage			2.00
	23	Liepsner & Mathews	Kansas City	Repairs			2.00
	23	W. P. Sterrett	do	Screens			10.19
	23	E. J. Brooks & Co	do	300,000 seals			435.00
	24	do	Sioux City	50,000 seals			72.50
	24	Thomas Manufacturing Co	do	50,000 tags			35.50
	26	E. J. Brooks & Co	Jersey City	100,000 seals			145.00
	27	do	New York	50,000 seals			72.50
	31	do	Hammond	100,000 seals			145.00
				Total for month	$5,260.12	3.15	5,256.97
Sept.	1	Joseph Popping	New York	Hardware			17.07
	5	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Chicago	100,000 tags			71.00
	5	do	South Omaha	do			71.00
	5	E. J. Brooks & Co	Chicago	200,000 seals			290.00
	9	Z. D. Gilman		Compressor glasses			150.00
	12	E. J. Brooks & Co	Kansas City	50,000 seals			72.50

Expended from the appropriation for pleuro-pneumonia work, 1891-'92—Continued.

MEAT INSPECTION—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.	For what paid.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous.
1892.						
Sept. 14	W. B. Morton	South Omaha	Ice			1.20
15	Z. D. Gilman		Compressors, boxes, etc			1,747.06
16	E. J. Brooks & Co	South Omaha	50,000 seals			72.50
16	Buffalo Seal and Press Co	do	100,000 seals			190.00
16	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Chicago	500,000 tags			355.00
19	E. J. Brooks & Co	South Omaha	50,000 seals			72.50
27	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Chicago	400,000 tags			284.00
27	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co		50 microscopes			1,035.00
28	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Kansas City	64,000 tags			45.44
30	E. J. Brooks & Co	do	100,000 seals			145.00
			Total for month			4,619.21
Oct. 3	E. J. Brooks & Co	South Omaha	50,000 seals			72.50
3	Vandalia Line	Kansas City	Freightage			5.45
4	Michigan Central R. R. Co	South Omaha	do			5.04
10	E. J. Brooks & Co	Chicago	300,000 seals			435.00
15	do	Kansas City	100,000 seals			145.00
15	do	Hammond	do			145.00
15	Thomas Manufacturing Co	New York	100,000 tags			71.00
15	do	Hammond	do			71.00
15	do	Chicago	500,000 tags			355.00
15	do	Kansas City	300,000 tags			213.00
17	Rand, McNally & Co	Chicago	5,000,000 duplicate tags			1,625.00
18	Thomas Manufacturing Co	Kansas City	250,000 tags			177.50
18	Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co	do	Freightage			2.98
18	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co	South Omaha	do			2.84
18	N. McManamy	Kansas City	Tumblers			1.50
18	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.	do	Freightage			6.18
			Total for month			3,333.99
	Transportation orders.					
	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.		Freightage			7.10
	New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.		do			14.00
	do		do			14.00

S. Stewart		Transportation		$0.75	
New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.		Freightage			7.00
do		do			8.34
				.75	50.44
		Total $288,451.08	229,394.39	2,263.39	56,793.30

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of December 20, 1892, relative to the number of Indian depredation claims filed in the Court of Claims, the number of cases entitled to priority of consideration, and the judgments rendered, together with the amounts of money involved.

JANUARY 5, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of December 20, 1892:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate (1) the total number of Indian depredation claims already filed in the Court of Claims, with the total amount claimed therein; (2) the number of cases claimed as entitled to priority of consideration, and the amount claimed therein; (3) the number to which such consideration has been given, the amount claimed therein, and the number and amount of judgments rendered in such cases, with a list of the cases in which the Department of Justice has made a defense and the reason and result thereof; (4) a list of all cases in which there has been allowed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Court of Claims, or by either, or has been conceded by the Department of Justice, an amount greater than the amount recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a statement of the differences between such allowances and recommendations; (5) and a statement of the judgments, if any, which, after they were paid, were found to be unjust; (6) and in addition, to inform the Senate whether any attorneys for claimants have also been employed as agents or counsel for the Government in other cases; (7) and whether any claims have been at any time allowed by the court or their priority of consideration conceded by the Department which were not covered by the clause in the act of March 3, 1891, providing that only such cases shall have priority as were allowed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of March 3, 1885, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts.

In pursuance of such resolution, I beg to report:

(1) The total number of actions brought in the Court of Claims up to January 1, 1893, under the act of March 3, 1891, "to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," is 8,858; which claims amount in the aggregate to $34,728,383.04.

(2) The number of such cases claimed as entitled to priority of consideration, as shown by the dockets of preferred claims prepared in

this office, is 945, in which the aggregate amount claimed is $3,816,-120.36. This number includes many claims that are regarded by this Office as not entitled to priority of consideration under said act, for the reason that they have not been examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior or under his direction, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885, or subsequent Indian appropriation acts.

(3) The number of cases brought for Indian depredations, under the act of March 3, 1891, which had been finally adjudicated by the Court of Claims up to January 1, 1893, is 413; in which the aggregate amount claimed is $1,723,132.76. Of this number 291 judgments, aggregating $570,897.18, have been rendered in favor of claimants in cases which have been found upon examination to be just, and in which no defense was interposed; and 122 judgments, upon claims aggregating $638,110.20, have been rendered in favor of the defendants in cases in which a defense has been interposed. A list of the final judgments which have been rendered in said cases, with the dates thereof, the name of claimant, the amount claimed and amount of judgment in each case, is appended hereto.

The cases claimed as entitled to priority of consideration, in which judgments have not been rendered in favor of claimants, and including those in which judgments have been rendered in favor of the Government and Indians, number 654. To these various defenses have been interposed; some of them going to the capacity of claimants to bring the action, others to claimants' citizenship, to the matter of the Indians not being in tribal relation, to the tribe not being in amity with the United States, to the depredations having been committed without the territorial limits of the United States, to the tribe of Indians being nonresidents and aliens, to the illegality of the allowances by the Secretary of the Interior, to the claimants having intermarried with the Indians and being members of the tribe, to other actions having been brought for the same cause of action, to claimants having sought private satisfaction or revenge, and to many other matters regarded as material in form or substance of law and fact, which would not seem to require more extended mention or a fuller explanation in this report.

The result of such defenses interposed thus far, in actual adjudication, has been the reduction of the amounts of the original claims, as above stated, and the dismissal of the one hundred and twenty-two actions hereinbefore enumerated. In no case wherein a defense has been interposed on behalf of the Government or Indians has the court rendered judgment in favor of claimant. Many cases of these classes are still pending, some in the hands of the court, others awaiting the taking of further testimony or submission upon the law and facts.

(4) In none of these actions has there been a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims or an amount conceded by the Department of Justice greater than the sum approved and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior. As to the matter of the amount allowed by the Secretary of the Interior being greater than that recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, mentioned in your resolution, you are respectfully referred to the reports and files of the Interior Department, as this information is not of record in the Department of Justice.

(5) No judgments have been rendered by the Court of Claims in actions brought under the act approved March 3, 1891, which after their payment have been found to be unjust. The following is a list of judgments which have been set aside since their rendition, with the reasons for such action:

Charles W. Conger, $240. Judgment set aside October 13, 1892, for

ason that the same was entered by attorney for claimant without
rity, and another action, by the same claimant, for the same cause
ion, was pending in the Court of Claims.

arnacion Montoya de Martin, administrator of Leandro Martin,
. Judgment set aside December 5, 1892, on the ground that the
istrator named was not the legal administrator of the deceased,
1 the same date a judgment *nunc pro tunc* was entered in favor
genio Martinez, legal administrator of the deceased claimant.

cus Ulibarri, $460. Judgment was set aside October 10, 1892,
e ground that claimant was dead at the time of the rendition
f and a case for the same cause of action was pending in the
of the administrator.

uel Whittington, administrator of James H. Whittington, de-
, $3,900. Judgment was set aside October 13, 1892, on the
l that the administrator was dead at the time of the rendition
f, and on the same day a judgment *nunc pro tunc* was entered in
of J. Francisco Chavez, administrator.

. Davis, $600. Judgment was set aside October 13, 1892, on
round that the action was brought without the authority of
nt, who had another suit pending for the same loss in the Court
ims.

liam Slusher, $745. Judgment was set aside October 13, 1882,
ground that the claimant was dead at the time of its rendition.

is Maria Gallegos, $1,505. Judgment was set aside October 13,
on the ground that claimant was dead, and his administrator had
er action pending for the same cause of action.

onio José Chavez, $3,000. Judgment was set aside November
2, on the ground that the original claimant was dead and another
, signing the same name, had personated him in instituting the
d obtaining the judgment.

ll the foregoing judgments, excepting the last, the payment
f was staid by order of court on notice being given. In the last
he judgment, I am informed by the Treasury Department, was
o one Antonio José Chavez, a person having the same name as
ginal claimant, and who is reported to be the son of such claimant.
xpected that the receipt and satisfaction of such claim and judg-
will be made by the legal administrator of Antonio José Chavez,
ginal claimant, and negotiations therefor are pending.

reason for judgments having been rendered in said cases, and the
ity thereafter of having the same set aside, have come from the
ition by the Court of Claims of the authority of attorneys to bring
or claimants under powers of attorney executed in some cases
years prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1891. To avoid
fficulty the Court of Claims, on February 8, 1892, at the sugges-
f this Department, adopted Rule 11, applicable to actions brought
lian depredations, as follows:

> the petition be filed by the attorney at law or other agent of the claimant,
> of attorney authorizing him to make the verification and act in the premises
> filed with it.
>
> to the entering of judgment in cases which have been examined, approved,
> owed by the Secretary of the Interior or under his direction, and which
> its and the Government elect not to reopen, there shall be filed with the clerk
> tion in writing, signed either by the claimant in person or his attorney duly
> zed in that behalf by a power of attorney executed since March 3, 1891.

rwards, against the objection and protest of this Department,
art of said rule requiring the election to be signed by the claim-

ant or by his attorney, authorized "by a power of attorney execut since March 3, 1891," was abrogated.

(6) There have been three instances in which attorneys who we counsel for claimants in actions pending in the Court of Claims ha been employed to take depositions in the field in certain Indian dep dation cases. Such employment was special, and occurred in certa localities in claims wherein the interests of the Government seemed demand such action. No attorneys for claimants have been regular employed as agents or counsel for the defense.

Hon. N. K. Griggs, who, as I am informed, was only nominally o of a law firm representing six claims, was employed to take proofs certain cases in Wyoming and South Dakota.

J. N. Rickards, esq., whose firm represented five claims, was e ployed to take proofs in certain cases in southeastern Nebraska.

Hon. Thomas Ball, who was interested as attorney in about twen claims which had been investigated by the Interior Department pri to the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, was employed to represe the defense in the taking of proofs in a considerable number of cases Texas. After his employment on behalf of the Government he subs tuted another attorney and withdrew his appearance for claimants all cases.

These attorneys were selected solely upon their qualifications for t duties assigned them. Messrs. Griggs and Rickards are regarded attorneys of high character and standing, and have each held offic of honor and trust. Mr. Ball had been for several years assista attorney-general of Texas, was highly recommended as a lawyer of e perience, ability, and integrity by Hon. Richard Coke, Hon. D. B. C berson, and Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, of Texas, by Hon. W. A. Jones, Virginia, and others. The attorneys so employed have not been assign to nor have they appeared in any cases with which they had ever be connected, or which had any known bearing upon those in which th had formerly been interested. The special employment of these att neys was had with a full knowledge of the facts, and the services re dered by them to the Government have, in each instance, given enti satisfaction to this Department.

(7) Where claimants' petitions have contained allegations that t claims have been examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary the Interior under the act of March 3, 1885, or subsequent Indian a propriation acts, it has been the custom of this Department to ha such cases placed upon the preferred docket for examination and f priority of consideration by the court. If, upon examination in th office, the cases have been found to be entitled to priority of consid ation, and neither the claimant nor the Government has elected to r open the same, they have been submitted to the court upon a stipul tion of the jurisdictional facts appearing in the record, and judgmen have been rendered therein in favor of claimants. During the tir occupied in such examination and adjudication of allowed claims tes mony has been taken in the field in many States and Territories cases in which there was an election to not accept the amount allow by the Secretary of the Interior, and also in cases in which the ag feebleness, or necessities of claimants or their witnesses or the i terests of the Government and Indians seemed to require such actio

The list of allowed claims represented by cases in which judgmen have been rendered includes those of three classes, to wit: (1) Tho in which there was an actual examination, approval, and allowance l the Secretary of the Interior after the passage of the act of March

1885, and pursuant thereto, or to subsequent Indian appropriation acts. (2) Those which were actually examined and approved as to the amount of the loss or damages, but which were not in terms allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the reason that they had not been filed and presented within three years after the date of depredation, and hence were considered barred under the terms of the act of June 30, 1834. (3) Those which were not actually examined after the passage of the act of March 3, 1885, but which were reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to said act on March 11, 1886, as having been approved and allowed, and in which no subsequent action was taken.

Those cases included in the last two classes, while not regarded by this Department as strictly within the requirements as to claims having been examined, approved, and allowed, have been held, in a decision announced by the Court of Claims, to be entitled to the priority of consideration provided under section 4 of the act approved March 3, 1891, substantially for the following reasons: Those in the second class, because such act in express terms removes the bar of the statute of limitations; and those in the third class, for the reason that the Secretary of the Interior, by reporting them March 11, 1886, as approved and allowed, and not taking any subsequent action in regard thereto, thereby ratified the acts of his predecessors in that behalf, and in effect allowed them pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885.

Cases belonging to these two classes were not submitted to the court for priority of consideration until after the announcement of the decision referred to, nor has it been intended by this Department, as a rule, on account of this apparent difference in the acts of the Secretary of the Interior in this regard, to submit those belonging to the third class until after the consideration of those of the other classes in their order. However, the case of John S. Luff was examined by this Department, submitted to the court, and a judgment rendered therein in June, 1892, before others of the same class were reached, but not before many other allowed claims, filed subsequent thereto, had been examined in their order and passed to judgment. The cases of William McBean and Henry H. Woodward, of this class, have since been examined and judgments in favor of claimants entered therein. Other claims of like character have been examined and shall be submitted to the court. A large number of other cases, not regarded as preferred or entitled to priority of consideration under the act of March 3, 1891, have had evidence taken therein, and some of these have been briefed, argued, and submitted.

The act of March 3, 1891, has not been construed as requiring the final disposal of all claims entitled therein to priority of consideration, before action should be taken by the court in other cases. Suits are continually being brought upon preferred claims, and an examination of the records of the Indian Department shows that there still remain hundreds of unpaid claims for Indian depredations upon which no actions have been commenced in the Court of Claims, which were examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1885, or subsequent Indian appropriation acts. While the third proviso of section 4, of the act of March 3, 1891, requires that all unpaid claims of the class named shall have priority of consideration, yet a reasonable construction thereof would seem to leave to the court and parties interested the common right to such early consideration of other cases as justice would require, and which would not interfere with the priority of consideration especially vouch-

safed by law to unpaid claims which had been duly examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, prior to the passage of the act conferring this additional jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
Mortimer Hynes	$100.00	$85.00	Jan. 11, 1892
John B. Tompkins	6,075.00	2,400.00	Do.
Julius Cragner	739.00	350.00	Do.
Isaac Van Bremmer	1,250.00	625.00	Do.
Mary Widner, administrator of C. Widner, deceased	1,650.00	1,250.00	Do.
C. J. Van Meter	575.00	575.00	Do.
William T. Asbell	550.00	550.00	Do.
Mary Widner, administrator of C. Widner, deceased	2,388.25	1,432.95	Do.
James Longmire	914.00	544.50	Do.
John Watkins	1,292.00	475.00	Do.
Harvey S. Shepard, administrator of C. P. Shepard, deceased	928.50	223.00	Do.
A. J. Knott, administrator of J. Knott, deceased	2,094.65	1,744.40	Do.
William H. Baker	70.00	50.00	Do.
B. F. Dowell	200.00	200.00	Do.
Maggie Dickinson, administratrix of Asbury Dickinson, deceased	286.25	142.00	Do.
Nils Peterson	300.00	250.00	Do.
Ellen Lockwood, administratrix R. B. Lockwood, deceased	847.75	323.69	Do.
Hubert Pappan	297.00	167.00	Do.
Patrick O'Byrne	75.00	50.00	Do.
Manuel Silva	325.00	325.00	Do.
Robert M. Wright	1,546.66	600.00	Do.
H. C. Bridgman	215.00	215.00	Do.
George Harper	2,900.00	2,900.00	Do.
Zachariah T. Walrond	150.00	100.00	Do.
Charles Owen	837.50	418.75	Do.
James R. Mead	1,640.28	820.00	Jan. 12, 1892
M. J. McDaniel, administrator J. D. Peck, deceased	2,375.00	900.00	Jan. 13, 1892
William M. Wright	178.00	98.00	Jan. 14, 1892
A. B. Medlan	1,125.00	575.00	Do.
Mary E. Owens, administratrix T. E. Owens, deceased	650.00	380.00	Do.
James C. Loving	6,600.00	3,510.00	Mar. 28, 1892
Rachel Gilbert	10,000.00	2,800.00	Apr. 4, 1892
Campbell & Clinton	525.00	475.00	Apr. 18, 1892
John J. Moss	339.35	339.35	Do.
Felix G. Iman	2,572.50	1,543.50	Do.
William Kronig, administrator Samuel B. Watrous, surviving partner of Watrous & Burnham	5,740.00	2,787.00	Do.
John A. Gordon	125.00	125.00	Do.
J. H. Estes	732.00	417.00	Do.
Jerome McAllister	1,500.00	725.00	Do.
Mrs. S. B. Jacobs, administratrix of W. Jacobs, deceased	495.00	495.00	Do.
V. B. Peterson	1,300.00	500.00	Do.
Henry A. Whaley	2,260.00	2,260.00	Do.
Theodore A. Sloan, administrator of Chas. Autobees, deceased	3,390.00	2,080.00	Do.
Joseph T. Fanning	330.00	330.00	Do.
A. J. Henson	1,250.00	800.00	Do.
C. W. Cooper	2,500.00	2,500.00	Do.
Daniel E. Moore	66,085.00	2,050.00	Do.
Seth E. Ward, surviving partner of Ward & Guerrier	10,382.54	7,947.54	Do.
Chapman & Tuttle	7,150.00	2,025.00	Do.
George W. McDonald & Co	1,775.00	1,275.00	Do.
David A. Smith and Eben Smith	1,850.00	900.00	Do.
W. J. Welborn	225.00	225.00	Do.
Alphonse Bishop	100.00	75.00	Do.
E. B. Akerly	1,360.00	1,310.00	Do.
John Hensley	5,450.00	1,950.00	Do.
David Cottiers	1,832.10	390.00	Do.
Arthur J. Chapman	14,443.00	14,150.75	Do.
Louis Pashall	454.00	250.50	Do.
Ezekiel Bailey	7,575.00	2,650.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
Susan A. Payne and Thomas A. McCleary, administrators Edward W. Payne, deceased	$4,975.00	$1,230.00	Apr. 18, 1892
Richard F Barrett	2,942.50	1,558.00	Do.
Barney Hughes	735.00	687.50	Do.
B. Brockway, administrator Austin Rice, deceased	470.50	470.50	Apr. 25, 1892
J. W. Ladd	1,150.00	600.00	Do.
Louis Bordeaux, administrator James Bordeaux, deceased	1,575.00	1,350.00	Do.
George Fleming	700.00	700.00	Do.
Eli M. Sewell	1,080.00	800.00	Do.
William McCullough, administrator Martin W. Newland	340.00	340.00	Do.
Charles W. Conger	340.00	240.00	Do.
Hettie Bellmard, administratrix Moise Bellmard, deceased	1,293.00	678.00	Do.
Helen Watkins, administratrix H. Winters, deceased	380.00	250.00	Do.
O. P. Goodwin	400.00	240.00	Do.
James H. Nixon, administrator John Nixon, deceased	615.00	414.00	Do.
Charles Rath	1,350.00	1,100.00	Do.
David Lucas	350.00	100.00	Do.
John F. Sturgill	200.00	90.00	Do.
E. J. Alexander	290.00	230.00	Do.
William McCullough	500.00	300.00	Do.
F. M. Phillips	800.00	400.00	Do.
J. H. Richards, administrator John A. Richards, deceased	974.00	574.00	Do.
Francis M. Vanderpool	515.00	351.00	Apr. 26, 1892
M. A. Mousseau	7,110.00	2,513.75	Do.
Abney & Bender	3,093.50	950.00	Do.
Oliver P. Goodwin	2,700.00	1,800.00	Do.
H. M. Fosdick	500.00	500.00	Do.
Francis C. Boucher	375.00	225.00	Do.
John Jones	1,150.00	560.00	Do.
Hiram B. Kelly	3,450.00	3,450.00	Do.
John H. Durbin, administrator D. C. Tracy, deceased	3,920.00	2,500.00	Do.
W. H. Bush	7,600.00	375.00	Do.
F. A. Baldwin, administrator R. F. Blinn, deceased	2,400.00	1,200.00	Do.
Vivian Baca	18,910.00	7,160.00	Do.
James N. Clark	6,494.00	4,675.00	Do.
Austin E. Koon, administrator G. W. Keon, deceased	3,137.50	1,568.75	Apr. 28, 1892
William Kronig	1,080.00	665.00	May 2, 1892
Jesus Garcia	219.00	85.00	Do.
Juan Chavez y Pena, administrator Francisco Chavez, deceased	662.50	662.50	Do.
Tranquillino Luna, administrator Antonio José Luna	18,200.00	9,850.00	May 3, 1892
George Hollister	334.00	321.00	May 4, 1892
Joseph M. Apodaca	300.00	150.00	Do.
John Watts	1,250.00	650.00	Do.
George F. Brott	490.00	350.00	Do.
Charles Probst and August Kirchner	900.00	370.00	Do
Marion G. Samaniego Marion G. Samaniego, administrator Bartholo T. Samaniego, deceased	13,089.00	9,350.50 1,599.50	May 9, 1892
Isaac W. Baker, administrator Wm. Baker, deceased	3,581.60	600.00	Do
Francisco Lopez	470.00	225.00	Do.
Wm. M. Murphy	272.50	602.50	Do.
Randolph Irminger	2,193.00	1,222.00	May 10, 1892
H. M. Chase	10,004.50	5,736.50	Do.
Chas. H. Bitting	2,133.00	636.50	Do.
Dennis Sheedy	11,591.00	5,929.00	May 11, 1892
Patrick Gosson	500.00	225.00	Do.
Jesse H. Crane	4,800.00	3,300.00	Do.
Ledrick & Whittaker	18,472.00	6,800.00	Do.
Bickford & Stanley	866.45	600.00	Do.
O. H. Shearon	100.00	100.00	Do.
Bazille Clemens	4,650.00	1,740.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	2,330.00	2,330.00	Do.
L. T. Richmond, administrator J. H. Richmond, surviving partner of Curtis & Richmond	11,875.14	4,144.50	Do.
Bickford & Stanley	1,400.00	1,000.00	Do.
M. J. Hamilton, executrix Samuel M. Hamilton, deceased	6,164.00	5,664.00	Do.
J. D. and T. C. Hulett	8,000.00	7,800.00	Do.
Flowers & Fitshugh	4,250.00	3,000.00	Do.
Frederick Fredley	5,350.00	3,175.00	Do.
Rock Bush	1,050.00	700.00	Do.
John M. Edwards	505.00	242.50	Do.
Glendore DeGraw	975.00	625.00	Do.
Encarnacion Montoya de Martines, administrator Leandro Martinez, deceased	2,500.00	1,475.00	May 17, 1892
Elizabeth J. Amis, administratrix of Holland Bailey, deceased	5,443.75	5,443.75	May 24, 1892
José Maria Chavez	1,700.00	1,015.00	June 13, 1892
James C. Loving	2,175.00	2,115.00	Do.
John T. Mitchell, administrator of Cyrenius Beers	12,719.08	7,800.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
John S. Luff	$7,264.50	$7,000.00	June 13, 1892
Richard F. Piatt, Henry T. Sadorus, and James Bryden	39,000.00	6,225.00	Do.
George N. Moses	500.00	485.00	Do.
Albert Halladay	3,796.00	1,919.25	Do.
Henry C. Frazier	2,225.00	1,375.00	June 16, 1892
Rafael Romero	20,250.00	10,025.00	Do.
W. R. Stansell	644.00	126.00	Do.
James K. Belk	300.00	300.00	Do.
Julia F. Halsell, administratrix of J. G. Halsell, deceased	24,860.00	17,720.00	Do.
James C. Loving	2,360.00	2,015.00	Do.
James Bainter	5,872.50	4,432.50	Do.
Albert Halladay	9,852.00	6,809.00	Do.
Samuel J. Martin	4,139.16	2,075.00	June 30, 1892
Joseph E. Lacome, administrator August Lacome, deceased, surviving partner August Lacome & Bros	692.09	692.00	Do.
Francis Garcia de Montoya, José Montoya, Entimio Montoya, Estanislao Montoya administrators of	700.00	700.00	Do.
David Robertson	119.50	75.00	Do.
Seth E. Ward	47,850.00	25,750.00	Do.
John H. Rouse	650.00	480.00	Do.
Bernard, Irwin & Piper	1,150.00	900.00	Do.
Marcus Ulibarri	460.00	460.00	Do.
Philip P. Gomer and Milton M. Delano	6,400.00	4,350.00	Do.
Margartha Burke, administratrix John Burke, deceased	6,925.00	5,612.50	Do.
Frank Kelley	9,200.00	5,300.00	Do.
Encarnacion Armenta	573.00	442.00	Do.
Elisha S. Babcock, administrator of A. E. Babcock, of the firm of Smythe & Babcock; O. R. Smythe, surviving partner Smythe & Babcock	13,640.00	13,640.00	Do.
C. H. Hardisty	1,540.00	1,540.00	Do.
George Sanderson, surviving partner Sanderson & White	18,150.00	1,050.00	Do.
Cornelia G. de Baca, administratrix of Simon de Baca	5,647.50	2,000.00	Do.
Daniel J. Winters, surviving partner of Montague & Winters	1,985.00	935.00	Do.
Francisco Lopez and Lorenzo Lopez	4,400.00	2,750.00	Do.
Cornelia G. de Baca, administratrix of Simon Baca	4,010.00	1,656.25	Do
Rafael Whittington, administrator of James H. Whittington	3,900.00	3,900.00	Do.
Henry Largey, administrator of Matthew McCune (Matthew McQuone)	312.00	203.16	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	1,325.09	240.00	Do.
Manuel Abrew and Peter Maxwell, administrators of Lucien B. Maxwell	10,000.00	4,200.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	2,695.00	1,230.00	Do.
Frank S. Landry	2,058.50	940.00	Do.
Thomas Ogle	350.90	350.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	512.00	312.50	Do.
Joaquin Montoya	735.00	465.00	Do.
Mrs. Orilla A. Beager, formerly Barton	225.00	225.00	Do.
Jonathan W. McCarty	1,450.00	1,116.50	Do.
J. C. Clark	1,455.00	1,455.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	3,160.00	3,160.00	Do.
Vincente Baca	450.00	360.00	Do.
Fielding Burns	1,055.00	1,000.00	Do.
Do	5,775.00	4,620.00	Do.
Olive Lyon, administratrix J. P. Thomas, deceased	2,100.00	1,500.09	Do.
George Maxwell	17,629.00	5,625.00	Do.
Fred. W. Westmeyer	210.95	210.95	Do.
Wm. Kronig, administrator S. B. Watrous	4,875.00	3,375.00	Do.
José L. Robera	10,000.00	5,200.90	Do.
John Nance	142.50	75.00	Do.
Lafayette Abbington	248.35	200.00	Do.
Andrew Dean (or Dehn)	550.00	350.00	Do.
Aaron Grigsby	232.95	108.15	Do.
James Smith	682.00	550.00	Do.
Hugh Campbell	635.00	336.00	Do.
P. C. Davis	803.40	600.00	Do.
Mrs. E. A. Bellion	1,138.00	651.00	Do.
J. E. Van Natta	943.00	520.50	Do.
John Sonne	997.00	597.00	Do.
Oren C. Davis	290.00	250.00	Do.
Michael Duval	1,006.00	515.00	Do.
Patricio Otrega, administrator Albino Ortega, deceased	1,600.00	960.00	Do.
G. D. Richardson	504.50	192.00	Do.
William N. Moore, administrator Samuel C. Moore	1,332.50	500.00	Do.
José Felipe Baca, administrator Antonio Baca y Baca	10,000.00	3,900.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
William H. Raymond and Winthrop Raymond	$3,800.00	$3,800.00	June 30, 1892
William Slusher	1,300.00	745.00	Do.
Eugene Middleton, administrator William Middleton	4,470.00	3,095.00	Do.
Henry C. Smith	925.00	600.00	Do.
Tunis Swick	2,976.50	2,826.50	Do.
Simon Lundry, surviving partner of the firm of Tichnor & Lundry	8,466.80	6,301.80	Do.
William R. Baker	2,793.00	2,527.00	Do.
H. Z. Salomon	11,400.00	8,108.48	Do.
H. C. Hooker	22,100.00	14,150.00	Do.
James L. Allen	570.00	285.00	Do.
William F. Briggs	75.00	40.00	Do.
Jose A. Montoya, administrator Maria Marta Gallagos	481.00	100.00	Do.
William McBean	2,610.00	1,966.50	Do.
H. J. Standage	900.00	750.00	Do.
Ysabel Blanchard, administratrix of Ward H. Blanchard, deceased	3,300.00	2,300.00	Do.
Andrew J. Maxwell	1,100.00	910.00	Do.
Maria Isabel de Baca y Ribera and Jose L. Ribera, administrators of Gabriel Ribera	1,110.00	780.00	Do.
James M. Waide	3,250.00	3,250.00	Do.
Lester Walker	700.00	375.00	Do.
Albert G. Evans, Robert D. Hunter, and Jessie Evans	23,075.00	9,000.00	Do.
William R. Colcord	1,970.00	300.00	Do.
Alexander Louis	125.00	75.00	Do.
John Palmer	3,308.00	2,325.00	Do.
William H. Roberts, executor of C. R. Roberts, deceased	707.00	040.00	Do.
William Carter	375.00	240.00	Do.
P. H. Green	3,839.35	1,900.00	Do.
Samuel M. Fisher	1,240.00	635.00	Do.
Joseph Robbins	1,143.00	1,043.00	Do.
Jesus Maria Gallegos	2,275.00	1,505.00	Do.
Antonio Jose Chavez	3,000.00	3,000.00	Do.
James R. Mead	365.00	235.00	Do.
José Manuel Sandoval	261.00	163.00	Do.
Nicholas T. de Cordoba and Louisa S. de Martines	4,334.00	2,648.50	Do.
Nicholas T. de Cordoba and Juan Abram Jiminez, administrators Ramon Romero	2,485.00	1,780.00	Do.
Nicholas T. Cordova and Filomena Sais, administrators Juan Lorenzo Sais	1,315.00	1,025.00	Do.
Deluvina de Luna and Nicholas de Luna, administrators José Ignacio de Luna	17,572.00	3,996.00	Do.
Anastacio Cordova	375.00	275.00	Do.
Antonio Martinez	1,090.00	790.00	Do.
Miguel Esquibel	2,900.00	1,510.00	Do.
Lovina Stites, administratrix of Hiram H. Peel, deceased	320.00	320.00	Oct 11, 1892
John Moody	1,700.00	725.00	Do.
Davis Levy	927.65	927.00	Do.
Henry H. Woodward	530.00	252.75	Do.
E. C. Hardy	669.00	589.00	Do.
Florence F. Fargo, administratrix Wm. H. H. Fargo, deceased	120.00	110.00	Do.
John Whitford, administrator of Joseph Whitford, deceased	742.75	737.25	Do.
Josiah L. Sanderson, surviving partner of Barlow Sanderson & Co	10,750.00	7,740.00	Do.
José Anastacio Trujillo	370.00	300.00	Do.
Natividad Montano and Juan J. Gonsales, administrators of Lorenzo Montano, deceased	420.00	420.00	Do.
William V. F. Earle	760.00	455.25	Do.
Herman Levi *et al*	108.50	108.50	Nov. 1, 1892
Deluvina Vigil de Desmaris administrator Miguel Desmaris, deceased *et al*	19,050.00	8,625.00	Nov. 28, 1892
Richmond T. Battey, administrator C. O. Fuller, deceased	275.00	225.00	Dec. 5, 1892
Nancy P. Hewitt	5,858.50	468.30	Do.
Malcolm McNeil	200.00	200.00	Do.
Daniel F. Bradford and Putnam T. Bradford	9,630.00	7,820.00	Do.
Jeremiah Graham	1,000.00	750.00	Do.
William W. Man	130.00	125.00	Do.
Theodore Coulson	150.00	125.00	Do.
Hiram B. Kelly	400.00	400.00	Do.
Lorin S. Jenks	300.00	250.00	Do.
Augustus Trabing	770.00	675.00	Do.
Nicholas Janis	4,800.00	1,615.00	Do
P. R. Tully, surviving partner of Tully & Ochoe	24,520.00	15,215.00	Do.
James Whitehead	26,650.00	7,100.00	Do.
Jean Louis Rilliett	4,340.00	2,723.00	Do.
Deciderio Valdez, administrator José Maria Valdez, deceased	100.00	40.00	Do.
Marcus Gonsales	1,125.00	900.00	Do.
José Sais and Juan Urioste, administrators Juan Sais, deceased	740.00	400.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
John S. Luff	$7,264.50	$7,000.00	June 13, 1892
Richard F. Piatt, Henry T. Sadorus, and James Bryden	39,000.00	6,225.00	Do.
George N. Moses	500.00	485.00	Do.
Albert Halladay	3,796.00	1,919.25	Do.
Henry C. Frazier	2,225.00	1,375.00	June 16, 1892
Rafael Romero	20,250.00	10,025.00	Do.
W. R. Stansell	644.00	126.00	Do.
James K. Belk	300.00	300.00	Do.
Julia F. Halsell, administratrix of J. G. Halsell, deceased	24,860.00	17,720.00	Do.
James C. Loving	2,360.00	2,015.00	Do.
James Bainter	5,872.50	4,432.50	Do.
Albert Halladay	9,852.00	6,809.00	Do.
Samuel J. Martin	4,139.16	2,075.00	June 30, 1892
Joseph E. Lacome, administrator August Lacome, deceased, surviving partner August Lacome & Bros	692.09	692.00	Do.
Francis Garcia de Montoya, José Montoya, Entimio Montoya, Estanislao Montoya administrators of	700.00	700.00	Do.
David Robertson	119.50	75.00	Do.
Seth E. Ward	47,850.00	25,750.00	Do.
John H. Rouse	650.00	490.00	Do.
Bernard, Irwin & Piper	1,150.00	900.00	Do.
Marcus Ulibarri	460.00	460.00	Do.
Philip P. Gomer and Milton M. Delano	6,400.00	4,350.00	Do.
Margartha Burke, administratrix John Burke, deceased	6,925.00	5,612.50	Do.
Frank Kelley	9,200.00	5,300.00	Do.
Encarnacion Armenta	573.00	442.00	Do.
Elisha S. Babcock, administrator of A. E. Babcock, of the firm of Smythe & Babcock; O. R. Smythe, surviving partner Smythe & Babcock	13,640.00	13,640.00	Do.
C. H. Hardisty	1,540.00	1,540.00	Do.
George Sanderson, surviving partner Sanderson & White	18,150.00	1,050.00	Do.
Cornelia G. de Baca, administratrix of Simon de Baca	5,647.50	2,000.00	Do.
Daniel J. Winters, surviving partner of Montague & Winters	1,985.00	935.00	Do.
Francisco Lopez and Lorenzo Lopez	4,400.00	2,750.00	Do.
Cornelia G. de Baca, administratrix of Simon Baca	4,010.00	1,656.25	Do
Rafael Whittington, administrator of James H. Whittington	3,900.00	3,900.00	Do.
Henry Largey, administrator of Matthew McCune (Matthew McQuone)	312.00	203.16	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	1,325.09	240.00	Do.
Manuel Abrew and Peter Maxwell, administrators of Lucien B. Maxwell	10,000.00	4,200.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	2,695.00	1,230.00	Do.
Frank S. Landry	2,058.50	940.00	Do.
Thomas Ogle	350.00	350.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	512.00	312.50	Do.
Joaquin Montoya	735.00	465.00	Do.
Mrs. Orilla A. Beager, formerly Barton	225.00	225.00	Do.
Jonathan W. McCarty	1,450.00	1,116.50	Do.
J. C. Clark	1,455.00	1,455.00	Do.
Amado C. de Baca, administrator *de bonis non* of Tomas C. de Baca, deceased	3,160.00	3,160.00	Do.
Vincente Baca	450.00	360.00	Do.
Fielding Burns	1,055.00	1,000.00	Do.
Do	5,775.00	4,620.00	Do.
Olive Lyon, administratrix J. P. Thomas, deceased	2,100.00	1,500.09	Do.
George Maxwell	17,629.00	5,625.00	Do.
Fred. W. Westmeyer	210.95	210.95	Do.
Wm. Kronig, administrator S. B. Watrous	4,875.00	3,375.00	Do.
José L. Robera	10,000.00	5,200.90	Do.
John Nance	142.50	75.00	Do.
Lafayette Abbington	243.35	200.00	Do.
Andrew Dean (or Dehn)	550.00	350.00	Do.
Aaron Grigsby	232.95	108.15	Do.
James Smith	682.00	550.00	Do.
Hugh Campbell	635.00	336.00	Do.
P. C. Davis	803.40	600.00	Do.
Mrs. E. A. Bellion	1,138.00	651.00	Do.
J. E. Van Natta	943.00	520.50	Do.
John Sonne	997.00	597.00	Do.
Oren C. Davis	290.00	250.00	Do.
Michael Duval	1,005.00	515.00	Do.
Patricio Otrega, administrator Albino Ortega, deceased	1,600.00	960.00	Do.
G. D. Richardson	504.50	192.00	Do.
William N. Moore, administrator Samuel C. Moore	1,332.50	500.00	Do.
José Felipe Baca, administrator Antonio Baca y Baca	10,000.00	3,900.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
William H. Raymond and Winthrop Raymond	$3,800.00	$3,800.00	June 30, 1892
William Slusher	1,300.00	745.00	Do.
Eugene Middleton, administrator William Middleton	4,470.00	3,095.00	Do.
Henry C. Smith	925.00	600.00	Do.
Tunis Swick	2,976.50	2,826.50	Do.
Simon Lundry, surviving partner of the firm of Tichnor & Lundry	8,466.80	6,301.80	Do.
William R. Baker	2,793.00	2,527.00	Do.
H. Z. Salomon	11,400.00	8,108.48	Do.
H. C. Hooker	22,100.00	14,150.00	Do.
James L. Allen	570.00	285.00	Do.
William F. Briggs	75.00	40.00	Do.
Jose A. Montoya, administrator Maria Marta Gallagos	481.00	100.00	Do.
William McBean	2,610.00	1,966.50	Do.
H. J. Standage	900.00	750.00	Do.
Ysabel Blanchard, administratrix of Ward H. Blanchard, deceased	3,300.00	2,300.00	Do.
Andrew J. Maxwell	1,100.00	910.00	Do.
Maria Isabel de Baca y Ribera and Jose L. Ribera, administrators of Gabriel Ribera	1,110.00	780.00	Do.
James M. Waide	3,250.00	3,250.00	Do.
Lester Walker	700.00	375.00	Do.
Albert G. Evans, Robert D. Hunter, and Jessie Evans	23,075.00	9,000.00	Do.
William R. Colcord	1,970.00	300.00	Do.
Alexander Louis	125.00	75.00	Do.
John Palmer	3,308.00	2,325.00	Do.
William H. Roberts, executor of C. R. Roberts, deceased	707.00	640.00	Do.
William Carter	375.00	240.00	Do.
P. H. Green	3,839.35	1,900.00	Do.
Samuel M. Fisher	1,240.00	635.00	Do.
Joseph Robbins	1,143.00	1,043.00	Do.
Jesus Maria Gallegos	2,275.00	1,505.00	Do.
Antonio Jose Chavez	3,000.00	3,000.00	Do.
James R. Mead	365.00	235.00	Do.
José Manuel Sandoval	261.00	163.00	Do.
Nicholas T. de Cordoba and Louisa S. de Martines	4,334.00	2,648.50	Do.
Nicholas T. de Cordoba and Juan Abram Jiminez, administrators Ramon Romero	2,485.00	1,780.00	Do.
Nicholas T. Cordova and Filomena Sais, administrators Juan Lorenzo Sais	1,315.00	1,025.00	Do.
Deluvina de Luna and Nicholas de Luna, administrators José Ignacio de Luna	17,572.00	3,996.00	Do.
Anastacio Cordova	375.00	275.00	Do.
Antonio Martinez	1,090.00	790.00	Do.
Miguel Esquibel	2,900.00	1,510.00	Do.
Lovina Stites, administratrix of Hiram H. Peel, deceased	320.00	320.00	Oct 11, 1892
John Moody	1,700.00	725.00	Do.
Davis Levy	927.65	927.00	Do.
Henry H. Woodward	530.00	252.75	Do.
E. C. Hardy	669.00	589.00	Do.
Florence F. Fargo, administratrix Wm. H. H. Fargo, deceased	120.00	110.00	Do.
John Whitford, administrator of Joseph Whitford, deceased	742.75	737.25	Do.
Josiah L. Sanderson, surviving partner of Barlow Sanderson & Co	10,750.00	7,740.00	Do.
José Anastacio Trujillo	370.00	300.00	Do.
Natividad Montano and Juan J. Gonzales, administrators of Lorenzo Montano, deceased	420.00	420.00	Do.
William V. F. Earle	760.00	455.25	Do.
Herman Levi *et al*	108.50	108.50	Nov. 1, 1892
Deluvina Vigil de Desmaris administrator Miguel Desmaris, deceased *et al*	19,050.00	8,625.00	Nov. 28, 1892
Richmond T. Battey, administrator C. O. Fuller, deceased	275.00	225.00	Dec. 5, 1892
Nancy P. Hewitt	5,858.50	468.30	Do.
Malcolm McNeil	200.00	200.00	Do.
Daniel F. Bradford and Putnam T. Bradford	9,630.00	7,820.00	Do.
Jeremiah Graham	1,000.00	750.00	Do.
William W. Man	130.00	125.00	Do.
Theodore Coulson	150.00	125.00	Do.
Hiram B. Kelly	400.00	400.00	Do.
Lorin S. Jenks	300.00	250.00	Do.
Augustus Trabing	770.00	675.00	Do.
Nicholas Janis	4,800.00	1,615.00	Do
P. R. Tully, surviving partner of Tully & Ochoe	24,520.00	15,215.00	Do.
James Whitehead	26,650.00	7,100.00	Do.
Jean Louis Rilliett	4,340.00	2,723.00	Do.
Deciderio Valdez, administrator José Maria Valdez, deceased	100.00	40.00	Do.
Marcus Gonzales	1,125.00	900.00	Do.
José Sais and Juan Urioste, administrators Juan Saiz, deceased	740.00	400.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

I.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANTS—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
Jerome T. Parrot	$2,530 00	$1,614.00	Dec. 5, 1892
Martha A. Gallop	293.25	223.69	Do.
Jesus M. Tafoya and José Miguel Baca, administrators Antonio C. de Baca	720.00	720.00	Do.
Pablo Sanchez, administrator Juan Montoya, deceased	19,500.00	2,850.00	Do.
Stephen Stanley	25,994.50	12,985.00	Do.
Antonio José Herrera and Trujenio Herrera, administrators Salvador Herrera, deceased	3,250.00	1,950.00	Do.
Peter Coon	250.00	250.00	Do.
Do	150.00	150.00	Do.
Do	75.00	75.00	Do.
Do	75.00	75.00	Do.
Martin W. Fanning	200.00	200.00	Do.
Joseph Leonia	3,400.00	1,600.00	Dec. 8, 1892
S. A. Hamilin, administrator J. B. Lowry, deceased	2,550.00	2,025.00	Do.
August Ernest	125.00	125.00	Do.
Thomas Chevalier	1,775.75	587.87	Do.
Felix Ulibarri	3,699.00	1,550.00	Do.
Joseph Knight	4,500.00	2,700.00	Do.
Joseph Bissonette	1,990.75	1,057.95	Do.
Do	1,350.00	925.00	Do.
Tomas A. Trujillo, administrator Pablo Trujillo	770.00	375.00	Do.
Hiram Leaf	140.00	100.00	Do.

II.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANTS.

Name of claimant.	Amount claimed.	Date of judgment.
Helen M. Romick, administrator	$18,472.00	Mar. 7, 1892
Henry A. Whaley	2,390.00	May 3, 1892
Francis M. Vanderpool	515.00	Dec. 28, 1891
John T. Bailey *et al*	2,186.00	May 4, 1892
Samuel J. Martin	4,159.65	Mar. 16, 1892
Wm. T. Asbell	550.00	Oct. 13, 1891
J. F. Sturgill	200.00	Nov. 13, 1891
A. J. Chapman	14,443.25	Feb. 29, 1891
Thomas Tedstone	258.25	Oct. 14, 1891
Wm. Jacobs	495.00	Apr. 14, 1892
Antonio Baca y Baca	10,000.00	Apr. 30, 1892
Patrick Gosson	500.00	Apr. 14, 1892
Wm. E. Dean	353.00	Dec. 7, 1891
Henry A. Whaley	31,725.00	May 4, 1892
Thomas Chevalier	1,175.75	Apr. 13, 1892
James H. Farmer	4,000.00	Do.
Manuelita Swope, heir, etc	25,000.00	Apr. 29, 1892
Chas. A. Moore, survivor, etc	44,335.00	Oct. 14, 1891
P. R. Tulley, survivor, etc	12,475.00	Mar. 26, 1892
Do	4,500.00	Do.
Do	2,325.00	Do.
Bernard Valencia	3,000.00	Apr. 23, 1892
Francisco Rael	6,150.00	Do.
Thomas Dixon	1,430.00	July 16, 1891
Elisha S. Babcock, administrator, etc	13,640.00	Dec. 7, 1891
O. R. Smythe, surviving partner, etc	13,640.00	Apr. 20, 1892
Anselmo Chavez	766.00	Dec. 2, 1891
Francisco Abeyta	175.00	Apr. 23, 1892
A. E. Koon, son and heir at law of G. W. Koon, deceased	3,300.00	May 4, 1893
Albert Halladay	3,796.00	Apr. 12, 1892
Do	9,852.00	Do.
John J. Moss	339.35	Oct. 19, 1891
Samuel Deon	900.00	May 4, 1892
Fred. Phillips	20,649.74	May 9, 1892
Cyrenius Beers	12,719.08	Do.
Wm. Robison	10,278.75	Do.
Fritz Eggert	525.00	Do.
Anastacio Cordova	1,470.00	Do.
Antonio Martinez	1,090.00	Do.
José Rafael Martinez	1,160.00	Do.
Do	894.00	Do.
Do	2,280.00	Do.
Francisco Naranjo	145.00	Do.
Roman Romero	2,040.00	Do.
Do	445.00	Do.

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

II.—JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANTS—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Amount claimed.	Date of judgment.
José Manuel Sandoval	$261.00	May 9, 1892
Juan Lorenzo Sais	1,315.00	Do.
Francisco Lopez	470.00	Do.
Francis C. H. Boucher	375.00	May 10, 1892
George Storrs	985.00	May 14, 1892
Samuel J. Martin	4,159.63	May 16, 1892
Do	4,159.63	Do.
Emery B. Peters	1,625.00	May 17, 1892
Do	3,000.00	Do.
Do	620.00	Do.
George Maxwell	9,450.00	June 13, 1892
William Polk	838.25	Oct. 14, 1891
Encarnacion Armenta	573.00	June 9, 1892
Joaquin Montoya	735.00	Do.
Luz B. Maxwell	8,400.00	Do.
Deluvina Vigil de Desmaris, administratrix	19,100.00	Do.
Librado C. de Baca, son and heir	2,330.00	June 10, 1892
Francisco Lopez & Son	4,600.00	Do.
John M. Edwards	505.00	June 11, 1892
Thomas McGee	11,558.85	Do.
Hiram H. Wiggins	815.00	Do.
James P. Lindsey	6,150.00	June 14, 1892
Michael Duval	1,015.00	Do.
W. H. Harlow	16,670.00	Do.
B. F. Thomas, surviving partner	2,100.00	June 15, 1892
Olive Logan, administratrix	100.00	Do.
Ward B. Blanchard	3,300.00	June 17, 1892
Henderson C. Leach	1,200.00	Nov. 8, 1892
Do	1,200.00	Do.
Tichnor & Lundry	8,476.80	June 20, 1892
Henry C. Smith	925.00	Do.
Ward B. Blanchard	3,300.00	June 21, 1892
Mrs. Lonisa Doile, formerly wife of John C. Myers	1,300.00	June 22, 1892
James M. Waide	3,250.00	June 23, 1892
José Rafael Martinez	3,480.00	June 25, 1892
Vincente Garcia	290.00	June 27, 1892
Edward B. Myer, administrator	857.78	Do.
Do	857.78	Do.
William Thomas Roush	9,649.00	July 23, 1892
L. D. Bartley *et al*	10,000.00	June 28, 1892
W. R. Baker	2,793.00	Do.
Christopher Shore	6,445.00	Do.
Hiram H. Wiggins	815.00	June 30, 1892
Fred Fredley	5,350.00	July 18, 1892
E. B. Meyer	7714.96	Aug. 5, 1892
Richardson P. Robertson	4,25.00	Oct. 1, 1892
Do	675.00	Do.
Do	1,035.00	Do.
Do	4,720.00	Do.
Hannah M. Smith	3,687.75	Oct. 28, 1892
James M. Farron	618.00	Sept. 2, 1892
S. H. Keith and S. J. O'Neal	12,100.00	Dec. 14, 1892
Antonio Cedilla	749.00	Dec. 24, 1892
Romualdo Martinez	4,100.00	Nov. 14, 1892
Joshua Gorham	1,385.00	Nov. 21, 1892
Marcos Ulibarri	1,300.00	Dec. 5, 1892
Do	460.00	Dec. 1, 1892
José Merravale	1,320.00	Nov. 28, 1892
Amado Chaves, administrator	30,960.00	Nov. 23, 1892
Erastus E. Joslyn and George E. Cole	4,650.00	Dec. 21, 1892
Francisco Rael	1,800.00	Dec. 1, 1892
Nazario Gonzales	2,100.00	Nov. 22, 1892
Philip P. Gomer, survivor	51,600.00	Nov. 18, 1892
Philip P. Gomer	1,250.00	Do.
John Bichtold	6,355.25	Nov. 28, 1892
Guadalupe Martin	300.00	Dec. 14, 1892
Abram T. Litchfield	14,721.70	Dec. 30, 1892
Jesus M. Gallegos	2,275.00	Nov. 19, 1892
Romulo Martinez	4,050.00	Dec. 14, 1892
Especto Chavez	766.00	Do.
Rufino Gonzales	825.00	Do.
Mariasita C. Rea, administratrix	19,100.00	Nov. 11, 1892
Guadalupe Martinez	300.00	Dec. 1, 1892
Adam J. Hemphill, heir	375.00	Dec. 2, 1892
Do	150.00	Do.
Manuel Baca y Ortiz	300.00	Nov. 18, 1892
Eugenio Martinez	2,500.00	Dec. 1, 1892

List of judgments in Indian depredation cases up to January 1, 1893—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Number of judgments in favor of claimants	291
Number of judgments in favor of defendants	122
Total	413
Aggregate amount claimed	$1,723,132.76
Aggregate amount of judgments for claimants	570,897.18
Difference between amount claimed and judgments	1,152,235.58

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 22.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of September 22, 1890, relative to the supposed spoliation of lands granted to the State of California in 1864.

JANUARY 5, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, December 29, 1892.

SIR: The Senate adopted, September 22, 1890, the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to carefully inquire and report to the Senate at his earliest convenience whether the lands granted to the State of California on certain conditions by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, have been spoliated or otherwise diverted, in whole or in part, from the public use contemplated by the grant, and, if so, what steps, if any, in his judgment, are necessary and proper to be taken in order that the necessary public use may be subserved and further spoliation prevented.

In response there was submitted the following statement and suggestions:

The act approved June 30, 1864, grants to the State of California the gorge of the Yosemite Valley at the headwaters of the Merced River of an estimated length of 15 miles and a width of 1 mile back from the main edge of the precipice on each side of the valley, and also "the tracts embracing what is known as the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, not to exceed the area of 4 sections, to be taken in legal subdivisions of one-quarter section each."

The boundaries of these tracts were to be established by the United States surveyor-general of California at the expense of that State. The grant was "with the stipulations that the State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation, shall be inalienable for all time; but leases not exceeding ten years may be granted for portions of said premises; all incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property or the roads leading thereto. The premises managed by the governor of the State, with eight other commissioners to be appointed by him, and who shall serve without compensation."

The act of Congress with all the attending provisions and trusts was accepted by the State of California by legislative act approved April 2, 1866. Commissioners were appointed, the reservation surveyed, and possession taken. They have ever since been held and managed by that State, by the board of commissioners provided for by the grant, and through guardians subject to the control of said board.

There was no appropriation made to enable the Secretary to adequately prosecute the inquiry now demanded, and it has, therefore, been pursued upon correspondence

merely, and the statements made and upon which this report is founded are for the most part unsworn to.

Upon the passage of the resolution immediate steps were taken to obtain all the accessible information concerning the condition and management of the reservation named. Letters of inquiry were addressed to all persons of good repute who were deemed to have had opportunities for informing themselves in the matter. Reports and printed statements bearing upon the subject, as well as photographs of various localities in the valley, were looked up, and a special agent was sent to make investigation. In this way a very large amount of the evidence of the nature mentioned has been obtained. The original letters and papers are filed in the Department. A careful abstract is herewith presented.

It will be found that while opinions of witnesses differ as to management and treatment, there is a very general agreement as to facts. While some have been more observant and clear-sighted than others, there is almost no contradiction between statements. The following points are by such statements affirmed:

First, as to the Yosemite proper.

(1) There has been a very general and indiscriminate destruction of timber. Some of this has been done to obtain building, bridge, and fencing material and fuel; some, as it would seem, to prepare lands for the plow or pasture; some with the notion of opening up views from certain points; a great deal from carelessness or neglect, and some, it would almost appear, from mere wantonness. A former guardian of the park (Mr. Hutchings), writing in 1888, states that "within three years not less than 5,000 trees have been cut down."

(2) A large portion of the valley, from one-half to four-fifths, has been fenced in and put to grass or grain. The fencing is largely done with barbed wire, and the inclosures are so joined together and strung longitudinally along the valley as to confine travel to narrow limits between the fences and the slope from the mountains. There seems to be very little room left for paths for pedestrians in the valley.

(3) The valley has been pastured to such an extent as to destroy a great many rare plants which formerly grew there luxuriantly. Formerly there were over 400 species of plants new to botany in the valley. Nearly all of these have been destroyed if not exterminated by herding and the plow; a few it is hoped may yet be saved.

(4) The management seems to have fallen into the hands of a monopoly. Neither in the hotel accommodations, transportation accommodations, nor the furnishing of provender for the animals of tourists does any competition appear to be permitted.

The main road up the middle of the valley, from which the overhanging wall scenery can best be viewed, has been closed, and about the only ways or room for ways left are the main carriage paths across the talus and up the spurs, so rough and precipitous that very few pedestrians care to climb them.

So much of the valley as has not been inclosed seems to be pastured by stock owned by the stable and transportation men to such an extent that there is no grazing left for the animals of the tourist or visitor.

Second. As to that part of the Yosemite grant outside the valley.

This seems to have been abandoned to sheep-herders and their flocks. The rare grasses and herbage have been eaten to the bare dirt. The magnificent flora that added so greatly to the enjoyment of this scenery has been destroyed. Fires were allowed to be kindled everywhere, and escaping where there was substance left have reached the trees and shrubs and consumed them. It also appears that large *sequoias* and other evergreens have been cut down by trespassers to get the seeds for exportation to foreign lands.

Third. The Big Tree Grove has been much damaged by fire; but whether this has been the result of mismanagement may be questioned. There is no doubt, however, that a high regard for the trust reposed in the board of managers would have induced them to have prevented by all means this destruction of these wonderful trees.

These acts of spoliation and trespass have been permitted for a number of years and seem to have become a part of the settled policy of the management.

The report of the commissioners for 1885 to 1886 urges that all the available land on the floor of the valley be put to cultivation of grass for hay to the amount of 1,000 acres for the "augmentation of the revenues of the State." There are 1,141.56 acres on the floor of the valley. So it will be seen that the policy of the commissioners is to divert at least nine-tenths of the valley from use as a public resort to a source of State revenue.

The report for 1887-'88 recommends "seeding the valley from wall to wall with useful grasses." The estimates of what has already been fenced and put to grass and grain run from 600 acres to 800 acres.

Had it not been intended that this beautiful valley should be kept in its primitive beauty, then it should have been given for homesteads. But it is stated that the

hotels, the stage transportation, and the livery animals are run by a combination whose purpose it is to make money only.

The State of California accepted the grant on the express condition that it should be held for public use, resort, and recreation. At that time the Yosemite was already famous as the most wonderful natural scenery on earth. There can be no doubt that it was the purpose of Congress that all its features should be perpetuated in their original unmarred beauty and attractiveness, and the best means of attaining this end it was deemed was to put it under the guardianship of the State. It is not seen that other sufficient means could have presented itself for the action taken.

While the State was authorized to lease portions of it for terms not exceeding ten years, applying the proceeds to improvements beneficial to the reservation, evidently the intent of the act was and is that only so much and such portions of the valley should be leased as should be found necessary for appropriate buildings for the comfortable entertainment of tourists and other visitors, and that with as little marring of the natural features of the valley as practicable.

It is submitted that it was not contemplated that the valley should be cleared up for a farm or stock ranch from which an improvement fund should be realized, and which, when realized, should be expended to make more fences and farms. Rents were to be merely an incident to the main purpose of preserving the park.

If this be the true construction, the statute has been misinterpreted and too narrow a meaning has been given it.

For the purpose, as it would seem, of realizing the largest possible revenue obtainable from the valley, there has, it is claimed, been permitted a largely indiscriminate devastation of the magnificent forest growth and luxuriant grasses that many years alone can repair.

In a matter of such grave importance as that sought to be investigated, the Senate should not have expected of the Secretary (without an appropriation, and with no power to send for persons or papers or to administer oaths) anything more than such an inquiry as has here been attempted, or anything beyond an expression of opinion whether the subject is worthy of further examination. With this understanding, it is submitted that from these communications it appears that there has been great and unnecessary spoliation of the Yosemite Park, and the park has been largely diverted from the public use contemplated by the grant; and it is recommended that an appropriate committee, with adequate means and power, be authorized to make further investigation and report.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

On the 2d of March, 1891, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to continue the inquiry authorized to be made concerning the Yosemite Park by resolution of date September 22, 1890, and to report his final conclusion thereon to the next session of Congress on its assembling.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK,
Secretary.

In my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, transmitted to the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, I called the attention of Congress to the matter in the following language:

Under a resolution of the Senate during the last year an examination was made by the Department as to the management of the Yosemite Valley, now under the control of the State of California. This resolution directed that careful inquiry and report should be made whether the lands granted to the State of California on certain conditions by an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, had been spoliated or otherwise diverted from the public use contemplated by the grant.

* * * * * * *

There was no appropriation made by means of which the departmental examination could be thoroughly conducted, and reliance had to be placed entirely upon private statements obtained by correspondence. A report, however, was made and transmitted to the Senate January 30, 1891.

In this it was said in substance that reports and statements, obtained from persons of good repute, and whose opportunities for having correct information made their testimony reliable, seem to establish, as to the Yosemite Valley, that there has been a very great destruction of timber there; some of which has been used for

buildings, fences, and fuel; some removed simply to clear the lands for cultiva and a great deal laid waste through carelessness and wantonness; that more half of the valley has been fenced with barbed-wire fencing and cultivated grass and grain; that these inclosures have confined travel to narrow limits bet the fences and the slope of the mountains, and have left but little room for p for pedestrians up this valley; that a great many rare plants which were ne botany have been destroyed, if not exterminated, by plowing and pasturing th ley; that the management has fallen into the hands of a monopoly, and no com tion seems to be permitted in hotel accommodations, transportation facilities, r furnishing provender for the animals of tourists; the main road up the middle c valley has been closed; and that the uninclosed portion of the valley is pastur the stock of the stable and transportation men, almost to the exclusion of th mals of the tourists or visitors; that these acts of spoliation and trespass have permitted for a number of years, and seem to have become a part of the settled p of the management.

The reports of the commissioners of California from 1885 to 1888 recommen cultivation and seeding of 1,000 acres of the floor of the valley with grass and and the seeding of the "valley from wall to wall with useful grasses" for the " mentation of the revenue of the State." There are 1,141.56 acres on the floor o valley, and it is estimated that from 600 to 800 acres have already been fenced put in grass and grain.

Had it not been intended to preserve this beautiful valley in its primitive be then it should have been given for homesteads. When the State of Californi cepted the grant the Yosemite was already famous for its most wonderful na scenery. The purpose of Congress undoubtedly was to place it under the guar ship of the State as the best means to secure the perpetuation of its natural b and attractiveness. The authority conferred by the grant to lease certain po for terms not exceeding ten years, and to apply the proceeds to beneficial imp ments, was evidently intended to apply only to such portions as should be nece for appropriate buildings for the entertainment of tourists and visitors, wi marring the natural features of the valley.

It was not contemplated that the valley should be turned into a farm or ranch. The rents were to be merely an incident to the main purpose of prese the park. If this be the true construction, the statute has been misinterprete the management. By resolution of the Senate this inquiry was to be conti but still no appropriation being made and correspondence having been exha upon the subject, but little has been added to the facts heretofore obtained.

The matters presented are of such great importance that they call for furthe amination than can be made without an appropriation, and it is recommended a committee, with adequate means and power, be authorized to make further i tigation and report.

With the report were sent many photographs and copies of the original lette

In my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I qu as follows from a report made October 3, 1891, by special land insp Maj. Eugene F. Weigel, whom I had had detailed to make investiga concerning the condition of affairs in Yosemite Valley:

A good deal of underbrushing had been done near the Stoneman House in Y ite Valley and around the stables of the Transportation Company by direction State commissioners, under the supervision of Galen Clark, the guardian. Clark was formerly one of the commissioners, and although 78 years old is active, and appears to be an educated, honorable man. He took me around places where the clearing had been done for the purpose of lessening the d of fires, and which, it is true, at times partook of the nature of a mutilati natural beauty.

Guardian Clark was free to confess that he was no scientific landscaper, and he carried out the orders of the Board to the best of his ability. He said th had frequently importuned the Commissioners to employ some expert land engineer to thoroughly study the valley and make a systematic plan of imp ments that might be carried out in the course of several years, but all to no It is certainly true that the young pines and underbrush are too thick in place need a judicious thinning out, and the dead and decaying trees should all be rem To my inquiry Mr. Clark replied that it was not designed to carry this work o farther down the valley, and that it certainly was not intended to clear any ground for meadows or planting.

More drives and pedestrian walks are needed, and the roads in the valley s be sprinkled. Many of the old, unsightly buildings should be removed, and ever a new building of any kind is needed it should in outward appearance co to the requirements of park surroundings.

For the kind of accommodations furnished the charges at the hotels are rather high, and the charges for stabling, teaming, or hire of vehicles or saddle animals in the park are beyond all reason.

To judge by the utterances of individuals here, as well as in Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno counties, a large majority of the people would be in favor of letting the government of the Yosemite Valley revert to the National Government. I have been informed by different parties that an effort will be made in the next assembly to accomplish this object. To the ordinary traveler the toll-roads in and outside of the park are very annoying, and the free road to be built up the valley from Merced this winter will be hailed with delight, besides possessing the advantage of enabling the tourist to visit the valley all the year round. It will reach Yosemite Valley on easy grades via Mariposa and attain no high altitudes, so that it can be kept open all winter.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Besides acquiring all the toll-roads within the limits of the Yosemite National Park, the national Government should endeavor to secure by purchase the rights and claims of all private individuals within the boundaries of the park (except that portion in the southwest corner, which you have recommended to be re-leased), but especially all timber or agricultural claims. It is terribly demoralizing to the visitors of this national park to pass through a tract of land 12 miles within the limits of the park, between Wawona and the Yosemite Valley, where a heartless vandal is even now chopping down magnificent pines 4 and 5 feet in diameter and between 100 and 200 feet high, merely for the purpose of cutting out a section of 20 or 30 feet from which to make shakes. The main road runs right through this place.

Although Wawona may be the best place for headquarters of the troop of cavalry stationed in the park for its protection, yet it is on the extreme southern boundary of the park, from whence only a limited circle can be readily patroled. I would respectfully suggest that one-half of the troop be ordered to establish a camp somewhere near the center of the park, on the Tioga road, next year, from where it can much more readily control the larger portion of the park. Mr. Robinson, an artist, informed me that a fire recently had burned for two weeks around the Tuolumne grove of big trees, badly burning one of them before the soldiers came up to put it out.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in connection with the Yosemite Stage and Transportation Company (headquarters at Wawona), is doing everything in its power to discourage travel into the Yosemite Valley, except by its route, via Raymond. Although they advertise four different routes (see inclosed schedule), they all lead over Raymond, and anyone desiring to take route 3 or 4 will be talked out of it by being told that the roads are very rough and dangerous.

This, together with the exorbitant prices charged for everything, really makes the Yosemite National Park inaccessible except to persons of ample time and means. The free road to be built this winter from Merced will undoubtedly be provided with a good stage line, which will carry passengers at reasonable rates.

An electric road to and even into this park would not be very objectionable, as there is no game to be scared away, as in the case of Yellowstone Park.

In a report made on November 15, 1892, by Capt. John S. Stidger, special agent from the General Land Office, detailed for this service, he states as follows regarding the Yosemite Valley:

Speculation, traffic, and gain are the dominating features of the management. The "floor" of the valley presents the appearance of a poorly managed cattle ranch. About 380 acres are fenced with barbed wire, post and rail, picket, board and brush, and the mountain sides being used to complete the inclosure. These inclosures are used for hay meadows, pastures for horses and mules, cattle corrals, hogpen and dairy purposes. The remainder of the floor is the camping ground of visitors, and when I was there in August presented much the appearance of a deserted cavalry camp that had been poorly policed during occupancy. If this is permitted a few seasons longer the "floor" will be despoiled of all its natural beauty and its floral and fern growth will only live in the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" and the scenic effect in the valley greatly marred. Some camping ground should be designated and facilities afforded to those who go in private conveyances to spend their vacation amid these magnificant and inspiring surroundings.

Speculation in hay and all necessities, including guides and livery, is the one source of universal complaint among tourists. There is no competition allowed, and no limit placed on parties in control. In the language of many that I have had communication with "we were taken into the valley for $50 and then robbed by extortionate prices." This ought to be remedied.

The State of California makes appropriation for use in the valley, but the money is injudiciously applied. It is used in destroying the natural by turning up groves,

making and enlarging meadows and corrals, cutting trees that are in the way and using them for cordwood. These so called "improvements" are destroying the natural beauty of the "floor" of the valley, and the attention of the State should be called to this failure to properly administer its trust. There should be no fencing permitted, and no cutting or trimming of groves or trees; no attempt at the artificial. Its natural features should remain intact. Great carelessness is manifested by the management in the matter of fire; thoughtless tourists build canopies and ignite stumps and old logs without thought of probable results. Firebrands are often thrown from the precipices for the amusement of those below, and just prior to my arrival a large area between Yosemite Falls and Indian Canyon was devastated by this carelessness.

In my opinion the State of California should be asked to relinquish this trust, and that the General Government resume control of the valley, and then place the valley and the Yosemite National Park under the rules and regulations now governing the Yellowstone National Park, and not have this dual control, or a wheel within a wheel. I am convinced from careful observation and inquiry that the people of California would approve this course, as they do not care to be taxed for improvements and reap no advantage that would not attain under the control of the General Government.

I have to suggest that the facts herein set out may be considered in connection with the evidence and photographs transmitted to the Senate in my report of January 30, 1891. It seems to be incontestably shown that under the State control the Yosemite Valley has been managed with an eye single to profit and speculation and not in the line of preserving the scenic and botanic wonders of the place for the admiration and benefit of the people of the nation and the world for the present and future generations. And I earnestly advise that some adequate legislation be enacted to preserve what little yet remains of the original flora of the valley. As the Yosemite National Park, established by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entirely surrounds the valley now in charge of the State of California, it would seem the most natural and feasible plan to have the valley reconveyed to the United States so it may be under the same management with the surrounding region.

I have deemed that compliance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Senate makes it proper that I submit the additional evidence obtained and these further suggestions in connection with the facts heretofore furnished.

I also deem it my duty in this connection to call the attention of Congress to the subject of toll roads in the Yosemite National Park, which has been investigated by John S. Stidger, special land agent detailed by me for that purpose. As represented by the report of Mr. Stidger, there are four toll roads built under State authority and owned by private individuals or corporations leading into the National Park, three of which find their termini in the Yosemite Valley. The accompanying topographical map of the valley shows the points of entrance of these roads. The more northerly is the Big Oak Flat road, 33 miles long, 20 miles of which lies in the National Park. The toll on this road is about 3⅛ cents per person per mile. The estimated cost was $46,650.

The Coulterville road, 37 miles long, enters by the way of the Merced River Valley. Twenty-three miles of this road lies in the National Park. The toll is about 3 cents per person per mile. The estimated cost is $85,000.

The Wawona road, 65 miles long, with 25 miles in the park, enters from the southwest, and the tolls are about 2 cents per person per mile. Estimated cost, $75,000. That portion of these roads in the Yosemite Valley is now owned by the State of California.

A fourth road, the Tioga, 56 miles in length, runs clear across the park north of the valley for a distance of 48 miles. The estimated cost is $62,000, and the tolls about 3½ cents per person per mile.

Mr. Stidger thinks these tolls reasonable, and advises that the United States should become the owner of the portions of these toll roads within the park.

On the 19th of July, 1892, an act of Congress was approved granting a right of way to the county of Mariposa for a free wagon road or turnpike from the southwestern corner of the National Park to the western boundary of the Yosemite Valley.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

O

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of July 12, 1892, relative to money paid to attorneys on behalf of Indian tribes.

JANUARY 6, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Senate resolution dated July 12, 1892, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report what sums of money, if any, have been paid to attorneys by his direction out of any appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress for any Indian tribe, and the authority for such payment, if any has been made.

In response thereto I transmit herewith copy of a communication of 9th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying statement which contains the information requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference of the 13th of July last, for report, of Senate resolution, dated July 12, 1892, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report what sums of money, if any, have been paid to attorneys by his direction out of any appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress for any Indian tribe, and the authority for such payment, if any has been made.

In reply I inclose herewith, in duplicate, a detailed statement showing amounts paid to attorneys out of appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, and also the contracts made between Indian tribes and attorneys for the recovery of moneys, etc., under which such payments were made.

The authority for making these payments is contained in sections 2103 and 2104, Revised Statutes. The Senate resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Schedule of contracts made between Indian tribes and attorneys for the recovery of moneys, etc., appropriations for which were made during the Fifty-first Congress; also of amounts paid to attorneys under sections 2103 and 2104, Revised Statutes.

Contracts.		Tribes.	Attorneys.	Attorneys' fees.	Services to be rendered.	Amounts appropriated.	Amounts paid to attorneys.
Date.	Approval.						
Dec. 30, 1884	Feb. 17, 1885	Western Miamis, Indians and citizens.	James H. Embrey	*Per ct.* 20	Recovery of money and land given to seventy-three persons, under act of June 12, 1858, who are alleged not to be of Miami blood. (Fee paid on $42,678.24, amount due Indian class.)	$61,975.03	$8,535.62
Jan. 26, 1887	May 12, 1888	Mexican Pottawatomies	Isaac Sharp	10	Recovery of moneys due them improperly paid to certain administrators.	17,995.46	*1,799.55
Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890	Absentee Shawnees (Big Jim's band).	George S. Chase	5	To prosecute claims for losses resulting from the removal of the Shawnees from the Kickapoo Reservation in 1886.	17,215.00	860.75
Nov. 26, 1889	Mar. 4, 1890	Chickasaw Nation	Halbert E. Paine	10.0	Further adjustment and settlement of orphan and incompetent claims, treaties of 1832, 1834, 1852.	56,021.49	5,602.14
Paid at request of Indians and under sec. 8 of act approved Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stats. 759).		Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa.	T. C. Fletcher, Geo. S. Chase, and J. W. Willett.	5.0	Prosecution of claim to their interest in lands in Oklahoma.	100,000.00	5,000.00
Jan. 21, 1890	Apr. 28, 1890	Delawares in Cherokee Nation.	Charles Journeycake, chief of Delawares.	15.0	To prosecute certain treaty claim of Delawares against the United States, Cherokee Nation, and certain railroad companies.	72,702.00	10,905.30
Jan. 30, 1890	Feb. 26, 1891	Kaw Indians	Jones & Vorhees	10.0	To prosecute claims of Indians against the United States for annual payment of interest on $200,000 in Treasury, in lieu of investment.	29,379.90	2,937.99
Dec. 16, 1889	Delegate and attorney.	Pottawatomies, Citizen Band.	Anthony F. Navarre	8.4	To prosecute certain treaty claims against the United States.	130,997.95	10,859.65
July 26, 1890	Sept. 2, 1892	Pottawatomies, Prairie Band.					
Jan. 20, 1891	Mar. 18, 1891	Pottawatomies, Citizen Band.	J. H. McGowan	5.0	.....do		*4,138.91
Feb. 11, 1890	Dec. 2, 1890	.....do	Geo. S. Chase	5.0	Prosecution of claim to title to surplus lands of reservation in Indian Territory.		
	Oct. 3, 1891						
Delegate and attorney		.....do	Anthony F. Navarre	2.5	Prosecution of claim to title to surplus lands of reservation in Indian Territory (actual amount due citizens, $146,018.42).	160,000.00	7,300.92 3,650.46
Jan. 7, 1890	June 21, 1890	Cœur d'Alene Indians	John Mullan	1	To urge the ratification by Congress of agreements Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, with Cœur d'Alenes. (Amount involved in agreement, $650,000.)	500,000.00	6,500.00

*The 5 per cent fee paid to J. H. McGowan, viz: $4,138.91, is on the sum of $82,778.30, the Citizens' Band portion of the $130,997.95.

Schedule of contracts made between Indian tribes and attorneys for the recovery of moneys, etc.—Continued.

Contracts.		Tribes.	Attorneys.	Attorneys' fees.	Services to be rendered.	Amounts appropriated.	Amounts paid to attorneys.
Date.	Approval.						
Aug. 20, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890	Cheyennes and Arapahoes..	Sam'l J. Crawford, M. G. Reynolds, John D. Miles, and D. B. Dyer.	*Per ct.* (*)	Claim for value of land in Indian Territory ceded to them by treaty of 1867, all claims growing out of cessions of lands by them, and just compensation for all surplus lands embraced in the Executive order reservation of Aug. 10, 1869, and for money received by the Cherokee Nation on account of leasing lands belonging to Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	$1,500,000.00	$67,500.00
Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 18, 1891	Cherokee Nation.....	Wm. A. Phillips	10	To prosecute claim for recovery of excessive fees paid to General Land Office.	19,843.82	1,984.38

*3 per cent on $500,000 or less recovered; 4 per cent on sum over $500,000 and less than $1,000,000, and 3 per cent on the sum of $250,000.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | Ex. DOC. No. 24.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A letter of the adjutant-general of Maryland relative to an encampment of troops at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition.

JANUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the adjutant-general of the State of Maryland, addressed to the Secretary of War, on October 25, 1892, suggesting, for the reasons therein given, that a law be enacted by Congress to provide for an encampment of 100,000 United States and State troops, to be held at Chicago on the occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition. Attention is most respectfully invited to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Major-General Commanding the Army, dated December 22, 1892, expressing his views in regard to the proposition, and attention is also invited to the extract copies from the annual reports of the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri for 1891 and 1892 on this subject.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, October 25, 1892.

SIR: While in Chicago last week at the opening of the World's Fair, my attention was constantly called to a subject which I beg leave to call to yours. Out of the pageantry and parade on the occasion there seemed to come the universal desire from all parts of the country that one of the features of the Fair next year should be an encampment of the military forces of the Union; a reunion on that occasion and at that place, in one camp, under one commander, of the regular Army of the United States with the National Guard and the volunteer militia of all the States.

This matter was much talked of, and, so far as I know, there was not a voice of dissent to the general wish.

That it would be a most attractive feature of the World's Fair, full of instruction to our own people and a spectacle of great interest and study to the representatives of foreign nations and other systems of government, will be admitted.

But it will have another significance. For a nation of more than 60,0000,000 of people, a regular army of 25,000 men will be but a nucleus of an army in time of war, and in time of peace but a sample of what the Republic can do. The time has come when we must recognize the fact that for the preservation of domestic order and tranquillity, as well as for defense against foreign enemies, the General Government and the governments of the States will be compelled to depend upon the efficiency of a well-organized State militia. This opinion has been expressed to me and others, time and again, by general officers of high rank in the regular Army.

There are in the several States to-day, I suppose, over 100,000 men organized as a National Guard or as a State volunteer militia. Many of these troops are in a fair state of discipline, organization, and equipment; others need great improvement in all things and are eager for it.

No such occasion may arise again for bringing these troops together for instruction and improvement, and there is no subject to which, in my judgment, the attention of Congress and the General Government can be better directed.

Let there be an encampment, by an act of Congress, of 100,000 United States and State troops under the direct command of the senior general of the Army. The regular Army will be an object-lesson in drill and discipline for the State troops, and at the same time will learn to get rid of some of the professional distrust with which it now looks upon them.

The improvement the volunteer militia will receive from the daily lessons they will learn by constant contact with each other and with the regular soldiers, and the useful emulation that will arise, it is impossible to overestimate.

Could the coming Congress do better than appropriate $1,000,000 for this patriotic purpose, for the future honor and safety of the Republic?

Distant States can not take their State troops to Chicago for an encampment, because their annual appropriation will not permit, and in but few States could an additional appropriation be obtained. If a general encampment is to be held it must be had by act of Congress.

I beg leave, therefore, Mr. Secretary, to call your attention to this matter and ask your reflection upon it.

If you agree with me, will you not, in your report to the President,

call his attention to it, so that he may, if he sees proper to do so, present the matter to Congress in his next message and give the weight of his official recommendation to the proposition to add to the dignity and attraction of the World's Fair next year by an encampment at Chicago of 100,000 American soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HY. KYD DOUGLAS,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.

Hon. L. A. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your indorsement dated December 20, 1892, referring to me for remark a letter from the adjutant-general of the State of Maryland dated October 25, 1892, with inclosures, relating to a proposition to hold a grand encampment of regular and State troops at the Chicago World's Fair next year, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions:

From the national guards of the several States now organized as many, perhaps, as 50,000 or 60,000, or possibly a larger number, might be assembled at Chicago at the time named, and possibly as many as 5,000 of the regular troops might be spared from their regular service for the same purpose, though this latter would be entirely contingent upon unforeseen conditions. It might happen that less, even, than 1,000 would be available for the purpose at that time. But the number of troops, State and National, which could thus be assembled would be equal in numbers to a large army, and would doubtless constitute the most interesting and imposing of all the displays to be made at that grand exposition. This assembling of troops would also give to the national guardsmen and a few regulars an opportunity which the most of them could not otherwise enjoy of seeing the other important exhibits at Chicago.

The encampment alone of so large a body of men would require a very considerable territory and would involve much expense in the necessary provision for water supply, drainage, etc., in addition to the cost of rations and camp equipage. The ground in addition to this required for even the simplest parade maneuvers of so large a body would also be very considerable, perhaps greater than could be obtained in the vicinity of Chicago. The great parks of Chicago, if available for that purpose, would be sufficient for the encampment and for the parade maneuvers. Washington Park, by far the most desirable for the purpose, will, it is understood, not be available for the purpose of encampment, but possibly ground might be leased near enough to the Exposition Grounds.

On the other hand, maneuvers of even 50,000 men on a scale simulating in any degree the operations of war would require a far greater area than could be obtained in the vicinity of Chicago. Hence the exercises of the troops in the proposed encampment would be confined to elementary maneuvers upon the parade ground and marches in review, such as are generally seen on all public occasions in the large cities of the country. While these exercises would afford a magnificent pageant for the public view, they would afford little or no means of

instruction to the troops beyond that which they obtain frequently on similar occasions.

Even if the ground necessary for maneuvers on a grand scale could be obtained, it would be impossible to give the subordinate commanding officers and staff officers, in the limited time suggested, the necessary instruction to make such maneuvers effective. In short, it is not believed that for the purposes of instruction of either regulars or State troops the results obtained would be at all commensurate with the necessary expense involved. Hence, if the proposed measure is carried out, it should, in my judgment, be mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of adding a grand and imposing feature to the Columbian Exposition.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Extract from the annual report of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, 1891.]

* * * * * * *

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As we approach nearer the time of the World's Columbian Exposition, the most important affair of the kind that has ever been held in the world, it would seem advisable to take advantage of the occasion to mobilize or assemble what is known as the National Guard or State militia. The Constitution has very judiciously and wisely reserved the control of these forces to the various State governments, but as a means to promote the efficiency of the various organizations it would be well to assemble them under Congressional enactment, with the approval and authority of the various State governments, in one national encampment at least once in a generation.

As there has been no gathering of that multitude since the armies were dispersed in 1865, I would respectfully recommend that the militia be brought together at this peace jubilee. Most of the members of the National Guard who are engaged in the great industries of the country will desire to be present at the Exposition at some time during its session, and many of them will prefer to come with their organizations in order to combine with the encampment the benefits of the Exposition. It would also be beneficial to the State organizations to be brought together in one national encampment where they would have the advantage of meeting troops from other States. For instance, those of New England would be placed alongside of those from the Gulf, and those from the Atlantic and interior meet those from the Pacific slope, making one grand encampment of the citizen soldiery of this country, where patriotism and the spirit of emulation would prompt each organization to attain the highest degree of excellence. Such inspections, parades, and field maneuvers as might be beneficial could be executed.

As the General Government makes yearly appropriations for the equipment of the militia I see no reason why it should not provide transportation for assembling it in the encampment above proposed. The reasonable reduction of rates usual in other countries for such movements of troops, and frequently given in this country, would reduce the aggregate cost, say for 90,000 State troops and 10,000 Federal troops, to $850,000, approximately. For that purpose I would respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation to provide transportation for the troops from their various State capitals to the national encampment at or near the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., and return, and provide authority for the movement of such State organizations, the same to be designated and directed by the governors of the various States interested.

I would also renew the recommendations contained in my annual report of 1889, mentioned on pages 8, 9, and 10, under the heads of "Recommendations" and "Promotion of subordinate officers."

Accompanying this report are three maps, and the reports of the staff officers at these headquarters.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Extract from annual report of Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding Department of Missouri, 1892.]

I would earnestly renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, that advantage be taken of the World's Columbian Exposition "to mobilize or assemble what is known as the National Guard or State militia," in connection with a considerable portion of the regular Army. Very few of our younger officers have ever participated in or even witnessed the movements of large bodies of troops, and the benefits to be derived from the proposed mobilization are so obvious that I will not enlarge upon them.

A convention of officers of the National Guard assembled in Chicago, October 27, 1891, at which the subject of an encampment of the National Guard, to be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893, was carefully and fully considered. The National Guard of the District of Columbia, and of thirty-three States and Territories was represented in this convention. It was unanimously resolved by this convention that an encampment of the National Guard of the United States be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893. From the 5th to the 20th of August was fixed as the time for holding the encampment.

An examination of the meteorological record kept by the post surgeon at Fort Sheridan, shows that the selection of this date was judicious. During the month of May, 1892, there were 17 rainy days, with a rainfall of 6.51 inches. During June, 21 rainy days, with a rainfall of 10.91 inches, and during July, 10 rainy days with a fall of 2.54 inches. No outdoor drill was practicable during May or June, and very little in July. In August, there were only 4 rainy days, and the ground was suitable for drill.

I quote the following from my annual report of last year:

"As the General Government makes yearly appropriations for the equipment of the militia, I see no reason why it should not provide transportation for assembling it in the encampment above proposed. The reasonable reduction of rates usual in other countries for such movements of troops, and frequently given in this country, would reduce the aggregate cost, say, for 90,000 State troops and 10,000 Federal troops, to $850,000, approximately. For that purpose I would respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation to provide transportation for the troops from their various State capitals to the national encampment at or near the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., and return, and provide authority for the movement of such State organizations, the same to be designated and directed by the governors of the various States interested."

The above recommendation for $850,000 was for transportation only, and was based upon the lowest excursion rates for travel.

In view of the great importance of the proposed encampment and its national character, I would recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate $1,500,000, to be used under direction of the Secretary of War for transportation, camp expenses, field equipments, and other general and necessary expenses connected with the encampment.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 25.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A communication of the Secretary of State in response to Senate resolution of January 6, 1893, regarding the effect of the pending bill to restrict immigration upon the treaty relations with other countries.

JANUARY 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of January 6, 1893, calling on the Secretary of State for information whether the provisions of Senate bill No. 3515, absolutely suspending immigration for the period of one year, are in conflict with any treaties now existing between the United States and any foreign countries, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State giving the information called for.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 7, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

I received yesterday from the Secretary of the Senate the following resolution, together with a copy of the bill therein referred to:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 6, 1893.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to transmit to the Secretary of State a copy of Senate bill numbered thirty-five hundred and thirteen, now pending in this body, entitled "A bill for the suspension of immigration for one year," and that the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the said bill absolutely suspending immigration for the period of one year are in conflict with any treaties now existing between the United States and any foreign countries, and, if so, with what countries, and any further information which he may deem necessary for the information of the Senate during the consideration of said bill.

The bill as reported to the Senate, with amendments, December 22 last, proposes to suspend for one year, from March 1 next the admission into the United States of any alien immigrants coming for set-

tlement or permanent residence from any except American countries. I had previously received a letter dated the 28th ultimo from the Hon. William E. Chandler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, requesting similar information, in which it is stated that the proposed law "is to be passed, if at all, on account of the imminent danger of the introduction of cholera with immigrants from Europe during the coming year." As responsive to the Senate's resolution, I have the honor to make to you the following report in order that it may be transmitted to the Senate:

I am not aware of any treaty which specifically purports to limit or restrict the right of this Government to control immigration into the United States. The only one which makes any express reference to immigration is that with China, concluded November 17, 1880, and it reserves to the Government of the United States the power to "regulate, limit, or suspend" the immigration of Chinese subjects. There are, however, two classes of provisions found in many of our treaties which deserve consideration in this regard.

(1) Those granting expressly to the citizens or subjects of another country the liberty to frequent, come to, enter, travel, sojourn, or reside in the United States.

There appear to be thirty-two treaties containing provisions of this class. (See Annex No. 1.) In six of them (see Annex No. 2) are found provisions of a second class, viz:

(2) Those securing generally to the citizens or subjects of another country the same privileges of residence and trade as to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Treaty provisions granting the right of entry, travel, or residence in this country generally contain in some form the condition of subjection to the laws of the land. Such a condition, if not expressed, is necessarily implied. Several of these treaties expressly or by construction join the right of visit and residence to that of trade, but the majority give liberty of entry and sojourn without necessary dependence on business operations.

It is doubtful whether any of these treaty provisions guaranteeing rights of travel, residence, etc., were intended or can be construed to be restrictive of the right of the contracting governments to control immigration into their respective territories. The second section of the proposed bill distinguishes between aliens who wish to come here for permanent residence and those "coming only as visitors or for a temporary sojourn in the United States." There is a wide distinction between the two. The immigrant contemplates an abandonment of his former country. A transient visitor or temporary sojourner intends at some time to return to it. These treaty provisions were clearly intended to secure certain reciprocal privileges to persons of the latter class who leave their country *animo revertendi;* but it would require a great stretch of their language to interpret them as obligations to receive persons of the former class with a view to their permanent incorporation into the society of the country. Every government naturally desires to secure for its citizens or subjects who intend to preserve their allegiance and their homes as full rights as possible of travel or temporary residence abroad; but there is no reason why an immigrant-receiving country should bind itself to receive immigration, and much less so why an immigrant-furnishing country should desire such a compact. Even the governments of those countries in which the individual right of expatriation is fully admitted and no obstacles are put in the way of emigration would scarcely be solici-

tous of securing a conventional right for their people to abandon their country and make permanent homes elsewhere. On the contrary, the whole course of European history contemporaneous with the making of these treaties discloses a marked tendency to discourage emigration. The doctrine of the individual right of expatriation was generally denied and measures restrictive of emigration were not uncommon. It may be regarded as improbable, therefore, that these treaty provisions were intended to have any applicability to the subject of immigration.

But I do not think that even a provision guarantying the reception of immigrants—and much less a provision simply guarantying rights of entry, travel, or residence—could be held to prevent this Government from temporarily suspending immigration for the preservation of public health. It is simply the exercise of the police power of the nation, or, as it is called by the publicists, the right of self-preservation. Phillimore says:

The right of self-preservation is the first law of nations, as it is of individuals. A society which is not in a condition to repel aggression from without, is wanting in its principal duty to the members of which it is composed, and to the chief end of its institution. All means which do not affect the independence of other nations, are lawful to this end. No nation has a right to prescribe to another what these means shall be, or to require any account of her conduct in this respect. (1 Phillimore's International Law, 2d edition, Sec. CCXI, page 252.)

And Calvo says (translation):

One of the essential rights inherent in sovereignty and the independence of States is that of self-preservation. This right is the first of all the absolute or permanent rights, and serves as a fundamental basis for a great number of accessory, secondary, or occasional rights; it constitutes, it may be said, the supreme law of nations, as well as the most imperative duty of citizens, and a community which neglects the means to repel aggressions from without, fails in its moral obligation to the members which compose it, and to the end even of its institution. (1 Calvo, 4th ed. Sec. 208).

To the same effect, see also Wheaton's Elements of International Law, part II, Chap. 1, Sec. 2; Halleck's International Law, Chap. 4, Sec. 18; Vattel's Le Droit, book 1, Chap. 24, Sec. 177; Twiss, Peace, Sec. 99.

Of this police power in municipal law it has been said that it—

is so clearly essential to the well-being of the State, that the legislature can not, by any act or contract whatever, divest itself of the power, nor fetter its discretion in the exercise of the power. (Public Health and Safety, by Parker and Worthington, Sec. 9.)

And even the prohibitions of the Constitution of the United States and the powers granted by it are subject to this higher power. (Stone *vs.* Mississippi, 101 U. S., 814; The Passenger Cases, 7 How., 414.)

The national power of self-preservation is peculiarly applicable to the exclusion of foreigners. Said Mr. Justice Gray in Nishimura Ekiu *vs.* United States (142 U. S., 659):

It is an accepted maxim of international law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe.

In 1852, Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State, said that—

This Government could never give up the right of excluding foreigners whose presence they might deem a source of danger to the United States. (Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, to Mr. Mann, December 13, 1852; 2 Wharton's Digest, Sec. 206.)

And Mr. Justice Field, in delivering the opinion of the court in the Chinese Exclusion Case (130 U. S., 609) stated the doctrine thus:

The power of exclusion of foreigners being an incident of sovereignty belonging to the Government of the United States, as a part of those sovereign powers delegated

by the Constitution, the right to its exercise at any time when, in the judgment of the Government, the interest of the country require it, can not be granted away or restrained on behalf of anyone. The powers of government are delegated in trust to the United States, and are incapable of transfer to any other parties. They can not be abandoned or surrendered. Nor can their exercise be hampered, when needed for the public good, by any considerations of private interest. The exercise of these public trusts is not the subject of barter or contract.

The subjection of conventional agreements to the power of self-preservation must be implied, for it can not be presumed that when governments contract with each other they will fail to take notice of the existence of so inherent a right of sovereignty and attempt to grant away that which, by the very nature of things, is incapable of being granted.

This Government has for some time freely exercised without question the right to regulate and restrict immigration by excluding criminals, paupers, and diseased persons. No government, so far as I know, has contested its exercise on the ground that the treaty right of its subjects to enter the United States for travel, sojourn, or business is infringed thereby. In the Head-Money Cases (112 U. S., 597) objection was made by counsel to the validity of an act of Congress regulating immigration on the ground that it violated "provisions contained in numerous treaties of our Government with friendly nations." Mr. Justice Miller, for the court, said:

We are not satisfied that this act of Congress violates any of these treaties, on any just construction of them. Although laws similar to this have long been enforced by the State of New York in the great metropolis of foreign trade, where four-fifths of these passengers have been landed, no complaint has been made by any foreign nation to ours of the violation of treaty obligations by the enforcement of those laws.

The question was not further considered, as the court held that it was immaterial to the validity of the statute. To temporarily suspend all immigration for a reasonable length of time as a precautionary measure against the introduction of contagious disease which is epidemic, or threatening to become epidemic, in other parts of the world, is simply the exercise of the same power.

Whether the occasion for the exercise of this power has arisen and the extent of the necessity are matters which this Government, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, must determine for itself. "Each nation," said Mr. Marcy, "may decide for itself when the occasion arises demanding its exercise." (Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Fay, March 22, 1856, Inst. to Switzerland; 2 Wharton's Digest, sec. 206.) Other nations, however, could scarcely question its existence in the imminent danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States with immigrants during the coming year.

The only pertinence of the "favored-nation" clauses included under the second class, hereinbefore referred to, is that the bill puts no restriction upon immigration from American countries. If immigration from those countries were to be allowed on account of some treaty obligation, or as a favor, it might give occasion for other countries to invoke a favored-nation clause in their treaty. Such absence of restriction, however, with reference to American countries is not in fact based upon either, but depends simply upon the fact that the threatened danger which it is the purpose of the legislation to avert does not exist in this hemisphere. I see no opportunity for invoking a favored-nation clause unless the danger in question equally existed in American countries, and the immigration therefrom in magnitude and other respects should make the case exactly the same with respect to both American and European countries, so that a restriction with re-

spect to one and not the other would have in it no element of reasonable discretion, but plainly be an act of discrimination.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that this bill or any similar legislation which this Government deems it wise to enact in a reasonable way for its own protection is not in conflict with any treaty stipulations into which the United States has entered.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 7, 1893.

ANNEX I.

Treaties granting expressly to the citizens or subjects of another country the liberty to frequent, come to, enter, travel, sojourn, or reside in the United States.

1. ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, July 27, 1853.

ARTICLE II.

* * * The citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of either, to which foreigners, or the ships or cargoes of any other foreign nation or State, are, or may be, permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, for the purposes of their residence and commerce; to trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce; and generally to enjoy, in all their business the most complete protection and security, subject to the general laws and usages of the two countries, respectively.

2. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, August 27, 1829.

ARTICLE I.

* * * The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their commercial affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security, protection, and privileges as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

3. BOLIVIA, May 13, 1858.

ARTICLE III.

* * * * * * *

The citizens of either Republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports, and places of the other where foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy dwellings and warehouses; and everything belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search.

* * * * * * *

The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country in which they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws, decrees, and ordinances there prevailing.

4. BORNEO, June 23, 1850.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of the United States of America shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. * * *

5. COLOMBIA, December 12, 1846.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established to which native citizens are subjected.

6. KONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE, January 24, 1891.

ARTICLE I.

* * * * * * *

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America in the Independent State of the Congo and those of the Independent State of the Congo in the United States of America shall have reciprocally the right, on conforming to the laws of the country, to enter, travel, and reside in all parts of their respective territories; to carry on business there; and they shall enjoy in this respect for the protection of their persons and their property the same treatment and the same rights as the natives or the citizens and inhabitants of the most favored nation.

7. KOREA, May 22, 1882.

ARTICLE VI.

Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country.

8. COSTA RICA, July 10, 1851.

ARTICLE II.

* * * The subjects and citizens of the two countries, repectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

9. DENMARK, April 26, 1826.

ARTICLE II.

The contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other (with the exception hereafter provided for in the

sixth article),* and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens or subjects or [are] subjected.

10. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, February 8, 1867.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle, and reside in all parts of said territories, and such as may wish to engage in business shall have the right to hire and occupy warehouses, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the rights of traveling, residing, or trading.

11. ECUADOR, June 13, 1839.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established to which native citizens are subjected.

12. GREAT BRITAIN,† July 3, 1815.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the United States of America, and all the territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

13. GREECE, December 10–22, 1837.

ARTICLE I.

The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties may, with all security for their persons, vessels, and cargoes, freely enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories; to rent and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce; and they shall enjoy, generally, the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transactions, on conditions of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of the respective countries.

14. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, December 20, 1849.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracting parties engage, in regard to the personal privileges that the citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and the subjects of his said Majesty in the United

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*This excludes Iceland, Ferro Islands, Greenland, and East Indian dependencies, and limits West Indian trade.

† Continued for ten years by the fourth article of the convention of 20th October, 1818, and indefinitely extended by convention of August 6, 1827.

States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the States of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practiced towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. * * *

15. HAITI, November 3, 1864.

ARTICLE VI.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle, and reside in all parts of the territories of the other, engage in business, hire and occupy warehouses, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the rights of traveling, residing, or trading.

* * * * * * *

16. HONDURAS, July 4, 1864.

ARTICLE II.

* * * The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject, always, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

17. ITALY, February 26, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

* * * * * * *

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States in Italy, shall mutually have liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy, respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. * * *

18. LIBERIA, October 21, 1862.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. The citizens of the United States of America may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic of Liberia to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. * * *

19. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, December 9, 1847.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects and citizens of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of the said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the right of residing and trading.

* * * * * * *

20. NICARAGUA, June 21, 1867.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted

to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

* * * * * * *

4. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

21. OLDENBURG, March 10, 1847.

[Prussian treaty, q. v., extended to Oldenburg.]

22. ORANGE FREE STATE, December 22, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of the Orange Free State shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions of the contracting parties. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon them than upon the citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

23. PARAGUAY, February 4, 1859.

ARTICLE II.

They [citizens of the United States] shall be at liberty with their ships and cargoes, freely and securely to come to and to leave all the places and ports which are already mentioned; to remain and reside in any part of the said territories; hire houses and warehouses, and trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, subject to the usages and established customs of the country.

* * * * * * *

In the same manner shall be treated and considered such Paraguayan citizens as may arrive at the ports of the United States of America with cargoes in Paraguayan vessels, or vessels of the United States of America.

24. PERU, August 31, 1887.

ARTICLE II.

* * * The citizens of either Republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports, and places of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy the dwellings and warehouses which they may require, subject to the existing laws; and everything pertaining thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search.

The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail and wholesale stores and shops under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native citizens.

The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing. * * *

25. PORTUGAL, August 26, 1840.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be, between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The citizens and subjects of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is or shall be permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

26. PRUSSIA, May 1, 1828.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

27. RUSSIA, December 18, 1832.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

28. SALVADOR, December 6, 1870.*

ARTICLE 3RD.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with the native citizens, and shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce and manufactures, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established to which native citizens are subjected.

* * * * * * *

ARTICLE 29TH.

* * * * * * *

5th. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

*Terminates May 30, 1893, by notice duly given by Salvador.

29. SERBIA, October 14, 1881.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting powers, who shall be at liberty to establish themselves freely in each other's territory.

Citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States shall reciprocally, on conforming to the laws of the country, be at liberty freely to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the respective territories, to carry on their business, and shall enjoy in this respect for their persons and property the same protection as that enjoyed by natives or by the subjects of the most favored nation.

30. SWEDEN AND NORWAY, July 4, 1827.

ARTICLE I.

The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties may, with all security for their persons, vessels, and cargoes, freely enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories; to rent and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce; and they shall enjoy, generally, the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transactions, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of their respective countries.

31. SWITZERLAND, November 25, 1850.

ARTICLE I.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as State and cantonal, of the contracting parties. The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages of the country wherein they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domiciliate or establish themselves permanently, the former in the Cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union.

* * * * * * *

No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights, than shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

32. TONGA, October 2, 1886.

ARTICLE III.

Citizens of the United States in Tonga, and Tongans in the United States, may visit, sojourn, and trade in any part of the respective jurisdictions, and rent, occupy and improve lands and erect dwellings, offices and ware-houses thereon, subject to the laws and regulations of the country; which shall however in no case, except in respect of employment as laborers, be more restrictive than those imposed upon the citizens or subjects of the respective country, or upon the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation.

ANNEX II.

Treaties securing generally to the citizens or subjects of another country the same privileges of residence and trade as to the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation.

1. BORNEO, June 23, 1850, Art. II.
2. KONGO, January 24, 1891, Art. I.
3. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, December 20, 1849, Art. VIII.
4. SALVADOR, December 6, 1870, Art. XXIX.
5. SERBIA, October 14, 1881, Art. I.
6. TONGA, October 2, 1886, Art. III.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 26.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RECOMMENDING

Legislation to fix and define the responsibility and control of public buildings.

JANUARY 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1893.

SIR: The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his report for the year ending September 30, 1892, makes the following statement and recommendation:

There can be no question that the clear implication of law, as the same is found in connection with the general statutes governing the matter of submitting estimates of appropriations to Congress, and the various acts making appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, is that the public buildings which Congress authorized the erection or the acquisition of, through the Secretary of the Treasury, and annually provides for the care and repair and preservation of, were intended by Congress to be under the exclusive control and in the custodianship of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This conclusion is fully supported by the fact that Congress has never questioned the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to submit "estimates of appropriations" for moneys needed in connection with the construction, repair, and preservation, attendant labor for the care and protection of, and fuel, light, water, and furniture supplies for such public buildings.

Up to the present time the matter of (1) assignment of rooms in such public buildings, as well as all matters pertaining to the (2) repairs and preservation; (3) vaults, safes, and locks; and (4) heating and hoisting plants therein; (5) fuel, light, and water supplies; (6) furniture and repairs of furniture for such public buildings, and (7) janitors' force necessary to keep the same in proper condition, have been, and must necessarily continue to be, duties of the Treasury Department.

The first, as well as the second, third, and fourth items above specified, are matters which receive attention through this office [the office of the Supervising Architect].

It has been the experience of the Department in some cases that certain officials connected with the different branches of the Government service entertain different views in regard to the subject, and it may be said that in some cases they have endeavored to control the matter of assignment of rooms in such public buildings and seemingly take advantage of the fact that there is no specific statute expressly vesting the Secretary of the Treasury with the custodianship of such public buildings and the right to control the matter of the assignment of rooms therein.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that Congress should be asked to pass a specific act expressly vesting the Secretary of the Treasury with full and complete authority in such cases.

After fully considering said statement and recommendation, and fully approving the same, and in view of the importance and necessity of having some specific law in regard to the subject, I have decided, and have the honor hereby to recommend, that the following legislation be enacted as soon as possible by joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority to consider, decide, and control each and all matters pertaining to the custody, care, repair, preservation, etc., of the assignment, occupation, etc., of rooms, etc., by officers and employés of each of the several branches of the public service in, and the supply of fuel, light, water, furniture, etc., for such public buildings, etc., which have heretofore been authorized or which may hereafter be authorized to be acquired or erected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for custom-house, internal-revenue, court-house, post-office, etc., purposes, is hereby expressly, fully, and completely vested in the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 27.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE

To the proceedings for the acquisition of a site for a public building in the city of New York.

JANUARY 16, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1893.

SIR: Referring to Department letter addressed to you on the 9th instant, reporting the facts and legal status of the case of the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property selected as a site for the United States custom-house building in the city and State of New York; the unsuccessful efforts of the Department to effect the sale of the old custom-house premises in the city and State of New York, and the necessity for immediate Congressional legislation amendatory of acts of Congress approved September 14, 1888, June 28, 1890, and March 3, 1891; and requesting and recommending that certain legislation be enacted before the close of the current month, I have now to supplement said statement by inclosing copies of the following papers:

Letter dated January 5, 1893, addressed to this Department by the special United States attorney at New York, who is charged with the conduct of said case.

Department letter dated January 12, 1893, addressed to said special United States attorney.

Department letter dated January 13, 1893, addressed to said special United States attorney.

Letter dated January 13, 1893, addressed to this Department by said special United States attorney, acknowledging the receipt of said Department letter dated January 12, 1893.

From the special United States attorney's letter dated January 13, 1893, it will be observed that the court heard the motion made by certain attorneys for certain defendants in the case to dismiss the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of title to the property selected for the site for said building, and adjourned the application until March

10, 1893, so as to give the present Congress an opportunity to act in the case, and that the court, however, stated that unless the Government was in a position to take and pay for the property on the adjourned day (viz, March 10, 1893) the proceedings would be dismissed.

In view of the statement made to Congress in Department letter of the 9th instant, and the additional information and statement made in the papers herewith inclosed, and the statement made by the court in which said case is pending, I have the honor to request that Congress will take action in the case as speedily as possible.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 WALL STREET,
New York, January 5, 1893.

SIR: I inclose affidavit of Edward M. Brown and notice of motion to dismiss proceedings and for further relief in the matter of the petition of the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire title to the block of land bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State streets, in the city of New York, as a site for new custom-house.

As previously instructed by you, I will oppose the motion. Will you kindly send me, at your early convenience, a statement of the various steps that have been taken by the Department and by Congress in the selection of the site in question and to secure the necessary appropriation? The court will want to know just what bills are pending in Congress, whether they have been reported, etc. I suppose the court would be influenced by an expression of your opinion (if such be your opinion) that the additional sum required to pay for the property in question will be appropriated by the present Congress.

I am hopeful that the court will not dismiss the proceedings on Mr. Brown's motion during the life of the present Congress, but unless provision is made for the payment of the awards by the present Congress it seems to me that the court can not refuse to dismiss the proceedings after March 4.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1893.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing affidavit of Edward H. Brown and notice of motion to dismiss proceedings and for further relief in the matter of the petition of the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire title to the block of land bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State streets, in the city of New York, as a site for the new custom-house building, etc.

It is also observed that you state in your letter that you will, under the instructions heretofore given you from this Department, oppose the

motion, and that you request that you be informed in regard to the various steps that have been taken by the Department and by Congress in the selection of the site in question and in securing the necessary appropriation to meet the expenses of acquiring the same, as the court will want to know just what bills are pending in Congress, and whether they have been reported, etc.

It is observed that you also state that you suppose the court will be influenced by an expression of my opinion, if I have such opinion, that the additional sum required to pay for the property in question will be appropriated by the present Congress; and that you are hopeful that the court will not dismiss the proceedings on Mr. Brown's motion during the present Congress, and that you think that unless provision is made for the payment of the awards of damages in the condemnation proceedings by the present Congress, the court can not refuse to dismiss the proceedings after March 4, 1893.

In reply, I have to advise you that the Department desires you to follow the instructions contained in Department letter dated September 23, 1892, which concluded with the instruction to take such action as occasion may render necessary to have the case held in statu quo until it could be ascertained whether Congress will take favorable action in regard to increasing the appropriation to such amount as will be sufficient to pay the aggregate amount of the damages awarded and the costs to the Government incurred therein.

In regard to that portion of your letter which requests my opinion as to the probability of Congress taking favorable action relative to providing the additional moneys needed for the purpose specified, and to be informed as to what steps have been taken by the Department and by Congress in regard to the selection of the site in question, and as to what bills are pending in Congress, and whether they have been reported, etc., I have to advise you as follows:

Your attention is called to Department letters addressed to you June 28, July 13, and September 23, 1892, which advised you of the fact that the status of the case, as reported by you in letters dated June 18, July 8, and September 6, 1892, as to the aggregate amount of damages awarded by the commissioners of appraisal's report, made July 7, 1892, and the necessity for amendatory Congressional legislation to secure the appropriation of such additional amount of money as may be necessary to satisfy the aggregate amount of the damages awarded, and the costs and incidental expenses entailed upon the Government in the case, had been brought to the attention of members of the New York Congressional delegation.

I inclose herewith copy of Department letter dated May 12, 1892, addressed to the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, which informed said subcommittee of the facts relative to the action taken by the Department pursuant to act approved March 3, 1891, in regard to the sale of the old custom-house premises.

I inclose herewith copy of Department letter dated January 9, 1893, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and have to advise you that the same letter was sent to the President of the Senate on the same date, presenting the necessary facts in the case, with the request and recommendation that the necessary amendatory Congressional legislation be enacted before the close of the current month.

I also inclose herewith copies of the report of the Supervising Architect of this Department for the years ending September 30, 1890; September 30, 1891, and September 30, 1892, and your attention is invited

to the statements made therein under the captions: "New York, N. Y., appraiser's warehouse and custom-house;" "New York, N. Y., appraiser's warehouse, etc.;" "New York, N. Y., custom-house;" "New York, N. Y., appraiser's warehouse and custom-house;" "New York, N. Y., custom-house, present;" "New York, N. Y., appraiser's warehouse;" "New York, N. Y., custom-house;" "New York, N. Y., custom-house, present," respectively, in said reports.

I also inclose herewith copies of Department letters this day addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate, and copies of their replies thereto, in regard to the bills which have been introduced, reported on, etc., during the first or second session of the Fifty-second Congress, which answer your inquiry relative thereto.

In view of the action taken by the Department, the facts in and the legal status of the case, the importance of the subject, the necessity for terminating the case as soon as possible in order that the Government may acquire title to the property referred to, the interests of the Government involved, the expense already incurred, the fact that act of Congress approved June 28, 1890, directed that the new custom-house building should be erected on the particular property in question, it appears that I have every reason for the opinion that Congress will take favorable action in regard to enacting the necessary amendatory legislation as soon as possible, in order to provide and make available sufficient moneys to satisfy the damages awarded and pay the necessary incidental expenses, costs, etc., in connection with the procurement of the property.

It is not understood that you desire a detailed statement in regard to the action taken by the Department step by step which led to the selection of the property in question for the custom-house site, but if any further information is needed by you to successfully oppose the motion above referred to, and all other like motions which may hereafter be made, the same will be promptly furnished upon your advising the Department particulary in regard thereto.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Mr. ALBERT B. BOARDMAN,
Special United States Attorney,
(Care Tracy, Boardman & Platt, 35 Wall Street) New York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1893.

SIR: Referring to Department letter addressed to you on the 12th instant, in answer to your letter of the 5th instant relative to the affidavit of Edward Brown and notice of motion to dismiss proceedings, and for further relief in the matter of the petition of the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire title to the block of land, bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State streets, in the city of New York, as a site for the new custom-house building, etc., I have now to advise you as follows: In confirmation of the statement made in letter dated the 12th instant, addressed to you by the chief of the law and contract division, Office of the Supervising Architect, written by him in view of the fact that, after the close of the official hours and the de-

parture of the officials, he discovered that the inclosures referred to in the communication, dated the 12th instant, from Mr. T. O. Towles, Clerk of the House of Representatives, were not found therein, and as he appreciated the necessity for Department letter of the 12th instant reaching you this morning for your use in court in connection with said motion.

Mr. Towles, in his letter of the 12th instant, states that he would forward a supplementary statement in regard to the legislative action taken on such bills as may have been introduced in the House in regard to the matter of the custom-house site and building, appropriations, etc., to-day.

I inclose herewith copy of telegram of the 12th instant, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Towles, from which it appears that he finds that there is no further information to be furnished other than that furnished in his said letter.

I now inclose herewith copies of the inclosures, referred to in Mr. Towles's letter of the 12th instant, omitted therefrom and consequently from Department letter of the 12th instant, addressed to you, as follows: H. R. bill 7725; H. R. bill 9412, being a substitute for H. R. bill 7725; H. R. Report No. 1742 on H. R. bill 9412.

I have now to request that you will advise this Department in regard to the result of the hearing of the motion above specified in the case.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Mr. ALBERT B. BOARDMAN,
Special United States Attorney,
Care Tracy, Boardman & Platt, 35 Wall street, New York City.

[Telegram.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington D. C., January 13, 1893.

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN,
Special United States Attorney,
Care Tracy, Boardman & Platt, 35 Wall street, New York City:

Telegram 12th instant received. Answer to your letter 5th instant mailed yesterday. Take necessary action to successfully oppose motion to dismiss condemnation proceedings custom-house site case. My opinion is that after the action which has been taken by Department in presenting facts in case to Congress necessary amendatory legislation to appropriate sufficient additional money to satisfy damages awarded and costs incurred in case will probably be enacted soon.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 WALL STREET,
New York, January 13, 1893.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th instant, with inclosures as therein stated.

Mr. John H. Bird, on behalf of Messrs. Brown and Seccomb, moved before Judge Wallace to-day for an order dismissing the proceeding

taken by you to acquire the Bowling Green site for proposed new custom-house, in the city of New York, on the ground that a sufficient sum to pay the awards made to the different property-owners by the commissioners had not been appropriated by Congress.

As instructed by you I opposed the motion on the grounds stated in your letter of the 12th instant. The court, after an extended discussion, in which many of the attorneys appearing for the different property-owners participated, some favoring the application and some opposing it, adjourned the application until March 10, so as to give the present Congress an opportunity to act.

The court, however, stated that unless the Government was in a position to take and pay for the property on the adjourned day the proceeding would be dismissed.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 28.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report on the condition of the Mackinac National Park.

JANUARY 16, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report from Maj. E. M. Coates, Nineteenth Infantry, dated December 31, 1892, on the condition of Mackinac National Park, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

OFFICE MACKINAC NATIONAL PARK,
Mackinac Island, Michigan, December 31, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with existing regulations governing the management of the Mackinac National Park on this island, I have the honor to submit a report regarding the same, covering the year of 1892.

There were no lots leased in 1892, owing to the fact that all desirable lots located in east and west end, Mackinac National Park, overlooking the Straits of Michilimackinac, as well as the village of Mackinac, near the edge of the bluff, were leased in the preceding years.

Authority was given by the honorable Secretary of War on September 12 to subdivide lots 33, 34, 35, and 36, east end. They are located along the bluff, from Robinson's Folly to Arch Rock, and command a view over Lake Huron. Some of these lots will undoubtedly be leased in the near future. So far only lot No. 36 has been subdivided, resulting in lot No. 36, 100 feet front, 275 feet deep, and lot No. 36½, 175 feet front and 237 feet deep. No. 36½ has more frontage, for the reason that

the conformation of the ground does not give a suitable site for a cottage on less frontage.

The following leases were transferred during the year, viz:

Lease of lot No. 16, west end, from G. E. Stockbridge to E. H. Pitkin, of Chicago, Ill.

Lease of lot No. 22, west end, from J. P. Sullivan to William A. Amberg, of Chicago, Ill.

Lease of lot No. 15½, east end, from J. R. Hoagland to Elstner Fisher, of Jackson, Mich.

Lease of lot No. 28½, east end, from E. A. Gott to Stephen B. Bond.

Extension of time (one year) in which to erect a cottage was granted to Elstner Fisher, of Jackson, Mich., lot No. 15½, east end, and Stephen B. Bond, of Fort Wayne, Ind., lot No. 28½, east end.

Cottages erected.—On lot No. 32, east end, by John H. Batten, of Chicago, Ill.; on lot No. 19, east end, by H. L. Jenness, of Detroit, Mich.

Improvements on lots.—Remodeling cottage on lot No. 16½, east end, by E. P. Barnard, Menominee, Mich.; remodeling cottage of Frank M. Clark, lot No. 15, west end; replacing cottage on lot No. 22 with fine building; replacing cottage on lot No. 23 with fine building.

A number of minor improvements have been made on lots both in east and west end.

Several of the roads were widened so that teams could pass at any point on them.

On the road from Arch Rock to the Early Farm, named "Leslie avenue," several hundred dollars has been expended, principally in reducing the grade of some of the hills, a number being so abrupt that safe driving was impossible.

A few days' work next spring will complete the work, and it will then be one of the most delightful drives on the island, extending for over 2 miles through a forest of maple and beech timbers.

The road to Fort Holmes up quite a heavy grade had become almost impassable for carriages, owing to heavy rains last fall, and that was repaired in June last and put in such shape that it will last for years.

The amount of money accruing to the credit of the park fund is so small that but little can be done except to make necessary repairs to roads, and the aim has been to distribute it over different roads and in the most economical manner.

Funds.

Total on hand January 1, 1892	$728.71
Received from rent of lots in the park during the year	855.00
	1,583.71
The total expenditures amounted to	1,297.80
Leaving balance on hand December 31, 1892	285.91
	1,583.71
Expenditures were made during the year as follows:	
Grading, graveling, and widening roads in park	1,125.00
Printing rules of the park (50 copies)	5.00
Painting signboards	5.50
Cutting a line on lots 33, 34, 35, 36, east end, for subdivision	3.00
Patroling the park	15.30
Clerical labor	144.00
Total	1,297.80

Through a correspondence held with the Interior Department it has been ascertained that there is left but 2,625.12 of the 9,729.18 acres of

land on Bois Blanc Island set aside as a wood reservation for the post and later ordered sold, and the proceeds set aside for the benefit of the park.

In a letter dated February 13, 1892, the honorable Secretary of the Interior writes as follows:

> You state that there is need of funds for the Mackinac National Park and that an early sale of the vacant lots would be advisable. It will be observed that the lots were offered at public sale in August, 1887, and that six were sold. Eight have since been held to pass to the State under the school grant, leaving thirty-four undisposed of. In June last these lots were reoffered, but remain unsold, because there were no bidders at or above the appraised value.
>
> If it is within your knowledge that there are parties willing to buy the lots, and you will so advise the Department, they can be again reoffered at the present valuation, or they can be reappraised and then offered.

This land held by private parties would no doubt enhance in value from year to year, but being "Government land," located on an almost uninhabited island, scattered about among private claims, with boundary lines simply blazed upon the trees, it is rapidly being denuded of its timber and will soon become valueless.

Every effort will be made to dispose of it at an early date, thereby creating a fund badly needed for park improvements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. COATES,
Major Nineteenth Infantry,
Superintendent Mackinac National Park.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.
(Through office Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.)

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 12, 1893.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the Secretary of War.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

CONGRESS, 2d Session. SENATE. Ex. Do No. 2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of January 13, 1893, relative to the distribution of the souvenir coins in aid of the Columbian Exposition.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee the on Quadro-Centennial and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated January 13, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of the opinion of the law officer of the Government for his Department under which he is disbursing the $2,500,000 in souvenir coins in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, appropriated by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, and conditioned upon Sunday closing; and also to transmit a copy of such regulations relative to the issuance and delivery of said coins as he may have established in pursuance of said opinion.

In reply I have the honor to state that the opinion of the law officer of the Government for this Department has not been formerly requested as to the meaning of or proper interpretation to be placed upon the act of Congress above referred to, nor have any regulations been specially adopted governing the issuance and delivery of said coins, in pursuance of any decision of the law officer of the Government for this Department. On September 14, 1892, this office appointed a committee consisting of three employés from the accounting offices of this Department to examine and report as to the proper form of voucher and estimate to be adopted by this Department in accordance with the act of Congress above referred to. On October 5, 1892, said committee submitted with report certain forms of indorsements to be placed upon the vouchers and estimates of the World's Columbian Exposition, which met with the approval of this office.

On November 29, 1892, this office addressed a letter to the World's Columbian Exposition (a copy of which is inclosed herewith), stating that the requirements of this Department would probably be, based upon the provisions of the act of Congress herein referred to, previous

to the delivery of the coins. All of the conditions named in said letter have been complied with, and the Department is in receipt of a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, under seal, dated August 19, 1892, formally accepting the appropriation made by the act of August 5, 1892, on the conditions therein named.

A question has been recently raised as to whether the terms of the law providing for the closing of the Exposition on Sunday has been complied with, and that question was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who decided that the Exposition has not yet been formally opened, and that the statute has not therefore been violated.

A copy of the Solicitor's opinion is inclosed herewith for your information.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,
President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRTARY,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1892.

SIR: I have examined the statements of receipts, estimates, and expenditures submitted by you in our conversation to-day relating to the payment to the World's Columbian Exposition of the 5,000,000 of souvenir half-dollars authorized by act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, and I find that such statements are not verified by the certificate of the Director-General of the Columbian Commission or by the President of said Commission.

In caution I would prefer that these statements be thus authenticated, and I shall therefore have to request that the estimates of resources and the vouchers for labor done, materials furnished, and services performed in prosecuting the work of preparing said Exposition for opening be certified by the Director-General or by the President of the World's Columbian Commission.

It is my opinion that the estimate of expected resources is defective in not showing the probable receipts from premiums on the sale of the 5,000,000 of souvenir half-dollars. I desire that this correction should be made.

From your statements made to me I learn that the World's Columbian Exposition has authorized an issue of $5,000,000 of its bonds, the same being the only bonded indebtedness of this corporation, and that of said amount of bonds there remains unsold the sum of $1,300,000. It is my desire that these bonds should be placed in the hands of the Director-General of the Columbian Commission, in trust, as a guaranty that any sum in addition to the amount already provided for actually necessary to complete the work of said Exposition to the opening thereof, will be provided by said World's Columbian Exposition.

It should be understood, however, that my assent will be given to the withdrawal of any part of these bonds whenever the Director-General shall be satisfied, and so certify to me, that a sum of money has been covered into the Treasury of the Columbian Exposition, derived from sources other than those enumerated in the estimate of resources submitted to me, for the purpose of meeting said expenses, equal to the amount of the bonds sought to be withdrawn; and I also desire that by proper action the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition authorize the Director-General to sell any portion, or all, of said bonds, to meet any expenses of preparation for the opening of said Exposition, not met and provided for in due course by said Board of Directors.

As at present advised, when the above suggestions are complied with I think I shall be ready to direct the payment to you of the souvenir coins provided for by law, upon proper estimates and vouchers.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Esq.,
Member Finance Committee, World's Columbian Exposition.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.

SIR: I have considered the question raised by Mr. Thos. K. Cree, of New York City, in a letter addressed to the President under date of the 19th instant, relative to the construction of the act of August 5, 1892, passed in aid of "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus," * * * (26 Stat., p. 62).

Mr. Cree "protests against the delivery of any of the souvenir half dollars to the representatives of the Columbian Exposition, until the provisions of the law making the gift are complied with, namely, that the Exposition shall be closed on Sunday."

He contends that, "in the eyes of the law," the Exposition was formally opened in October, and therefore that the law requiring its closing on Sunday is now in full force, and is being violated by Sunday opening.

I do not understand that the Exposition was *opened* in October. Section 9 of the act of April 25, 1890, authorizing the Columbian celebration, provides for "the *dedication* of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition * * * on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies." This has been done. Said section further provides that "the Exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three." * * *

Section 4 of the act of August 5, 1892, declares that all appropriations made by said act (including, of course, the five millions of souvenir half dollars), are made "upon the condition that said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, * * * and it shall be, and it is hereby made, the duty of the World's Columbian Commission, created by the act of Congress of April 25, 1890, to make such rules, or modifications of the rules of said corporation, as shall require the closing of the Exposition on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

The Commissioners have not yet prescribed the rules authorized and directed by said section of the act of 1892, nor are they bound to do so prior to the formal opening of the Fair at a day not later than the 1st of May, 1893.

I observe that the programme for the formal opening of the Exposition in May next has been completed by the committee having charge of the matter.

The making of rules prohibiting the opening of the Exposition on Sunday is not a condition precedent to the delivery of the souvenir coins. The act of August 5, 1892, provides:

"That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the World's Columbian Exposition any part of the said five million silver coins, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished him showing that the sum of at least ten million dollars has been collected and disbursed as required by said act (the act of 1890): *And provided*, That the said World's Columbian Exposition shall furnish a satisfactory guaranty to the Secretary of the Treasury that any *further* sum actually necessary to complete the work of said Exposition to the *opening* thereof has been or will be provided by said World's Columbian Exposition." * * *

The statute thus presupposes that the souvenir coins will be used for the purpose intended before the Exposition is formally opened.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Exposition has not been formally opened, and the statute has not been violated by the delivery of said souvenir silver coins.

The correspondence submitted is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE,
Acting Solicitor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

O

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

The report of the Commissioner of Schools of Utah.

JANUARY 19, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Schools for Utah, submitted to this Department through the governor of the Territory, as provided in section 25 of the act of March 3, 1887 (Stat. L., Vol. 24, p. 635).

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 9, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," which became a law on March 3, 1887, I have the honor to remit the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Schools of Utah Territory for the year 1892.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OGDEN, UTAH, *December 31, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, as Commissioner of Schools, to herewith transmit to you my fifth annual report to Congress. Quite a num-

ber of reports from county superintendents and county treasurers did not reach me until late in the present month.

I am, very truly yours,

JACOB S. BOREMAN,
Commissioner of Schools.

Hon. ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS OF UTAH TERRITORY.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS,
Ogden, Utah, December 31, 1892.

To Congress:

In accordance with requirement of law I now present my annual report as Commissioner of Schools of Utah Territory for the year 1892. The report would have been made earlier, but it was impossible to obtain the necessary reports and other data upon which to base it.

The first free-school law was enacted in Utah by the Territorial legislature on 13th of March, 1890, but of course it did not get into full operation until the fall of that year. The law was amended on March 10, 1892, and made more effective. The operation of the free school system in this Territory has been very encouraging to the friends of education. The people generally are taking greater interest in the cause of education, and in the district schools especially. In the more populous counties the public schools are occupying a very high position. Other counties are likewise pressing forward, and in all parts of the Territory the schools are improving.

They are drawing the children from private schools, and many private (mission) schools have been closed by reason thereof. As stated in my last annual report, the Mormon people dislike to have the school children classed as those of "Mormon" parentage and those of "non-Mormon" parentage. This dislike still continues. If the classification should be made to include other churches there would not be so much objection to the distinction. Besides, by the intermarrying of Mormons and non-Mormons there are children who strictly do not belong to either class. I have recommended that such children be classed in accordance with the classification of the father.

The Exhibits A, B, C, and D, herewith filed as part of this report, give the number of children of school age in the Territory, and the financial and statistical information in my possession in regard to the public schools, and also the denominational or private schools in the Territory. Exhibit E comprises the reports from the county treasurers for the year ending June 30, 1892. I also herewith transmit, as parts hereof, Exhibits F and G, showing the amounts of public school money raised and distributed for said year.

You will find inaccuracies in some parts of these reports, but I have been unable to correct them with the data at my command. You will notice that the report (Exhibit D) in regard to private and denominational schools is very incomplete. All of the principals of such schools have been furnished with proper blanks and postage, but of 113 such schools only 50 have seen proper to report, and many of the reports received are not full. In order to obtain proper information in regard to such schools it will be necessary to make it the duty of some public officer in each county to obtain the facts, or so much thereof as may be

possible. I never could understand why those in charge of such schools should desire to avoid making public the statistical information sought.

It will be noticed from my last report, and from the present one (Exhibit D) that the number of denominational schools, aside from those of the Latter Day Saints, is gradually decreasing. This will be more noticeable in the coming year. The Latter Day Saints are increasing their church schools, but the increasing excellence of the public schools gives precedence to the public schools.

The amount of Territorial school money arising from a 3-mills tax upon the property throughout the Territory for the year 1892 is reported by the Territorial auditor at $250,000 (Exhibit F). But this is not complete, as returns were not in from all of the counties when the auditor made his report.

I herewith transmit a list of the present county and city superintendents of district schools. (Exhibit H.)

In my last annual report the number of children of school age in the Territory was given at 66,009, of which 53,044 were of Mormon parentage and 12,965 were of non-Mormon parentage. According to the present report (Exhibit A), the total number of children of school age in the Territory is 73,359, of which 57,532 are of Mormon parentage and 15,827 of non-Mormon parentage. This shows the increase in one year of the children of school age who are of Mormon parentage to be 0.084 per cent and the increase of those of non-Mormon parentage to be 0.22 per cent. The schedule (Exhibit A) of school population shows that there are 10,934 children of school age in the Territory who attend no school. The report for the preceding year (1891) showed 11,059. It will therefore be noticed that, whilst the number of children of school age is rapidly increasing, the number of those who attend no school is decreasing.

In my last annual report I recommended the giving of the larger part of the unsold public lands in this Territory to the Territory, for school purposes. I hope that this may be done, as a vast number of school sections allotted under the general laws are either upon the mountains or out in the desert. In the prairie States the school sections do not fall upon deserts or mountains, and as a consequence bring large revenues to the schools. In order to do something toward equalizing the grants for school purposes, Utah should have all or nearly all of the nonmineral lands of the Territory, not already appropriated.

The Territorial University has, by the legislative assembly, had its name changed from that of the "University of Deseret" to that of the "University of Utah." This institution seems to be taking on new life, and is destined to grow in power and usefulness. It is located at Salt Lake City.

The Agricultural College is becoming already a very important factor in the education of the youth of Utah Territory. It is well conducted, and is growing in favor and doing excellent work.

The free-school system is, I think, firmly established in our Territory, and can not be easily uprooted. It is becoming more thoroughly established and fixed in the affections of the people as the years pass by and the excellence of the system is made apparent.

Altogether the outlook is very encouraging in the educational matters of the Territory.

Respectfully submitted.

JACOB S. BOREMAN,
Commissioner of Schools for Utah Territory.

EXHIBIT A.—*Commissioner of schools' annual report of school population of Utah Territory for the school year beginning July 1, 1892.*

[Children between 6 and 18 years. Enumeration made between the 1st and 10th day of August, 1892.]

Districts.	Can read and write.	Attend district school.	Attend private school.	Attend no school.	White.	Indian.	African descent.
Beaver	940	917	.....	197	1,114	.....	.....
Boxelder	2,311	2,178	103	314	2,554	41	.....
Cache	5,014	4,430	375	991	5,796	.....	.....
Davis	2,075	1,931	241	256	2,428	.....	.....
Emery	1,508	1,485	84	423	1,992	.....	.....
Garfield	875	796	65	163	1,024	.....	.....
Grand	99	100	.....	29	128	.....	1
Iron	856	648	178	119	945	.....	.....
Juab	1,372	1,039	339	265	1,641	.....	3
Kane	555	595	.....	67	662	.....	.....
Millard	1,261	1,220	80	112	1,422	.....	.....
Morgan	530	535	37	56	628	.....	.....
Piute	320	367	6	121	494	.....	.....
Rich	523	542	19	51	612	.....	.....
Salt Lake (outside of city)	4,709	4,681	194	888	5,761	.....	2
Salt Lake City	9,529	7,114	1,459	1,978	10,551	.....	.....
San Juan	103	101	.....	13	114	.....	.....
Sanpete	3,987	3,535	538	638	4,694	16	1
Sevier	2,061	1,850	220	339	2,409	.....	.....
Summit	1,932	1,727	362	487	2,574	1	1
Tooele	1,082	1,067	27	176	1,256	20	.....
Uintah	930	1,012	9	165	1,186	.....	.....
Utah (outside of Provo)	6,109	5,758	470	873	7,095	6	.....
Provo City	1,604	1,077	347	384	1,805	.....	3
Wasatch	1,156	1,063	111	184	1,368	.....	.....
Washington	1,215	1,234	44	129	1,405	2	.....
Wayne	595	581	1	43	625	.....	.....
Weber (outside Ogden)	6,183	5,198	893	894	6,985	.....	.....
Ogden City	3,513	2,667	775	550	3,396	4	1
Total	62,947	55,448	6,977	10,934	473,282	87	10

Districts.	Children of non-Mormon parents.			Children of Mormon parents.			Grand total.	Increase for 189—.		Increase for 189—.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.
Beaver	104	80	184	426	504	930	1,114	14	55	11	17
Boxelder	160	212	372	1,116	1,107	2,223	2,595	65	142	41	59
Cache	157	139	296	2,829	2,671	5,500	5,796	285	.....	.....	366
Davis	131	112	243	1,143	1,042	2,185	2,428	40	114	16	40
Emery	173	155	328	831	833	1,664	1,992	134	114	28	127
Garfield	21	19	40	477	507	984	1,024	4	122	2	.....
Grand	44	29	73	26	30	56	129	16	5	.....	.....
Iron	18	28	46	453	446	899	945	4	51	.....	3
Juab	250	255	505	580	558	1,138	1,643	47	136	22	11
Kane	.....	.....	.....	333	329	662	662	.....	70	.....	20
Millard	69	99	168	604	650	1,254	1,422	37	63	48	23
Morgan	31	19	50	303	275	578	628	4	42	10	9
Piute	64	46	110	183	201	384	494	29	65	8	66
Rich	26	23	49	297	266	563	612	15	56	7	.....
Salt Lake (outside of city)	611	576	1,187	2,357	2,219	4,576	5,763	288	454	127	101
Salt Lake city	2,065	2,179	4,244	3,035	3,272	6,307	10,551	259	253	.....	.....
San Juan	5	5	10	54	50	104	114	6	.....	.....	15
Sanpete	209	179	388	2,201	2,122	4,323	4,711	34	100	77	122
Sevier	148	128	276	1,108	1,030	2,138	2,409	31	152	34	50
Summit	610	565	1,175	713	688	1,401	2,576	143	57	36	40
Tooele	119	120	239	546	485	1,031	1,270	23	70	7	24
Uintah	90	85	175	538	473	1,011	1,186	79	137	.....	37
Utah (outside of Provo)	569	506	1,075	3,018	3,008	6,026	7,101	247	210	58	196
Provo City	180	190	370	715	723	1,438	1,808	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wasatch	44	36	80	622	666	1,288	1,368	6	69	18	5
Washington	31	22	53	657	697	1,354	1,407	8	95	10	45
Wayne	11	16	27	324	274	598	625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	1,150	1,117	2,267	2,432	2,286	4,718	6,985	51	425	61	107
Ogden City	900	897	1,797	1,102	1,102	2,204	4,001	.....	246	16	.....
Total	7,990	7,837	15,827	29,018	28,514	57,532	73,359	1,869	3,304	637	1,391

EXHIBIT B.—*Commissioner of schools' annual financial report for Utah Territory, for the school year ending June 30, 1892.*

RECEIPTS.

Counties.	Balance on hand last report.	From district taxes.	From Territorial school apportionment.	From county school fund.	From tuition fees and all other sources.	From bonds sold.	Sinking fund.	Total.
Beaver	$496.04	$1,779.07	$6,257.72	$691.05	$21.40	.....	.....	$10,245.28
Boxelder	5,618.43	7,206.80	13,880.77	6,468.80	999.54½	.....	.....	34,173.84½
Cache	5,171.18	12,673.36	31,703.18	9,979.77	393.60	$20,000.00	$3,693.60	83,607.85
Davis	2,601.07	6,215.99	13,091.20	1,010.51	114.00	2,300.00	.....	26,093.01
Emery	3,437.53	3,721.37	8,233.61	1,625.80	214.70	.....	.....	17,233.01
Garfield	940.44	2,638.94	5,024.96	632.83	15.85	.....	.....	9,253.03
Grand	99.02	1,578.62	614.52	.....	3.70	.....	.....	2,295.86
Iron	3,162.22	164.00	5,004.01	893.00	86.00	.....	.....	9,309.23
Juab	4,661.63	1,518.29	8,424.54	3,623.46	133.69	.....	.....	18,361.61
Kane	761.38	1,181.08	3,376.05	794.90	69.96	.....	.....	6,181.40
Millard	1,430.03	1,205.25	6,561.46	2,702.29	109.87	.....	29.75	12,238.21
Morgan	1,304.08	1,696.19	3,372.80	640.33	25.09	13.42	.....	6,819.33
Piute	2,876.94	463.78	5,517.35	496.50	125.08	.....	.....	9,479.65
Rich	313.87	102.10	3,120.69	1,096.00	36.00	.....	.....	4,660.74
Salt Lake (outside of city)	6,792.21	32,580.91	26,189.13	24,553.40	12,845.64	.....	.....	102,961.29
Salt Lake City*	.....	23,518.79	30,460.12	52,163.80	502.12	436,041.65	.....	542,686.48
San Juan	83.19	.....	607.40	659.33	11.20	.....	.....	1,421.12
Sanpete	7,502.18	2,087.38	26,812.86	1,845.82	430.30	.....	.....	38,768.54
Sevier	5,680.97	2,714.23	12,931.32	1,366.00	851.07	.....	.....	23,513.59
Summit	6,567.32	14,603.12	13,223.45	6,057.45	1,587.98	.....	.....	42,039.32
Tooele	2,333.32	667.64	5,047.97	3,362.91	234.53	.....	.....	11,646.37
Uinta	650.00	3,917.80	5,597.91	604.20	80.41	.....	.....	10,850.29
Utah (outside of Provo)	7,082.85	22,809.92	38,110.91	12,892.88	570.20	9,500.00	57.77	91,023.53
Provo City	2,850.80	314.45	9,397.99	3,191.81	220.98	.....	.....	18,985.03
Wasatch	7,411.40	578.60	6,568.73	1,685.50	83.85	.....	.....	16,328.08
Washington	279.39	1,705.11	8,529.93	.....	359.40	.....	.....	10,873.83
Wayne†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	11,901.80	36,679.27	34,380.15	6,134.02	11,646.13	97,039.38	30.00	197,813.75
Ogden City	7,503.58	26,937.05	19,137.82	4,034.97	94.59	93,761.98	.....	151,569.99
Grand total	99,745.87	214,258.61	351,238.55	149,227.33	31,876.78	658,656.43	3,811.12	1,510,433.26

* Salt Lake City refunded special tax of 1890, amounting to $69,432.36.
† New county; included in Piute County report.

EXHIBIT B.—*Commissioner of schools' annual financial report, etc.*—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	For payment of teachers.		For buildings.	For furnishings, desks, clocks, etc.	For apparatus, globes, maps, charts, etc.	For repairs.	For improvements.	For current expenses of running schools, exclusive of teachers' salaries.
	Male.	Female.						
Beaver	$2,357.50	$2,970.50	.....	$706.22	$194.27	$64.85	$255.55	$785.56
Boxelder	8,733.20	6,796.52½	$4,141.16	1,514.42	816.15½	353.20	770.91½	2,142.81½
Cache	15,780.75	10,034.92	32,532.05	4,268.43	781.65	1,411.00	2,083.75	3,806.98
Davis	7,402.27	5,003.25	4,639.75	1,089.75	536.06	441.65	829.85	1,152.46
Emery	6,527.85	1,167.30	357.28	594.04	654.55	184.25	397.48	687.36
Garfield	2,929.47	1,622.62	27.49	645.55	161.42	171.56	2.75	359.20
Grand	700.00	302.75	228.39	313.05	.....	70.80	.....	23.00
Iron	1,767.60	1,332.75	36.00	854.84	1,350.00	41.14	194.92	273.86
Juab	3,778.05	4,090.75	1,482.75	841.88	681.10	9.00	580.72	1,021.66
Kane	2,507.57	1,507.54	391.69	222.83	137.97	45.37	.....	154.49
Millard	5,077.97	2,131.96	113.89	1,176.08	382.57	191.51	291.15	673.40
Morgan	2,471.00	761.50	35.00	315.52	227.60	317.05	237.77	508.27
Piute†	2,065.00	1,657.52	676.93	499.31	182.89	19.48	1.45	131.40
Rich	3,215.60	285.00	15.00	17.50	25.85	151.70	.....	357.05
Salt Lake (outside of city)	20,052.95	14,124.75	33,255.92	2,796.41	1,620.31	449.15	3,634.49	6,151.52
Salt Lake City*	27,426.00	69,128.35	79,506.93	4,731.46	734.29	3,388.15	918.53	22,358.78
San Juan	869.00	.....	.....	145.75	.....	55.66	.....	42.35
Sanpete	14,343.65	5,785.00	218.20	992.52	633.84	301.67	1,335.18	2,302.29
Sevier	5,668.85	4,884.78	1,658.10	626.35	513.17	238.37	139.04	1,163.55
Summit	6,619.30	7,597.50	12,212.07	1,799.31	555.88	529.67	140.54	3,231.27
Tooele	2,104.71	5,051.25	67.40	230.40	280.55	128.65	320.00	1,006.50
Uintah	3,406.94	1,848.25	1,065.75	640.25	158.40	135.33	191.60	273.81
Utah (outside of Provo)	20,687.23	13,470.88	14,473.20	2,936.29	1,181.95	1,091.12	1,654.21	4,570.14
Provo City	4,340.04	4,063.71	131.30	235.54	184.10	107.86	1,681.83	1,194.82
Wasatch	4,035.25	1,716.50	1,923.41	284.05	470.95	103.30	6.75	733.88
Washington	3,525.71	4,108.10	40.18	13.32	154.98	237.40	15.75	569.02
Wayne†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	19,115.96	20,271.17	34,743.04	5,236.82	1,347.61	1,550.91	10,860.89	6,178.55
Ogden City	8,930.00	14,706.87	22,353.85	2,950.40	425.40	964.26	9,940.00	3,783.71
Grand total	206,499.42	206,421.99	246,326.73	36,678.29	14,396.51	12,763.06	36,454.61	65,731.05

* Salt Lake City refunded special tax of 1890, amounting to $69,432.39.
† New county; included in Piute County report.

EXHIBIT B.—*Commissioner of schools' annual financial report, etc.*—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	For compensation of trustees.	For payment of officers appointed by trustees.	For payment of matured bonds and interest.	For payment of debts incurred prior to this year.	Amount on hand.	Total.	Outstanding indebtedness incurred this year.
Beaver	$407.45	$298.65	.....	$797.85	$1,274.40	$10,245.28	$6.00
Boxelder	557.75	449.19½	.....	1,045.46	6,853.05	34,173.84½	1,505.22
Cache	1,527.60	546.02	$1,590.76	1,681.24	8,856.26	82,035.28	302.25
Davis	575.85	378.35	737.50	102.75	3,383.75	26,093.01	238.40
Emery	549.50	159.00	.....	642.48	5,311.92	17,233.01	1,089.76
Garfield	142.00	45.00	293.34	1,283.55	1,633.17	9,317.12	214.50
Grand	.....	.....	19.18	638.09	.....	2,295.86	.....
Iron	166.50	30.35	.....	39.00	4,437.27	9,309.23	35.00
Juab	475.00	18.00	26.70	233.00	4,625.11	18,361.61	1,620.40
Kane	158.07	37.50	2.80	161.31	754.26	6,181.40	1,031.60
Millard	406.11	109.00	.....	294.73	1,505.54	12,238.21	245.72
Morgan	236.25	43.00	.....	90.85	1,575.52	6,819.33	.....
Piute	72.75	3.00	412.34	424.93	3,322.65	9,479.65	593.70
Rich	160.00	41.50	.....	268.66	130.88	4,668.74	486.70
Salt Lake (outside of city)	1,008.00	514.40	13.50	7,681.62	11,688.27	102,961.29	10,684.48
Salt Lake City*	.....	5,896.08	1,967.66	27,148.27	230,049.59	542,684.48	.....
San Juan	15.00	.....	.....	.....	220.36	1,421.12	.....
Sanpete	938.50	234.50	51.75	1,260.40	10,371.04	38,768.54	767.70
Sevier	434.50	135.00	.....	945.57	7,106.31	23,513.59	563.47
Summit	343.50	285.37	7.25	766.14	7,954.22	42,039.32	1,215.48
Tooele	319.00	80.50	.....	218.60	2,491.62	11,647.19	75.00
Uinta	191.85	78.00	.....	1,137.43	1,765.94	11,008.91	927.00
Utah (outside of Provo)	1,567.65	760.15	766.44	1,414.42	26,449.85	91,023.53	10,440.94
Provo City	1,227.00	1,260.00	2.25	300.05	4,256.53	18,985.03	1,774.32
Wasatch	234.00	157.90	.....	302.35	6,359.78	16,328.08	577.40
Washington	173.20	18.00	24.00	1,209.26	781.44	10,873.83	256.02
Wayne†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	2,990.05	1,074.60	845.06	5,395.63	88,194.96	197,813.75	5,275.37
Ogden City	2,048.25	700.00	.....	.....	84,767.25	151,569.99	.....
Grand total	16,895.33	13,359.06	6,760.53	55,484.24	526,120.94	1,509,092.32	39,886.43

*Salt Lake City refunded special school tax of 1890, amounting to $69,432.39.
†New county; included in Piute County report.

EXHIBIT B.—*Commissioner of schools' annual financial report, etc.*—Continued.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Counties.	Indebtedness of district.		Increase, current year.		Decrease, current year.	
	Bonded.	Floating.	Bonded.	Floating.	Bonded.	Floating.
Beaver		$253.00		$262.00		
Boxelder		1,900.77		1,505.22		*$1,045.46
Cache	$52.50	812.60	$205.00	55.00		885.00
Davis						
Emery		1,516.88		143.80		108.84
Garfield		701.51		38.44		867.30
Grand						
Iron						
Juab						
Kane		934.05		414.22		
Millard		412.25				
Morgan						
Piute						
Rich						
Salt Lake (outside of city)		11,106.23				
Salt Lake City †	450,000.00					
San Juan						
Sanpete		2,472.15		78.00		40.00
Sevier		1,494.97		316.25		836.72
Summit				143.22		
Tooele						
Uinta		2,238.15		99.00		
Utah (outside of Provo)	9,500.00	6,842.74		782.55		
Provo City		1,774.32				
Wasatch		582.40		279.45		152.78
Washington		746.83		6.97		684.90
Wayne ‡						
Weber (outside of Ogden)	103,500.00	12,130.42	100,000.00	4,664.88		422.92
Ogden City	100,000.00		100,000.00			
Grand total	663,052.50	45,919.27	200,205.00	8,789.00		4,543.92

* County superintendent of Boxelder County received $368 from United States Government for Indian school. That money he does not include in this report.

† Salt Lake City refunded special school tax of 1890, amounting to $69,432.39.

‡ New county; included in Piute County report.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report for Utah Territory for the school year ending June 30, 1892.*

Counties.	Districts in county.	Districts reported.	Number of schools.				Number of teachers.				Number of children in county between the ages of 6 and 18 years.					
							Non-Mormon		Mormon		Children of non-Mormon parents.		Children of Mormon parents.		Total.	
			Primary.	Intermediate.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.
Beaver	6	6	5	6	6	17	2	1	4	8	102	78	423	511	180	934
Boxelder	27	27	8	12	25	45	6	2	17	28	190	188	1,095	1,045	378	2,140
Cache	21	21	24	20	18	62	1	3	30	29	137	120	2,799	2,841	257	5,840
Davis	14	14	9	6	16	29	....	1	21	14	123	104	1,113	1,002	227	2,115
Emery	16	13	5	2	11	18	5	2	10	3	73	60	706	636	133	1,342
Garfield	7	7	9	4	4	17	1	1	7	8	21	19	456	440	40	913
Grand	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	44	29	26	30	73	56
Iron	6	6	5	1	6	12	1	0	5	8	16	23	434	448	39	882
Juab	7	7	8	5	3	17	1	5	6	7	249	252	569	561	501	1,130
Kane	8	7	4	1	4	9	1	....	3	7	1	1	263	260	2	523
Millard	12	11	5	5	6	16	....	1	11	12	34	48	517	530	76	1,046
Morgan	10	10	2	....	11	13	....	....	9	5	31	29	362	267	60	448
Piute	15	12	5	....	8	13	....	1	9	11	57	39	337	372	96	750
Rich	5	5	2	....	7	9	....	....	9	3	25	15	287	259	40	546
Salt Lake (outside of city)	37	36	15	17	28	60	6	9	28	23	562	464	2,168	2,055	1,026	4,223
Salt Lake City	1	1	....	....	41	41	24	95	2	8	1,969	2,116	2,925	3,029	4,085	5,954
San Juan	2	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	2	2	63	56	4	119
Sanpete	19	19	12	13	19	44	2	2	29	23	221	200	2,224	2,127	421	4,351
Sevier	12	12	14	9	9	32	....	3	12	18	148	128	1,103	1,030	276	2,133
Summit	17	16	1	1	18	20	7	9	10	2	590	580	710	679	1,120	1,389
Tooele	12	12	3	3	12	18	1	8	6	5	134	116	513	453	250	966
Uinta	12	12	7	5	9	21	4	2	7	7	64	50	304	304	113	677
Utah (outside of Provo)	23	20	22	23	30	75	6	10	31	35	429	384	2,945	2,892	813	5,837
Provo City	1	1	6	7	2	15	....	2	6	7	138	143	695	715	281	1,410
Wasatch	9	8	5	3	6	14	3	3	8	2	41	37	539	551	78	1,089
Washington	20	20	6	7	14	27	....	1	13	16	30	25	622	681	55	1,304
Wayne*																
Weber (outside of Ogden)	25	24	30	17	23	70	11	48	17	2	1,135	1,139	2,282	2,153	2,274	4,435
Ogden City	1	1	21	11	3	35	4	31	2	....	905	908	994	964	1,813	1,958
Total	346	330	238	178	343	734	87	241	314	291	7,445	7,247	27,475	26,891	14,681	54,521

*New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Counties.	Number of children enrolled between ages of 6 and 18 years.						Per cent of school population enrolled.		Number enrolled under 6 years of age.					
	Children of non-Mormon parents.		Children of Mormon parents.		Total.				Children of non-Mormon parents.		Children of Mormon parents.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.
Beaver	76	72	300	339	148	579	67	76	2	6	8	7	8	15
Boxelder	100	125	887	833	225	1,720	65	80	.....	2	4	6	2	10
Cache	37	30	2,208	1,960	67	4,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	23
Davis	46	39	919	768	85	1,687	53	73	.....	.....	10	14	.....	24
Emery	51	44	584	560	95	1,144	71	85	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Garfield	26	15	409	385	41	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Grand	24	20	26	30	44	56	40	51	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Iron	12	20	365	410	32	775	95	86	.....	.....	6	4	.....	10
Juab	126	102	406	407	228	813	43	80	.....	1	5	2	1	7
Kane	1	1	228	235	2	463	100	94	.....	.....	5	9	.....	14
Millard	35	37	445	487	72	932	86	78	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Morgan	8	18	313	201	36	452	86	80	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Piute	53	34	275	304	77	579	78	84	.....	1	2	9	1	11
Rich	20	12	225	183	32	408	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake (outside of city)	301	252	1,876	1,747	553	3,623	54	86	3	2	10	11	5	21
Salt Lake City	1,388	1,395	2,403	2,406	2,783	4,809	68	80	4	5	.....	5	9	5
San Juan	1	1	52	48	2	100	66	83	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sanpete	70	74	1,709	1,626	144	3,335	34	77	3	.....	22	16	3	38
Sevier	78	54	770	788	132	1,558	48	73	.....	1	5	4	1	9
Summit	287	293	468	545	581	1,133	51	81	1	1	1	2	2	3
Tooele	94	95	465	370	186	837	74	87	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Uinta	58	47	328	300	78	612	87	85	2	1	.....	1	.....	4
Utah (outside of Provo)	196	207	2,429	2,315	403	4,744	58	80	.....	2	13	15	2	28
Provo City	66	48	523	483	114	1,006	40	71	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Wasatch	21	22	411	411	43	822	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9	1	17
Washington	23	21	558	591	44	1,149	80	88	1	1	8	9	2	17
Wayne*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	745	694	1,986	1,783	1,439	3,769	55	45	2	.....	16	19	2	35
Ogden City	632	596	857	768	1,228	1,625	68	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,575	4,368	22,445	21,283	8,914	43,691	66	80	23	26	133	157	46	299

*New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Counties.	Number enrolled over 18 years of age.						Number enrolled under and over school age.		Whole number enrolled.		Average daily attendance.		Per cent of school population actually attending school.		Average number of terms schools have been taught.	Average number of days schools have been taught during the year.
	Children of non-Mormon parents.		Children of Mormon parents.		Total.											
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.	Children of non-Mormon parents.	Children of Mormon parents.		
Beaver	1	....	4	2	2	6	10	21	157	659	26	88	71	64	3	139
Boxelder	8	1	25	11	9	36	11	46	236	1,776	193	1,225	55	57	3	146
Cache	2	....	59	16	2	25	2	98	38	3,731	36	2,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis	1	1	34	11	2	45	2	69	83	1,820	30	887	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emery	4	....	12	1	4	13	5	14	100	1,158	48	590	50	50	3	152
Garfield	.....	.....	5	2	....	7	....	9	41	803	13	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	1	1	2	....	2	2	4	2	44	56	22	28	40	51	4	197
Iron	....	1	14	13	1	27	1	37	33	811	7	370	70	80	3	134
Juab	....	....	22	8	....	30	1	38	229	849	114	525	32	58	3	156
Kane	....	....	12	8	....	20	....	34	2	495	1	278	50	63	3	132
Millard	2	3	8	7	7	13	2	8	104	1,001	181	740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	5	34	457	4	30	50	67	3	120
Piute	....	....	13	6	1	18	2	29	89	616	46	332	52	53	2½	128
Rich	1	....	4	....	1	4	1	4	33	420	16	330	72	74	3	163
Salt Lake (outside of city)	7	2	38	17	9	53	14	76	567	3,699	330	2,067	32	49	3½	141
Salt Lake City	1	5	2	2	6	4	15	9	2,798	4,818	1,827	3,141	68	80	4	180
San Juan	....	....	7	3	....	10	2	5	4	110	2	89	66	83	3	128
Sanpete	1	....	35	13	1	48	4	86	448	3,421	84	1,923	34	77	3	158
Sevier	....	2	20	2	2	22	3	31	135	1,589	86	960	31	45	3	156
Summit	....	1	10	9	1	19	3	22	584	1,155	462	690	41	49	3	162
Tooele	....	1	22	10	2	32	2	32	191	883	107	608	58	73	3	150
Uinta	1	1	7	4	2	11	2	11	49	423	41	55	70	69	3	157
Utah (outside of Provo)	6	1	26	11	7	37	9	65	422	4,809	212	2,454	49	62	3	160
Provo City	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	3	114	1,009	53	563	40	71	4	192
Wasatch	....	....	4	3	....	7	1	24	44	843	19	528	24	48	3	131
Washington	1	1	19	8	2	27	4	44	48	1,193	33	913	60	70	.....	.....
Wayne*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	4	....	33	9	4	42	6	77	1,445	3,844	923	2,438	86	60	3	.....
Ogden City	2	....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1,230	1,625	772	1,059	43	54	4	194
Total	43	21	441	176	69	562	108	899	8,991	44,063	5,688	25,944	52	62	3	153

*New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Counties.	Average monthly pay of teachers.				Amount of compensation paid by trustees to teachers.	Total compensation from all sources.	Average monthly compensation.
	Males.		Females.				
	Non-Mormon.	Mormon.	Non-Mormon.	Mormon.			
Beaver	$60.00	$71.00	$40.00	$45.00	$5,324.54	$5,324.54	$53.50
Boxelder	60.75	60.31	45.00	35.52	15,529.72	15,529.72	50.39
Cache					27,268.35	27,268.35	
Davis					12,341.27	12,341.27	
Emery	66.20	62.21	41.70	38.75	7,695.15	7,695.15	58.31
Garfield	40.00		38.00		4,551.99	4,551.99	
Grand	70.00		35.00		1,002.75	1,002.75	52.50
Iron					3,126.85	3,126.85	
Juab	100.00	67.37	44.50	30.61	7,888.75	7,888.75	49.80
Kane	45.00				3,705.85	3,705.85	
Millard					7,093.17	7,093.17	
Morgan		50.00		40.00	3,115.00	3,115.00	45.00
Piute		42.20	22.22	27.43	3,313.75	4,313.75	31.05
Rich		80.00		23.00	3,500.60	3,500.60	52.00
Salt Lake (outside of city)	75.00	71.85	57.30	47.25	33,955.45	33,955.45	62.50
Salt Lake City	112.36	95.00	72.07	68.33	96,554.35	96,554.35	81.00
San Juan		65.00			900.00	900.00	65.00
Sanpete	57.00	50.50	50.00	32.04	20,128.65	20,128.65	62.50
Sevier		53.26	31.83	34.77	9,246.13	9,246.13	46.35
Summit	76.28	57.50	60.87	62.50	12,835.50	12,835.50	
Tooele	90.00				6,779.50	6,779.50	50.53
Uinta	49.19	72.61	40.00	40.20	5,245.10	5,245.10	55.65
Utah (outside of Provo	61.37	63.67	54.11	38.33	33,559.25	33,559.25	51.70
Provo City		68.00	40.00	44.00	8,153.25	8,153.25	50.50
Wasatch	74.25	50.14	52.50	37.50	5,706.75	5,706.75	48.81
Washington					7,033.78	7,633.78	
Wayne*							
Weber (outside of Ogden)					39,049.24	39,049.24	
Ogden City	89.00	105.00	50.00		23,636.87	23,636.87	81.00
Total	70.40	65.86	45.59	40.32	411,841.56	411,841.56	55.15

*New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Counties.	Branches taught; number of pupils in each.										
	Reading.	Writing	Spelling.	Language lessons.	English grammar.	Geography.	United States history.	Arithmetic.	Physiology and hygiene.	Composition.	Drawing.
Beaver	775	760	765	323	529	483	395	687	698	386	410
Boxelder	1,900	1,900	984	285	1,116	405	1,710	1,329	189	484	87
Cache	4,085	4,071	4,085	2,697	3,358	2,397	861	3,896	2,560	1,182	321
Davis	1,701	1,688	1,779	983	154	1,244	356	1,639	1,217	68	1,012
Emery	1,143	1,130	1,093	821	184	684	307	982	707	390	281
Garfield	754	730	745	456	261	376	332	717	629	231	.....
Grand	100	90	100	2	.....	14	7	61	.....	.....	.....
Iron	691	687	686	237	96	507	139	680	593	112	.....
Juab	933	919	818	372	244	449	220	890	720	327	473
Kane	474	469	461	352	60	267	197	385	330	204	129
Millard	1,163	1,085	1,030	722	318	768	380	972	708	667	478
Morgan	459	459	548	194	148	246	104	406	304	204	137
Piute	593	583	584	291	138	335	147	474	337	220	170
Rich	445	445	420	206	132	283	208	325	234	96	.....
Salt Lake (outside of city)	4,213	4,087	4,099	2,664	832	2,493	970	4,076	2,698	1,195	2,736
Salt Lake City	7,490	7,505	7,505	5,224	1,981	6,466	1,981	7,505	4,280	2,944	7,505
San Juan	107	104	97	26	21	51	16	107	52	21	.....
Sanpete	3,437	3,437	3,323	2,758	706	2,677	1,651	3,287	2,736	1,213	1,520
Sevier	1,661	1,653	1,639	1,352	391	1,279	721	1,612	1,227	866	606
Summit	1,552	1,546	1,510	470	266	1,025	297	1,412	665	242	713
Tooele	923	931	923	798	171	559	156	905	682	595	353
Uinta	332	346	325	209	78	211	117	316	220	160	65
Utah (outside of Provo)	5,231	5,065	5,119	3,880	781	4,158	1,315	4,937	4,170	.....	2,632
Provo City	1,120	1,120	1,053	728	392	638	350	1,120	1,095	.....	881
Wasatch	874	874	862	527	231	536	318	856	691	265	371
Washington	1,222	1,193	1,221	641	176	732	313	1,079	781	446	310
Wayne*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	5,213	5,213	5,213	3,963	742	3,150	969	5,067	4,421	3,119	628
Ogden City	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,520	292	2,019	299	2,812	2,512	2,812	.....
Total	51,403	50,788	49,254	31,649	15,769	33,521	16,482	47,983	34,233	18,846	20,824

* New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT C.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Counties.	Branches taught; number of pupils in each.							Value of school property.				
	Elocution.	Music.	Civil government.	Physical geography.	Natural philosophy.	Algebra.	Bookkeeping.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Apparatus.	Total.
Beaver	.....	53	...	6	120	...	...	$535.00	$3,700.00	$1,904.25	$948.75	$6,328.00
Boxelder	60	.....	...	...	3	9	...	2,823.00	27,134.67	5,863.57	3,993.80	39,815.04
Cache	156	620	6	109	12	12	...	13,495.00	66,812.96	9,825.77	2,930.68	85,483.13
Davis	53	161	21	12	...	9	32	8,882.97	25,922.80	5,707.50	1,873.50	40,485.95
Emery	115	50	...	8	...	...	7	1,733.75	5,087.17	2,633.61	1,697.55	11,752.08
Garfield	.....	44	70	5	...	...	60	452.00	1,502.00	1,262.80	775.75	4,047.55
Grand	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	2,800.00	200.00	150.00	3,350.00
Iron	121	.....	...	17	...	...	...	890.00	5,267.17	1,797.00	583.00	8,537.17
Juab	7	403	...	27	...	3	23	1,835.00	11,982.74	3,330.08	1,512.00	18,659.82
Kane	39	.....	...	...	...	...	...	250.00	3,250.00	940.60	527.50	4,968.10
Millard	80	228	20	14	...	...	...	495.00	13,684.60	2,277.66	1,802.25	18,154.05
Morgan	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2,100.00	9,300.00	1,495.00	420.00	14,722.00
Piute	10	6	5	31	6	3	...	275.00	1,225.00	1,635.87	859.50	3,995.37
Rich	26	.....	...	17	...	...	...	650.00	2,900.00	875.00	675.00	5,100.00
Salt Lake (outside of city)	971	242	25	1	1	2	34	10,104.00	79,593.45	10,088.81	5,135.32	104,921.58
Salt Lake City	.....	7,456	54	...	...	...	...	248,280.00	120,495.00	26,995.00	3,224.00	398,994.00
San Juan	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	380.60	.....	380.60
Sanpete	26	531	40	...	...	...	...	5,189.50	21,281.28	6,564.35	2,960.75	35,995.88
Sevier	.....	223	...	8	...	3	6	4,480.00	4,721.00	3,781.50	1,702.25	14,684.75
Summit	287	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6,210.00	42,441.92	5,625.68	2,123.36	56,400.96
Tooele	56	76	32	16	...	...	...	1,570.00	6,887.47	2,136.80	4,055.00	11,944.27
Uinta	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	430.00	3,765.00	1,824.45	446.00	6,481.85
Utah (outside of Provo)	273	980	93	...	30	19	24	14,521.00	61,107.00	11,411.70	4,694.00	91,733.70
Provo City	.....	1,100	...	55	177	...	...	10,243.75	42,232.17	5,383.22	953.97	58,813.11
Wasatch	.....	268	...	3	...	...	16	2,588.15	10,900.00	2,354.00	551.00	16,393.15
Washington	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	835.00	8,765.00	1,556.15	1,308.00	13,069.90
Wayne*	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weber (outside of Ogden)	17	3,06[illegible]	8	44	8	28	8	116,171.00	80,241.00	14,328.00	4,475.50	215,215.71
Ogden City	.....	2,855	4	28	8	28	8	108,000.00	45,000.00	7,200.00	600.00	160,800.00
Total	2,802	17,868	338	401	365	116	218	563,039.12	704,569.40	139,378.57	50,978.43	1,457,965.52

* New county; included in Piute County.

EXHIBIT D.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report of denominational and private schools, Utah Territory, for the school year ending June 30, 1892.*

NOTE.—This schedule is so imperfect as to be of very little value, but the imperfections are such that the commissioner can not correct them.

Denominations.	Schools.	Schools reported.	Teachers.				Pupils attending.				Pupils under 6 years of age.			
			Non-Mormon.		Mormon.		Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.		Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Presbyterian	28	11	3	18	....	.....	197	193	112	122	6	7	6	10
Protestant Episcopal	7	3	2	1	....	.....	36	28	25	10	.....	.....	3	2
Methodist Episcopal	23	8	6	8	....	.....	131	129	78	79	2	1	2	2
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	20	13	2	18	....	.....	154	174	144	133	5	1	25	11
Latter-Day Saints	26	12	.....	.....	22	10	11	5	722	540	.....	.....	1	....
Roman Catholic	6	3	11	18	....	.....	37	175	.....	.....	135	....	.....	....
Evangelical Lutheran*	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
Private schools (nonsectarian)	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
Baptist*	2	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	113	50	24	63	22	10	366	704	1,081	884	148	9	37	25

Denominations.	Pupils between 6 and 18 years of age.				Pupils over 18 years of age.				Total number of pupils non-Mormon parents.	Total number of pupils of Mormon parents.	Whole number of pupils attending.	Pupils of African descent.			
	Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.		Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.					Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Presbyterian	180	182	166	205	10	3	28	6	367	423	824	....	....	....	....
Protestant Episcopal	36	28	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	4	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	146	139	62	77	3	5	14	1	295	157	452	2	2	....	....
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	125	124	93	87	8	5	4	2	597	471	1,111	....	....	....	....
Latter-Day Saints	6	3	535	426	3	....	207	85	140	1,137	1,277	....	....	....	....
Roman Catholics	55	100	.....	.....	....	75	.....	.....	102	.....	162	....	....	....	....
Evangelical Lutheran*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private schools (nonsectarian)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	548	574	878	803	24	88	253	94	1,596	2,192	3,925	2	2	....	....

*Not reported.

EXHIBIT D.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Denominations.	Pupils of Indian parents.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of terms school has been taught.	Average number of days school has been in session during this school year.	Month of greatest attendance.	Month of least attendance.
	Non-Mormon parents.		Mormon parents.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Presbyterian	5	6	.....	.....	403	3½	167	Jan.	Sept.
Protestant Episcopal	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3	180	Jan.	May.
Methodist Episcopal	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	3½	178	Jan.	Sept.
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	.....	.....	.....	.....	573	3	165	Jan.	Sept.
Latter-Day Saints	.....	.....	.....	.....	955	3	150	Jan.	Sept.
Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	3½	220	Oct.	Jan.
Evangelical Lutheran*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Private schools (non-sectarian)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Baptist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	5	6	.....	.....	2,603	3½	176	Jan.	Sept.

Denominations.	Value of school property.					Total value of all property.	Average monthly pay of teachers.	
	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Apparatus.	Other personal property.		Male.	Female.
Presbyterian	$4,950	$22,750	$1,710	$240	$60	$33,620	$87.50	$45.00
Protestant Episcopal	1,800	2,200	350	20	1	4,370	62.50	36.00
Methodist Episcopal	4,295	7,250	900	425	12	11,532	44.50	37.50
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	20,560	20,350	1,625	130	85	46,650	120.00	55.00
Latter-Day Saints	5,000	19,800	3,220	1,215	150	49,385	80.00	47.50
Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private schools (non-sectarian)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	35,605	72,350	7,805	2,030	308	145,557	79.00	44.50

* Not reported.

EXHIBIT D.—*Commissioner of schools' annual statistical report, etc.*—Continued.

Denominations.	Amount and kind of compensation received by teachers.			Primary—Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.	Language lessons.	English grammar.	United States history.
	Tuition.	Other sources.	Total compensation of all teachers.				
Presbyterian	$15	$4,400	$7,950	417	448	222	126
Protestant Episcopal	.....	500	500	99	58	22	41
Methodist Episcopal	200	3,000	3,440	132	68	45	49
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	2,300	1,370	8,265	465	421	243	235
Latter-Day Saints	6,613	6,891	15,810	436	261	766	435
Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	213	124	222	160
Evangelical Lutheran*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private schools (nonsectarian)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,128	16,161	35,965	1,752	1,380	1,520	1,026

Denominations.	Branches taught. Average number of pupils in each.															
	Physiology and hygiene.	Nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effect.	Composition.	Drawing.	Bookkeeping.	Vocal music.	Instrumental music.	Elocution.	Civil government.	Physical geography.	Natural philosophy.	Algebra.	Latin.	Greek.	German.	French.
Presbyterian	179	242	338	276	14	308	16	100	38	46	4	20	3	....	....	....
Protestant Episcopal	27	21	33	6	5	.....	5	25	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	64	94	80	145	23	45	86	31	21	14	42	8	7	....	3	....
Congregational (New West Educational Commission)	114	338	480	64	31	242	.....	34	22	20	10	47	20	3	....	11
Latter-Day Saints	892	1,028	942	528	134	577	13	281	98	241	7	42	....	....	....	....
Roman Catholic	18	18	222	227	92	113	183	152	26	50	58	60	....	....	....	....
Evangelical Lutheran*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private schools (nonsectarian)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,294	1,741	2,095	1,246	299	1,285	303	623	215	579	121	177	30	3	3	11

* Not reported.

EXHIBIT E.—*Compilation of the reports of the county treasurers of Utah Territory for the school year ending June 30, 1892.*

RECEIPTS.

Counties.	County treasurers.	Amount of moneys on hand at commencement of school year.	Amount received from Territorial school fund.	Amount received from county school fund.	Amount received from other sources.	Total receipts.
Beaver	C. P. Bird	$8.87	$6,184.99	$2,032.60	$1,830.57	$10,057.03
Boxelder	O. G. Snow	248.11	13,880.77	7,859.08	7,179.60	29,167.56
Cache	O. W. Thatcher, jr	506.08	31,270.44	12,250.44		44,026.96
Davis	J. E. Robinson		13,091.40	1,652.54	6,226.41	20,970.35
Emery	C. G. Larsen, jr		9,856.14	2,915.92		12,772.06
Garfield	James A. Worthen	5.21	5,042.54	1,083.06		6,130.81
Grand	Arthur A. Taylor	99.02	614.52	1,578.62	3.70	2,295.86
Iron	J. H. Henderson	249.19	5,004.01	1,275.12		6,528.32
Juab	Edwin Harley	198.27	8,424.54	4,197.00	1,506.00	14,325.81
Kane	J. E. Riggs	5.12	3,399.28	929.37		4,333.77
Millard	I. N. Hinckley		7,690.43	2,371.06		9,961.49
Morgan	John Wells		3,381.18	920.35	1,302.34	5,603.87
Piute	John Morrill	44.41	6,018.89	870.17	813.46	7,746.93
Rich	Robert McKimmon	26.95	3,120.70	1,202.52		4,350.17
Salt Lake	J. B. Toronto	186.06	46,258.49	83,778.71		130,223.26
San Juan	James B. Decker	108.38	664.30	680.89		1,453.57
Sanpete	George B. Cox	3.66	26,802.94	3,345.82	2,087.88	32,240.30
Sevier	J. M. Peterson	443.91	12,931.32	2,038.94		15,414.17
Summit	A. B. Richardson		13,724.29	7,111.50	14,581.91	35,417.70
Tooele	George F. Richards	153.41	6,840.83	2,211.33	764.27	9,969.84
Uinta	George D. Merkley	206.19	5,615.50	1,153.86		6,975.55
Utah	C. A. Glazier	166.21	47,848.97	18,800.00		66,815.18
Wasatch	Joseph Hatch	25.83	7,159.47	4,090.09	4.00	11,279.39
Washington	Horatio Pickett	94.99	7,612.66	1,438.77		9,146.42
Wayne*	Thomas A. Jeffrey					
Weber	John A. Boyle		37,222.37	8,970.48		46,192.85
Total		2,779.87	329,660.97	174,758.24	36,300.14	543,399.22

* New county; school money included in Piute County report.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	Total expenditures for school purposes.	Balance on hand at end of school year.	Total of expenditures and amount on hand.
Beaver	$9,828.54	$228.49	$10,057.03
Boxelder	28,580.18	587.38	‡29,167.56
Cache	42,919.49	1,107.47	44,026.96
Davis	20,856.34	114.01	20,970.35
Emery	12,456.14	315.92	12,772.06
Garfield	5,829.63	301.18	6,130.81
Grand	1,657.17	638.69	2,295.86
Iron	6,279.18	249.19	6,528.33
Juab	13,965.00	360.81	14,325.81
Kane	4,307.12	26.65	4,333.77
Millard	9,961.49		†9,961.49
Morgan	5,603.87		5,603.87
Piute	7,746.93		7,746.93
Rich	4,142.85	207.32	4,350.17
Salt Lake	124,742.56	5,480.70	130,223.26
San Juan	925.94	527.63	1,453.57
Sanpete	31,466.09	774.21	32,240.30
Sevier	14,676.17	738.00	15,414.17
Summit	34,709.97	707.73	35,417.70
Tooele	9,715.78	254.06	9,969.84
Uinta	6,500.68	474.87	6,975.55
Utah	64,492.77	2,323.41	66,815.18
Wasatch	11,279.39		11,279.39
Washington	8,873.30	273.12	9,146.42
Wayne*			
Weber	41,141.11	5,051.74	46,192.85
Total	522,657.64	20,741.58	543,399.22

*New county, school money included in Piute County report.

†Error, $100.

‡Boxelder County superintendent received $368 from the General Government (which is not included) for Indian schools.

EXHIBIT F.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, December 31, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Not having received a complete report from the counties, I am unable at this time to make you a full statement of the amount of school tax arising from 3 mills on the dollar on property assessed in the several counties throughout the Territory for the year 1892; but, from estimates and reports I now have, I think you can safely apportion the sum of $250,000.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR PRATT,
Territorial Auditor.

Hon. JACOB S. BOREMAN,
Territorial Commissioner of Schools, Ogden City, Utah.

EXHIBIT G.

OGDEN, UTAH, *December 31, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st instant received, wherein you report the sum of $250,000, territorial school money, arising from the 3-mill tax for 1892, now subject to distribution. In accordance with section 2 of the new school law I now report that I have made the following apportionment of said sum to the respective counties and city school boards, upon the basis of $3.41 per capita of persons of school age throughout the Territory, the total school population of the Territory being 73,359.

Counties and cities.	School population.	Apportionment.	Counties and cities.	School population.	Apportionment.
Beaver	1,114	$3,798.74	Salt Lake City	10,551	$35,978.91
Box Elder	2,595	8,848.95	San Juan	114	388.74
Cache	5,796	19,764.36	San Pete	4,711	16,064.51
Davis	2,428	8,279.48	Sevier	2,409	8,214.69
Emery	1,992	6,792.72	Summit	2,576	8,784.15
Garfield	1,024	3,491.84	Tooele	1,270	4,330.70
Grand	129	439.89	Uintah	1,186	4,044.26
Iron	945	3,222.45	Utah (outside of Provo City)	7,101	24,214.41
Juab	1,643	5,602.63	Provo City	1,808	6,165.28
Kane	662	2,257.42	Wasatch	1,368	4,664.88
Millard	1,422	4,849.02	Washington	1,407	4,797.87
Morgan	628	2,141.48	Wayne	625	2,131.25
Piute	494	1,684.54	Weber (outside of Ogden City)	6,985	23,818.85
Rich	612	2,086.92	Ogden City	4,011	13,643.41
Salt Lake (outside Salt Lake City)	5,763	19,651.83	Total	73,359	250,154.19

I have apportioned an amount slightly in excess of the $250,000. This was done in order to avoid minute fractions.

You will please issue your warrants to the treasurers for the amounts apportioned as above. Under sections 2 and 106, I shall certify the apportionments to the county treasurers, county superintendents, and boards of education of the three cities named in the apportionment.

Yours, very truly,

JACOB S. BOREMAN,
Commissioner of Schools.

Hon. ARTHUR PRATT,
Territorial Auditor, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EXHIBIT H.—*County superintendents of district schools, for Utah Territory, whose terms of office expire December 31, 1893.*

No.	Counties.	Names.	Post-office addresses.
1	Beaver	F. R. Clayton	Beaver City.
2	Box Elder	D. C. Hubbard	Willard.
3	Cache	Elijah W. Green	Logan.
4	Davis	David O. Willey, jr	Bountiful.
5	Emery	L. M. Olson	Price.
6	Garfield	George Dodds	Panguitch.
7	Grand	F. A. Manville	Moab.
8	Iron	Henry Leigh	Cedar City.
9	Juab	F. W. Chappell	Nephi.
10	Kane	Jed. F. Woolley	Kanab.
11	Millard	Joshua Greenwood	Fillmore.
12	Morgan	Thomas R. Condie	Croydon.
13	Piute	L. G. Long	Koosharen.
14	Rich	Henry Schutt	Meadowville.
15	Salt Lake	D. R Allen	72 Main street, Salt Lake City.
16	San Juan	C. E. Walton	Monticello.
17	San Pete	Peter Greaves, jr	Ephraim.
18	Sevier	Henry N. Hayes	Salina.
19	Summit	Charles A. Short	Park City.
20	Tooele	W. J. Robinson	Grantsville.
21	Uintah	E. G. De Friez	Vernal.
22	Utah	Ervin A. Wilson	Provo.
23	Wasatch	Attewall Wootton	Midway.
24	Washington	Levi N. Harmon	Toquerville.
25	Wayne	Joseph J. Anderson	Loa.
26	Weber	Joseph S. Perry	Ogden City.

City superintendents.—J. F. Millspaugh, Salt Lake City; R. S. Page, Ogden; E. A. Wilson, Provo.

There is no board of education for the Territory.

Teachers' institutes are held in the various counties, and information in regard thereto can be had by addressing the county superintendents.

Names of teachers are not reported to this office, nor does this office have anything to do with the employment or selection of teachers; such matters are attended to by the school boards of the various counties, and all inquiries in regard thereto may be addressed to county superintendents.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 31.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate Resolution of January 19, 1893, transmitting a report on the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

JANUARY 24, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution, dated the 19th instant, wherein I am directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of the special agent having in charge the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and in reply to transmit herewith copy of a report on the subject, dated the 19th instant, and its original inclosures of Special Agent Max Pracht.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,
Vice-President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with the terms of my instructions, dated August 10, 1892, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of my work for the partial season of 1892.

A more extended report was made impracticable by the lateness of the action of Congress in making the necessary appropriation for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska; the delay thus enforced upon the agent made it impossible to leave for the scene of my labors until the sailing of the September steamer for Alaska.

Immediately upon my arrival at Sitka, I caused to be published a "notice to packers of salmon within the district of Alaska," securing 300 extra copies of the issue of the newspaper containing it, and the same has been placed in the hands of every owner, agent, or manager having connection with the salmon fisheries of Alaska. The same is herewith attached, marked Appendix A.

By rapid traveling made possible by my thorough knowledge of the numerous waterways, I succeeded in visiting all but two of the canneries operated in southeast Alaska during the past season, having prearranged meetings with the managers of those that I was not able to reach before the cessation of active operations.

BARRICADES AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

Within the letter and the spirit of the law, barricades or other obstructions, such as are described in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, copy of which is hereby attached (see Department Circular No. 131, Appendix A), were reported to me to have existed in a number of streams, and evidences of such having been removed previous to my visit, were found by me at a number of points. Without exception, all the responsible managers cited to me that if the law was impartially enforced the corporations having the larger interests would hail the result with satisfaction, and the assurance from the agent that all would be brought within the strict pale of the law led to general acquiescence.

In the larger streams, such as the Stikine, Unuk, Taku, Chilkoot, and Chilkat, effective barricades are a practical impossibility; where tried, the forces of nature, such as drift and freshets, have carried them out. In several of these streams, traps connected with the shore have been used; but, as such have not extended into or beyond the channel, no obstruction can be said to have been maintained. In arriving at this conclusion, I have the advice of the United States attorney, Hon. Charles S. Johnson, Sitka, to whom was referred the case of the alleged obstruction of the Chilkat River.

In the smaller streams, however, the partial or complete obstruction, by means of fences, dams, fish wheels, or traps, has been more successfully maintained, and, while all such operated by white men had been removed previous to my expected arrival, the evidences to me were conclusive as to their previous existence. In most instances, the fact being known that an officer to enforce the law was appointed was sufficient to cause a hasty removal of all such obstructions as were unlawful, and I am led to believe that for the latter part of the season the salmon had unrestricted passage to the lakes which constitute their breeding grounds and which find their outlet to the ocean through the smaller, clear-water streams.

The most successful obstructionists of these small salmon rivers are the natives themselves. Those having proprietary rights to a salmon "chuck" find no difficulty in disposing of all the salmon they may deliver at the nearest canning establishment, and with them the first move is to barricade the stream a short distance above its mouth, or just above the confluence of the tides with the current, so that seining for the mass of fish struggling to ascend the river is a matter of little labor and productive, to the native fishermen, of desirable results. To reach these violators of the law is practically impossible. The natives are mostly impecunious and the collection of a fine is impracticable to a degree.

In this connection and also to enable the officer having charge of this work to reach the more numerous and irresponsible violators of a law which they do not entirely comprehend, it is, in my opinion, necessary to revise and amend the law so that an alternative punishment by means of imprisonment can be inflicted by the court. I am led to believe, as the result of formal interviews with several representatives of more pretentious establishments than those controlled by the natives, that the payment of the fine of $250 imposed by the present law would not be considered an insuperable hardship, and that in the height of the "run" it would be to their advantage to pay the fine, "if convicted," rather than lose the fish.

As to the possibilities of conviction under the present jury system of Alaska, I will leave the prosecuting attorney to speak for himself. My own previous experience has led me into the belief that in cases where the United States is the plaintiff the average Alaska jury is for the defense.

FISH HATCHERIES.

Several of the more experienced fishermen have attempted the propagation of salmon in the streams entirely controlled by them, and others are said to be anxious to provide for their future wants by a system of spawn-hatching if the Government will sanction their means and methods. Application to the special agent in charge for permission could only result in a reference to the law, which, if interpreted literally and enforced impartially, would prevent the maintenance of the necessary dams in the hatching streams. A typical hatchery of this class has been in operation at the works of Calbreath & Co., at Point Ellis, on Kuiu Island, Chatham Straits, which can best be described as follows:

A dam has been constructed at a point just above extreme high tide, with a second dam a short distance above it, with access thereto by a suitable passageway, so that a person standing upon the lower dam, armed with a scoop net, can dip up the desired salmon from below and readily transfer them into the stream above the upper or second dam, beyond which there are no further obstructions, and the fish are left undisturbed to finish their journey to their breeding waters, never far removed.

It is estimated that out of 500 female salmon, to which must be added the requisite number of milters, there will be fry enough to furnish all the adult salmon required for such a cannery as the one operated by them (since burned), estimated at 15,000 cases of 48 tins each, holding one pound each, and yet make provision for the loss of young and adult fish from natural causes before it is time for them to return to propagate their kind in turn. There is much force in the assertion on the part of experienced fishermen that the unrestricted passage upstream of the hordes of ravenous trout, which always follow the run of salmon, is productive of more damage to the issue of the breeding salmon than all other causes combined, and that by a system of hatcheries, such as devised and operated at Point Ellis, the trout will not be able to ascend the streams and a much larger percentage of the ova will hatch out.

THE SALMON AND HIS ENEMIES.

Beginning with the trout, which follows the breeding salmon into the mountain streams and lakes in which he delights, the course of life for

the salmon is uncertain and erratic. His enemies are numerous, and each in its way more than his match. If the male salmon succeeds in fighting off the trout and protects his mate while she deposits the ova in some apparently secure crevice in the rocks or in a hole scooped out of the bottom gravel with his battered nose, and again covered from sight, it is not yet safe from the marauding instinct of the sea gull and the pernicious search of the "saw-bill" duck. If escaping both of these, and in the early days of spring, the bunches of young fry, playing upon the surface of the water while drifting out to sea, escape the frequent dives of the kingfisher, they are in danger of being gulped by the schools of herring which come up into some of the estuaries to meet them; or, if by maneuvering along the shore in the reeds and grasses, a portion manages to escape these heretofore unheard-of enemies, more of them are destined to help make a dainty meal for the sea bass, whose upward rush scatters the terrified little shiners, whose number is reduced at each successive running of the gantlet.

Once out to sea, lurking in the protecting fastnesses afforded by the rocks, the young salmon is not yet out of danger, furnishing food for the "big fish," not excepting the members of his own immediate family. Having escaped the teeth of his own kind, and grown to a size affording protection as against them, we might follow him to the feeding grounds or banks, where shark and dogfish feast upon him, and the members of the seal family are in unremitting pursuit. These enemies of the salmon follow the schools, when at the age of 4 years they are impelled by instinct and the promptings of nature to seek a fresh-water stream for purposes of reproduction, and when caught in the gill net of the fisherman unable to flee, gorge themselves upon his delicate flesh. In addition to these, the birds of the air and beasts of the forests lay in wait for him as he appears in the shallows of the streams; the eagle, raven, crow, and hawk swoop down upon him from above; and the otter steals upon him from his hole in the rocks; the bear wades out among them and with a flip of his fore foot throws them out on the shore, there to be devoured at leisure. It would certainly seem that when this valuable fish has to contend with so many natural enemies, the superior skill of man should be held in restraint and wise legislation for his protection be enforced.

THE SALMON PACK OF 1892.

The entire pack of salmon for the District of Alaska for the season just closed is, as is shown by the tables in Appendix B, 457,969 cases, 15,252 barrels, and 4,245 half-barrels of salted whole salmon; and of salted bellies, 35 barrels and 36 half-barrels. In ordinary parlance, it requires 3 barrels of salmon to produce 1 barrel of bellies.

As it will be seen, the total value of the aggregate pack at the market prices ruling in San Francisco, the principal port of distribution, is $2,064,340.05.

Based upon an average of cost of $2.73 per case and $6 per barrel (200 pounds to the barrel), and $11 for bellies, the profits of the industry, while not excessive, are for the season just passed fair and satisfactory, and several establishments heretofore conducted at a loss are presumptively able to realize dividends this season. Among other causes leading to this result are to be mentioned the reduction in operating expenses brought about by the more economical management incident to cooperation, through a board of trustees known as the Alaska Packers'

Association, and a very considerable falling off in the pack of the British Columbia canneries, which has resulted in a better market and larger demand abroad. Of these markets England and Australia are the principal ones.

TIN PLATE.

Tin plate, which enters so largely into the cost account of tinned salmon, was sold and delivered cheaper to the consumer for the season of 1892 than for the two seasons previous, and contracts for deliveries for the season of 1893 have been made upon a still lower basis, as will be seen by a reference.

Lowest reported price for season (duty paid, delivered at San Francisco and Astoria):

1891	$6.80
1892	5.82½
1893	5.72

ALIEN LABOR.

A large percentage of the labor employed in the principal establishments is noncitizen. British Columbia and Europe furnish some, but the larger proportion are Chinese. The latter are employed principally in work requiring great manual dexterity, such as making cans, filling cans, labeling and packing. In some few cases Chinese contractors employ native or Indian labor, and in a few minor instances natives do all the work usually done by the Chinese, but on the whole the system of contracting with a responsible Chinese firm for a certain number of "hands" or to put up a pack of a specified minimum number of cases for the season meets with the most approval. The introduction of improved machinery, which has taken the place of much hand work, such as can soldering, and can filling, has brought the business within such limits as to have a restrictive operation upon the tendency to "strike." The native fisherman has not been slow to avail himself of the strike method as taught him by the more irresponsible European laborers, but the coöperative management has apparently had a depressing effect, and during the season just passed no strikes were reported.

SALMON STREAMS HELD BY ALIENS.

During the past season some difficulties arose among the native fishermen and a party of fishermen from British Columbia headed by an educated half-breed from Victoria. Complaint being made to me, I referred the matter to the United States attorney for his action and his decision has had the tendency to discourage any further irruption of like character. Upon this matter I also corresponded with the Treasury Department, and in Appendix "C" will be found a copy of the correspondence.

FISHING INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN SALMON.

While salmon heads the list as among the productive food fishes of Alaska, it is by no means the only profitable industry. A further reference to the tables, Appendix "D," shows the catch of cod as reported by the two concerns engaged in this industry. Explorations by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* have

definitely located a number of "banks" greater in area than those of Newfoundland, upon which feed innumerable cod fish of good size and superior flavor, and it needs but a market within reach of the distributing point of San Francisco to insure a permanent and ample supply.

As compared with the fisheries of the Atlantic banks, those of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea are to all intents and purposes to be preferred. The dangers to the fishermen are but few. The loss of a dory or a man is so infrequent, and the climatic conditions so favorable, as to reduce the risk to a minimum. Much of the fishing is conducted from shore stations, located in snug harbors. The men are comfortably provided for and well paid. A reduction in freights such as would ensue from the completion of an interoceanic canal would, in my estimation, place at the disposal of the millions of the people of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains the delicious quality and inestimable quantity of the Alaskan codfish.

OTHER FISHING INDUSTRIES.

Many of the inlets and lagoons to which access is had from the straits, sounds, and gulf of the Alexander Archipelago are, in their season, full of herring, smelt, and capelin, and they all have their share in the furnishing of the larders of the Alaskan housekeeper. There is but one concern engaged in the business of preparing marketable product from such sources—the Alaska Oil and Guano Company, located at Killisnoo, Admiralty Island—and the productions of this concern, such as herring, oil, and fish guano, find a ready sale in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, and quite recently shipments by means of sailing vessels have been made direct to England. As a fertilizer the guano is said to be superior to all others in the production of sugar cane, while the oil can be used by special preparation for all the ordinary purposes to which linseed oil is put in the preparation of paints.

The output of this concern for the season is given in Appendix E.

HALIBUT FISHERIES.

Nearly all the inshore banks and sheltered bays contain halibut in large quantities, and sporadic efforts have been made to find a market for them. Canning has not met with success, but such would come into demand were the salmon output much reduced below the present limit. The fish when so prepared is delicate and toothsome. An occasional schooner has secured a load of fresh halibut, packing same in ice obtained from the near-by glaciers, meeting with more or less success by shipping same in refrigerator cars from ports on Puget Sound direct to New York and Boston.

Sun-dried or smoked halibut is a staple article of food for the native Alaskan during the winter months, and salted napes and fins are esteemed a delicacy by the Caucasian epicure. Some day in the future the halibut of Alaska may supply the place of the Greenland article now sold in the Atlantic States. The difference in the rate of freights, when same are more nicely adjusted to competing circumstances, may safely be met by the fact that halibut fishing in Alaskan waters may be pursued with safety and comparative comfort during the entire season. Some recently discovered grounds in and about Cordova Bay

and Dixons Entrance, along the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island, have excited attention, and at this time of writing a steam schooner (*Francis Cutting*) is taking a fare, and the visit may result in the establishment of a station at or near Cape Muzon.

EULACHON OR CANDLE FISH.

This peculiar fish, a member of the smelt family, has achieved a world-wide reputation as the candle fish of the Northwest Indians, and derived its peculiar cognomen from the fact that when sun-dried or smoked it is so rich and oily that the application of flame to one end will cause it to burn as would a piece of pitch pine or "light wood."

A few years ago a considerable quantity was smoked and shipped by a firm then located at old Fort Tongass, but the difficulty in obtaining same in the waters of Naas River, the same being in British Columbia, made the venture unprofitable. A small quantity is put up in salt pickle, upon orders, and the natives of the southern end of the Alaskan pan-handle secure by purchase and barter from the Tsimpsian Indians of British Columbia a considerable quantity of Eulachon "grease," which takes the place of lard in their domestic economy. At infrequent periods this fish has been known to ascend the Stikine, Unuk, and Chilkat rivers, and may frequently be met with among the natives at Fort Wrangel, Juneau, and vicinity. Its peculiarity in selecting only *glacial* rivers in its spawning migrations, and the fact that it can be caught only by the insertion of small mesh gill nets through holes in the ice during the month of February, tend to make it exclusive and expensive. As the Eulachon "grease" is extracted by a system of putrefaction, its presence in a native house is indicated to the European nostril while he be yet afar off.

In addition to the foregoing, not less than 10,000 gallons of dog fish oil, so-called, produced from the liver of the dog fish and shark, was extracted by the natives and sent to market through the medium of the trading store. This oil, because of its heavy body and freedom from grit, is a most desirable lubricant, and finds among the logging camps of the Puget Sound region a profitable market as "skid grease." With improved facilities, such as may be assumed will be at the service of the special agent during the season of 1893, an exact report of this industry may be expected, and for the season of 1892 the sum of $3,000 can safely be added to the amount heretofore reported, making a grand total of $2,257,939.55 received from the various fishing industries of Alaska, as follows:

Salmon	$2,064,340.05
Codfish	104,062.00
Herring oil and guano, salted herring	86,537.50
Dog-fish oil	3,000.00
	2,257,939.55

Respectfully submitted.

MAX PRACHT,
Special Agent for the protection of Alaskan Salmon Fisheries.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX A.

NOTICE TO PACKERS OF SALMON WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

In conformity with instructions from the Treasury Department, I desire to refer all firms or persons engaged in the taking of salmon within the limits of the district of Alaska to the following:

[Circular.—1892. Department No. 131, division of special agents.]

PROTECTION OF THE SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1892.

To the officers of the customs in the Territory of Alaska, and all other persons concerned:

The attention of the collector of customs and all officers of the United States in the Territory of Alaska, as well as all other persons concerned, is called to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1892, wherein it is provided: "That the erection of dams, barricades, and other obstructions in any of the rivers of Alaska, with the purpose or result of preventing or impeding the ascent of salmon or other anadromous species to their spawning grounds, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to establish such regulations and surveillance as may be necessary to insure that this prohibition is strictly enforced and to otherwise protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska; and every person who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $250 for each day of the continuance of such obstruction," and also to an act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," which provides that the United States reserves the right to regulate the taking of salmon, and to do all other things necessary to protect and prevent the destruction of salmon in all the waters of the lands granted under said act and frequented by salmon.

Officers of the customs service and officers appointed to enforce the provisions of the law referred to are hereby directed to report all cases of infraction of said laws to the United States Attorney for the District of Alaska, with a view to the prosecution of offenders.

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

And also to the following extracts from the letter of instructions accompanying my appointment:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1892.

Mr. MAX PRACHT,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Having been appointed as a special agent for the preservation of the salmon fisheries in Alaska, you are informed that it will be your duty to ascertain and report the location of every salmon cannery or saltery in Alaska; the capacity of the same in cases, barrels, half-barrels and kits; the pack in full for each season; the number of boxes of tin consumed and the cost of same, the number of employes in each cannery or saltery, and the total thereof, segregating whites, natives, Chinese, etc., male and female, adults and minors, and whether citizens or aliens. You should also include in said report the cod fish, herring, herring oil and guano, and other such industries.

I inclose herewith for your information a copy of a circular this date, relating to the provisions of the 1st section of the act approved March 2, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska." It will be your duty to enforce the provisions of said act, and to warn all persons who have erected dams, or barricades, or other obstructions to remove the same forthwith, and in default thereof, you will report all the facts with the proper proofs to the United States attorney for prosecution.

At the close of the season you will submit a full report of your labors and the result of your observations under these instructions, with such recommendations as you may deem advisable. Your official station will be Sitka.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

A copy of the above "circular" having been properly addressed to the person in charge of every cannery and saltery within the limits of the district, and the same consigned to the custody of the U. S. mails to be forwarded, all such are hereby informed that such is considered sufficient for purposes of "warning" and that proceedings in prosecution will be instituted against all persons found to be violating the law.

MAX PRACHT,
Special Agent in Charge.

SITKA, ALASKA, *September 20, 1892.*

APPENDIX B.

Alaska salmon pack—season of 1892.

[Collated by Max Pracht, special agent.]

Name of company.	Location of works.	Total pack for season of 1892.					Employés and their compensation.																Boxes of tin plate consumed.	
							White.						Natives.								Chinese.			
		Cases of 48 pounds each, or 4 dozen cans.	Barrels of 200 pounds each.		Half barrels of 100 pounds each.																			
			Whole fish.	Bellies.	Whole fish.	Bellies.	Male adults.	Days employed.	Compensation per month.	With board.	Without board.	Transportation to and from work.	Male adults.	Days employed.	Rate per day of 10 hours.	Female adults.	Days employed.	Rate per day of 10 hours.	Children.	Days employed.	Rate per day of 10 hours.	Compensation per case.	Number employed.	Number.	Cost at San Francisco.
Alaska Packing Co	Nushagak River, Bristol Bay.	31,500					60	135	$65	Yes.		Yes.	45	90	$1.50							$0.40	95	3,387	$5.90
Alaska Salmon Packing and Fur Co.	Loring, Naha Bay	22,000				20	33	149	65	Yes.		Yes.	10	100	1.50	5	85	$1	5		$0.75	.40	48	2,300	5.90
Alaska Coast Packing Co.*	Kadiak Island																							
Alaska Oil and Guano Co.a	Killisnoo, Admiralty Island.			4	625																			
Arctic Packing Co	Alitak and Karluk (2 stations).	21,000	400				33	141	65	Yes.		Yes.	15	90	1.50							.40	60	2,250	5.90
Do	Naknek		1,650				12	135	45	Yes.		Yes.												
Do	Cook Inlet																							
Aleutian Islands Fishing and Manufacturing Co.*	Kadiak Island																							
Bering Sea Packing Co.b																								
Bristol Bay Packing Co	Bristol Bay	31,500					60	135	65				40	90	1.50	10	60	1				.40	90	3,395	5.90
Baranoff Packing Co	Redfish Bay, Baranoff Island.	10,400					7	90	75	Yes.			19	90	1.50	6	60	1				.45	21	1,100	c6.15
Bartlett Bay Packing Co.*	Glacier Bay																							
Boston Fishing and Trading Co.	Yes Bay, Behm Channel	13,744	15				17	120	45	Yes.		Yes.	10	120	1.50	7	90	1	4	90	.75	.44	31	1,845	(5.82½ 5.95 (6.00
Cape Lees Packing Co.*	Burroughs Bay																							
Chilkat Packing Co	Chilkat River Inlet	31,500					90	150	c85	Yes.		Yes.										.41½	50	3,100	c5.90
Chilkat Canning Co	do	22,500					50	120	c65	Yes.		Yes.										.44	47	2,420	6.10
Chignik Bay Packing Co	Chignik Bay	50,000					60	153	65	Yes.		Yes.	20	100	1.50							.40	140	5,358	5.90
Chignik Bay Co.*	do																							
Central Alaska Co.*	Cook Inlet																							

Glacier Packing Co.*	Stickine River																						
Hume Packing Co	Karluk, Kadiak Island	76,000				75	201	65	Yes.	Yes.	31	150	1.50						.40	175	8,135	5.90
Hume, G. W (Flag)	Cook Inlet	20,500	200	15		40	165	65	Yes.	Yes.	30	100	1.50						.40	70	2,088	5.90
Karluck Packing Co.[g]	Karluk, Kadiak Island																					
Kadiak Packing Co.*	Kadiak, Kadiak Island																				1,500	6.00
Metlakahtla Industrial Co.[h]	Metlakahtla, Annette Island.	11,125	15			1	365	75	Yes.	Yes.												
						4	95	50	No.	No.												
Moira Packing Co	Moira Sound, Cape Fox, Tongass Narrows, southeast Alaska.			1,120	10	15	90	75	Yes.	Yes.	13	90	1.50	10	60	1	5	60	.50			
Mexico Bay Co	George Inlet, southeast Alaska.		230								8	45	1.75	3	45	1						
Millar & Sons[i]	Hunter's Bay, Prince of Wales Island.		1,720			6	4	365			5	95	1.25	2	90	1						
Do	Nichols Bay, Prince of Wale Island.		350								5	120	1.75									
Nakat Fishery (Turks).[i]	Nakat Inlet, Tongass		92			1	365				3			3								
North Pacific Trading and Packing Co.[j]	Klawack	10,200				9	95	50	Yes.	Yes.											1,000	5.86
Northern Packing Co.*	Kenai																					
Nushagak Canning Co.*	Nushagak River																					
Pacific Packing Co.*	Prince William Sound																					
Pacific Steam Whaling Co.*	Copper River																					
Peninsular Trading and Fur Co.*	do																					
Prince of Wales Packing Co.	Lake Bay, Tolstoi Bay, and Karta Bay, Prince of Wales Island.		250	3,500		6	150	50	Yes.	Yes.	30	150	1.50	20	90	1	8	60	75			
Pyramid Harbor Packing Co.	Pyramid Harbor, Chilkat Inlet.	30,000				50	149	65	Yes.	Yes.	50	100	1.50						.40	65	3,215	5.90
Point Barry Packing Co	Point Barry			8		1	10				2	10	1.50									
Redfish Bay Co	Redfish Bay, Baranoff Island.		340	12		9	105	50	Yes.	Yes.	6	105	1.50	2	105	1						
Royal Packing Co.*	Afognak																					
Russian American Packing Co.*	do																					
Shumagin Packing Co.*	Chignik Bay																					
Thin Point Packing Co	Thin Point		1,500			10	90	65	Yes.	Yes.												
Wrangel Fishery	Fort Wrangel		150			1	365				2	90	1.50									
All other fisheries.[k]	At Bering Sea, Cook Inlet, Kadiak Island, and southeast Alaska not reached personally, but through agents at San Francisco and Portland.		8,340																			

* Not operated in 1892.
a See special report on "Herring fishery."
b No report obtainable. Total pack included under head of "All other fisheries."
c Cost at the works.
d Cost at Astoria.
e And 1½ cents per case.
f And 2 cents per fish.
g Operated conjointly with the Hume Packing Co.
h Coöperative work and by natives exclusively.
i Coöperative.
j Piece work and by natives exclusively.
k Detailed information not obtainable.

Alaska salmon pack—season of 1892—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Cases packed, 457,969, at $4.20	$1,923,469.80
Barrels salted, 15,252, at $8	122,016.00
Half barrels salted, 4,245, at $4.25	18,041.25
Barrels of bellies salted, 35, at $15	525.00
Half barrels of bellies salted, 36, at $8	288.00
Total	2,064,340.05
Tin plate consumed (49,239 boxes, 108 pounds each) ..... pounds..	5,317,812
Value of tin plate, duty paid, $291,660.60; duty at 2.2 cents per pound	$116,991.86
Average cost per box, duty paid, for the season of 1892	5.92.33
Average cost of canned salmon, per case of 4 dozen, in 1 pound tins, delivered at San Francisco	2.73

NOTES.—Size of sheet of tin plate, 14 by 20 inches; 112 sheets (108 pounds) to a box. A box of tin makes 448 cans. The cost, as reported, is duty paid at San Francisco, Astoria, or at the works. The rate of duty is 2.2 cents per pound, or $2.376 per box. The amount of drawback allowed upon exportation equals about 25 cents per case, or $2 per box of tin.

APPENDIX C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1893.

SIR: Referring to your report of the 2d ultimo, in relation to disputed claims upon Alaska fishery locations and particularly to your inquiry whether or not aliens may claim and hold salmon fisheries or control streams that carry salmon in Alaska, I enclose herewith for your information copy of an opinion, dated the 28th ultimo, of the Acting Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom the subject was referred.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. MAX PRACHT,
Special Agent, Sitka, Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1892.

SIR: Inquiry is made by Special Agent Max Pracht, "whether aliens can claim and hold salmon fisheries, or control streams that carry salmon, in Alaska?"

In reply to your reference of said inquiry, I have to advise you that aliens have no such right. Besides, Congress has reserved to the United States the exclusive right to regulate the taking of salmon, and to prevent the destruction of salmon, in Alaska. See section 14, act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 1095), and act of March 2, 1889. (25 Stat., p. 1005).

The letter referred to is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE,
Acting Solicitor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX D.

Codfish industry of Alaska.

[Collated by Max Pracht, special agent.]

Name of company and stations and trading posts.	Name of vessels employed.	Fish caught.	Weight.		Value per ton.	Total value.	Other products (tongues and sounds).	Value per barrel.	Cod-liver oil.*
			Green.	Dry.					
The McCollam Fishing and Trading Co.:			*Tons.*	*Tons.*			*Bbls.*		
Shumagin Islands, five stations; principal store, Pirate Cove.	Schooner Czarina, three trips during season.	210,000 240,000 83,000	344 365 150	310 330 135	$50 50 50	$94,350	53 60 20	$20 20 20	....
Okhotsk Sea, station at Petropaulovski.	Schooner Hera	125,000	256	225	50	(†)	58	20	....
Lynde and Hough Co.:									
Sand Point, Popoff Island	Schooner Venture								
Unga, Junga	Barkentine Fremont								
Nelson Island, Sanak Group	Barkentine J. A. Falkenburg.								
Company Harbor, Sanak Island.	Schooner John Hancock.	655,000	985	887	50	(†)	‡166	‡12	....
Ikatuk Station, Ikatuk Peninsula.	Schooner Arago								
New Station, Henderson Island.									
Squaw Harbor, Red Cove; Salmon stations.							135	20	....

* Report not ready. † Included in the above figures. ‡ Pickled fish.

NOTE.—Pack of 500 barrels included in the salmon statistics.

Number of men employed and compensation.

Total fishermen	142
Lay per 1,000 fish (including transportation and subsistence):	
Shumagin group	$27.50
Other stations	25.00
Dress gang, per month	25.00
Splitters, per month	60.00
Salters, per month	50.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total value of dried codfish	$94,350
Total value of pickled codfish	1,992
Total value of tongues and sounds	6,520
Total value of oil	1,200
Total	104,062

APPENDIX E.

Alaska herring fisheries.

[Statistics collated by Max Pracht, special agent.]

Corporation.....Alaska Oil and Guano Co.
Location.....Killisnoo, Admiralty Island.
Herring caught.....89,220 barrels.
Product:

242,050 gallons oil, at 25 cents	$60,512.50
810 tons guano, at $27.50	22,275.00
1,000 half barrels salted herring	3,750.00
Total	86,537.50

Employés:

White (including mechanics and crews of steamers)	49
Natives (including fishermen and refinery operatives)	45
Chinese (mess-house cooks)	5

Duration of season, five months (August to November, inclusive).

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 32.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of January 21, 1893, transmitting copies of certain decisions of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases.

JANUARY 24, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of January 21, 1893:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of the decision mentioned in his communication to the Senate of the third instant, announced by the Court of Claims, that two specified classes of Indian depredation claims are entitled to priority of consideration under section four of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

In pursuance of such resolution, I beg to transmit herewith copies of the decisions of the Court of Claims in the cases of John T. Mitchell, administrator, etc., *vs.* The United States and Sioux Nation of Indians, and of James S. Valk, executor, etc., *vs.* The United States and Rogue River tribe of Indians.

The court held, in the case of John T. Mitchell, administrator, etc., *v.* The United States and Sioux Indians, (1) that those claims should be regarded as allowed under the act of March 3, 1885, or subsequent Indian appropriation acts, which had been actually examined and approved under said act as to amount of loss or damages, but which were not in terms allowed by the Secretary of the Interior on the ground that they had not been filed or presented within three years of the date of the depredation, and hence were considered barred under the act of June 30, 1834, for the reason that such bar of the statute of limitations was removed in express terms by the act approved March 3, 1891. (2) That those claims which were not actually examined after the passage of the act of March 3, 1885, but which were reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, on March 11, 1886 (House Ex. Doc. No. 125), pursuant to said act, as having been approved and allowed by a former Secretary of the Interior, and in which no subsequent action was taken should also be regarded as allowed under the act of March 3, 1885, for

the reason that the Secretary of the Interior, by so reporting them as approved and allowed and taking no subsequent action thereto, thereby ratified the action of his predecessor in that behalf, and in effect allowed them pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885.

The opinion of the court in regard to the latter class of claims was announced orally, and has not been printed. In the former class the opinion has been printed and a copy thereof transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

[Court of Claims. Indian Depredations, Nos. 474, 4948.]

John T. Mitchell, administrator of Cyrenius Beers, deceased, John T. Mitchell, administrator of Solomon Vail, deceased, *vs.* The United States and the Sioux Nation or Band of Indians. Motion of claimants for judgment.

OPINION.

Richardson, C. J., delivered the opinion of the court.

The claimants make the following motion:

"Now come the said petitioners, by Denver & Brownell, their attorneys, and move this honorable court for judgment on the awards in the said above-entitled cases, as made by the Secretary of the Interior in the month of March, A. D. 1884, in the Cyrenius Beers claim, for the sum of $9,700, and in the Wm. L. Robison and Solomon Vail, copartners, claim, for $6,750, as appears by the papers, records, and files in the claim, No. 474, filed therein in the Court of Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided."

The act of March 3, 1891, chapter 538, section 4, provides as follows:

"*Provided*, That all unpaid claims which have heretofore been examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts, shall have priority of consideration by such court.

"And judgments for the amounts therein found due shall be rendered, unless either the claimant or the United States shall elect to reopen the case and try the same before the court, in which event the testimony in the case given by the witnesses and the documentary evidence, including reports of Department agents therein, may be read as depositions and proofs:

"*Provided*, That the party electing to reopen the case shall assume the burden of proof." [1 Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., p. 915.]

The present claims were examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior before the passage of the act of March 3, 1885, and it is contended on behalf of the defendants that such claims only as were approved after the passage of that act are entitled to judgment "unless either the claimant or the United States shall elect to reopen the case."

We will consider whether or not these claims have been again approved since the passage of the act of 1885.

The act of March 3, 1885, was an appropriation act, and contained the following provisions:

"Indian depredation claims. For the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims, ten thousand dollars,

"And in expending said sum the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department and which have been approved in whole or in part and now remain unpaid, and also all such claims as are pending but not yet examined, on behalf of citizens of the United States on account of depredations committed, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribe and the United States, including the name and address of the claimants, the date of the alleged depredations, by what tribe committed, the date of examination and approval, with a reference to the date and clause of the

treaty creating the obligation for payment, to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session.

"And the Secretary is authorized and empowered, before making such report, to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he may deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of all property damaged or destroyed by reason of the depredations aforesaid, and by what tribe such depredations were committed; and his report shall include his determination upon each claim, together with the names and residences of witnesses and the testimony of each, and also what funds are now existing or to be derived by reason of treaty or other obligation out of which the same should be paid." [1 Sup. to R. S., 2d ed., p. 913, note 3 to sec. 1, and 23 Stat. L., 376.]

It will be observed that by this act the Secretary of the Interior was required to report to Congress "a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department, and which have been approved in whole or in part and now remain unpaid," as well as all claims pending but not yet examined. He was also required, before making report, to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he might deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of all property damaged or destroyed by reason of the depredations aforesaid.

On the 11th of March, 1886, the Secretary made a report to Congress in compliance with said act, printed as House Ex. Doc. No. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, in which, on page 180 of said printed document, appear these two claims, numbered together as No. 2835, and against the same, respectively, in the column of "amount allowed" are put down $9,700 and $6,750.

The records show that prior to the date of the Secretary's said report, these claims had been reëxamined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, on February 16, 1886, made report to the Secretary, in which, reviewing, but not rejecting, them on their merits, he "regards the claims as barred by force and effect of the statutes regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, approved June 30, 1834" (4 Stat. L., 731), and recommends their dismissal.

On February 19, 1886, the Secretary addressed a letter to the Commissioner saying: "Your recommendation for disallowance of the claim is concurred in, it not having been presented as required by law then in force within three years after the commission of the injury." The fact of this disallowance on account of the statute of limitation was not included in the report to Congress of March 11, 1886, for some reason not explained.

The appropriation act of May 15, 1886, ch. 333 (24 Stat. L., 44), makes the following provision:

"For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian depredation claims originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty thousand dollars; and the examination and report *shall include claims, if any, barred by statute*, such fact to be stated in the report."

After this act, the claims were again examined by the Commissioner, with a report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives before him, and he made report December 31, 1886, in which it is stated:

"The Committee on Indian Affairs, in its consideration of the case, came to the conclusion that $7,800 to the former claimant, and $6,000 to the latter, would be a fair valuation for the property lost, as shown by the evidence.

"From a careful review of the case, it is believed that the conclusions of the committee, under all the circumstances, are correct and just, and it is therefore submitted.

"(1) That at the date of the alleged injuries claimants were citizens of the United States, and said Indians were in treaty relations with the Government. (Treaty October 10, 1865, 14 Stat. L., p. 695.)

"(2) That said depredations were committed by said Minneconjou Sioux Indians at the time and place as charged, by which the claimant Beers lost 38 mules and 1 horse, worth $7,800, and the claimants Robinson and Vail lost 30 mules worth $6,000, for which amount said Indians, by the terms of the first article of said treaty, were chargeable, but as claimants failed to apply for relief within the time prescribed by the law then in force (4 Stat. L., p. 732) their claims are barred."

On July 3, 1887, the Secretary of the Interior concurred in this report as follows:

"Your report of the 31st ultimo, submitting the claims of Cyrenius Beers, of Chicago, Ill., and Wm. L. Robinson and Solomon Vail, of Sedalia, Mo., amounting to $12,719.08 and $10,278.75, for compensation for depredations alleged to have been committed in 1866 by Minneconjou Sioux Indians, has been considered, and your findings, viz, that Cyrenius Beers lost property as alleged to the value of $7,800, and that Robinson and Vail lost property as alleged to the value of $6,000, and that said claims were not presented within the limitation fixed by law, are concurred in.

"The claim is hereby returned to be included by you in the list of depredation claims to be submitted to Congress, as required by law."

Thus we have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of these claims on their merits, and their disallowance only on the ground of not having been presented within the time allowed by law in force at the time the injuries were committed.

This latter ground is expressly waived by the following provision of the Indian depredation act under which this court is proceeding:

"SEC. 2. That all questions of limitations as to time and manner of presenting claims are hereby waived, and no claim shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the court because not heretofore presented to the Secretary of the Interior or other officer or Department of the Government. (March 3, 1891, ch. 538, 1 Sup. to R. S., 2 ed., p. 914.)"

In our opinion, the statute of limitation having been waived by Congress, the action of the Secretary in relation to these claims has been such that they may be held to have been "examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the act of Congress" of March 3, 1885, for the amounts named in his last approval, and so are of the class in which judgments are to be rendered unless either party elects to reopen the same.

The claimants have elected not to reopen the cases and the defendants have as yet made no election. Under these circumstances judgment can not be entered upon the motion. But, as it is understood that the defendants are willing to make the election not to reopen the cases if they can do so under the statute, we have thus expressed our opinion on the subject and suspend action on the motion pending the election of the attorney for the defendants.

[Court of Claims. Indian depredations, No. 475.]

James S. Valk, executor, etc., *vs.* The United States and The Rogue River Indians. Motion of claimant for judgment.

OPINION.

Richardson, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court.

The claimant makes the following motion:

"Now comes the petitioner, by Denver and Brownell, his attorneys, and moves this honorable court for a judgment on the award in the said above-entitled cause, as made by the Secretary of the Interior, to wit, in the month of April, A. D. 1890, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents ($3,776.50), as will appear by the records and files in the said claim, No. 475, filed therein in the Court of Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided."

In response to a call of the court for "any information or papers supposed to be on file in the Interior Department" in relation to this claim, the Secretary of the Interior, on July 31, 1891, transmitted a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "inclosing papers pertaining to the case referred to, and showing the action taken by this office thereon."

From these papers we find that in 1889 the claim was investigated by the Interior Department through a special agent, who made a favorable report for the allowance to the claimant of $3,776.50, the amount for which judgment is now asked.

This report appears to have been examined by a clerk in the Office of Indian Affairs, and a report to the Secretary of the Interior prepared by him for the signature of the Commissioner, with these conclusions:

"The recommendations of Special Agent Bishop are adopted, and the following formal conclusions are submitted:

"(1) That claimants were citizens of the United States at the date of the depredations.

"(2) That the Rogue River Indians were in treaty relations at that time by treaty of September 10, 1853, and by Article VI of such treaty are chargeable with claimants' loss (*vide* 10, statute 1018).

"(3) That claimants lost, as alleged, property valued at $3,776.50, and enumerated in the allowance made by Commissioners Tryon, Blake, and Sutherland on page 12 of this report, and the claim is recommended for allowance in that amount."

The report, supposed to be drafted about April, 1890, is without date and was never signed by the Commissioner.

It does not anywhere appear that this unsigned report was ever approved by the Secretary of the Interior, either directly or indirectly, or that it has been treated in the Interior Department as a determination of the claim. On the contrary, we find in the report of the Secretary of the Interior made to Congress March 11, 1896, in

compliance with the act of March 3, 1885, this claim mentioned, and in the column headed "Amount allowed" no amount is put down, while in the column headed "Remarks," are the words "Claim returned to claimant (Ex. Doc. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, p. 4, No. of claim 21)."

We must therefore hold that this is not one of the unpaid claims examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1885, which are entitled to priority of consideration by the court and to judgment "unless either the claimant or the United States elect to reopen the case." (Act of March 3, 1891, Ch. 538, I Supp. to R. S., 2d ed., p. 913, and notes.)

In Mitchell's case (ante p. —) we have expressed our opinion of the effect of the report of the Secretary of the Interior as to the approval of previously allowed claims.

The motion is overruled.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of certain purchases of supplies for the Indian Service.

JANUARY 23, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by law, a statement prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing open-market purchases of goods and supplies for the Indian Service during the fiscal year 1892 in excess of $500, and the exigencies of the service that rendered it necessary that these purchases be made in open market.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Statement showing open-market purchases of Indian goods and supplies in excess of $500, and under exigencies, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior during the fiscal year 1892 (26 Stats., 1015).

Date of authority.	Amount authorized.	Agency or school.	Articles purchased.	Exigency under which authority was granted.
1891.				
July 1	$3,500.00	Carlisle school....	Erection of office building.	Building required for immediate use. No time to advertise. Building erected much cheaper in open market.
July 6	1,040.00	Devils Lake	Pork.....	Indians require immediate assistance until crops are harvested. No time to advertise.
July 13	725.25	Albuquerque school.	Materials for girls' dormitory.	Building in unfinished condition. Necessity for occupancy by September 1. No time to advertise.
July 13	991.62	Pima	Materials for employés' quarters.	Crowded condition of employés' quarters. Immediate necessity for new quarters. No time to advertise.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 33.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

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July 13	991.62	Pima	Materials for employés' quarters.	Crowded condition of employés' quarters. Immediate necessity for new quarters. No time to advertise.

Statement showing open-market purchases of Indian goods, etc.—Continued.

Date of authority.	Amount authorized.	Agency or school.	Articles purchased.	Exigency under which authority was granted.
1891.				
July 16	$578.50	Pine Ridge	Shingles, doors, and windows.	Bidder refused to accept award. No time to readvertise.
July 18	3,000.00	Albuquerque school.	Materials for assembly building.	Immediate necessity for building, which was erected mostly by labor of pupils. No time to advertise.
July 18	700.00	Carlisle school	Smead dry-closet system.	Impracticable to advertise, as erection of new building would be much delayed.
July 20	2,578.40	General service	Satinet pants	No award at annual letting. Informal bids obtained in open market.
July 24	3,000.00	Carlisle school	Steam heating plant	Plant required to be completed at early date, and much cheaper in open market. No time to advertise.
July 24	1,000.00	....do	Addition to hospital building.	Immediate necessity for addition, to relieve crowded condition of hospital. No time to advertise.
July 27	2,400.00	....do	Milch cows	Cows required for immediate use. Better cows and cheaper rates obtained by open-market purchase.
July 27	560.00	Fort Totten school.	Horses and harness	Required for immediate use for farm work. No time to advertise.
July 27	3,000.00	Santa Fé school	Materials for employés quarters.	Buildings required for use by September 1. No time to advertise.
July 14	1,203.74	Devils Lake	Materials for agency buildings.	Informal bids obtained by agent. No time to advertise.
Aug. 1	600.00	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Purchased building for a hospital.	Building on reservation and already erected. Needed for hospital purposes.
Aug. 4	3,000.00	Devils Lake	Harness	No award at letting of July 28. Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Aug. 5	2,073.33	Haskell Institute.	Boilers, etc., for hot-water system.	Water system in course of construction by superintendent. No time to advertise.
Aug. 8	2,875.00	Carlisle school	Materials for steam plant.	Early completion of plant necessary. No time to advertise.
Aug. 12	1,509.50	Shebit Indians	Horses, harness, plows, etc.	Immediate necessity for these articles. No time to advertise.
Aug. 12	1,132.37	Genoa school	Pipe, hydrants, etc	Impracticable to advertise; plant required at once. No time to advertise.
Aug. 14	3,000.00	For the service	Organs	It has been found to be impracticable to purchase organs under contract.
Aug. 14	1,640.00	Carlisle school	Materials for steam plant.	Early completion of plant necessary. No time to advertise.
Aug. 15	1,677.84	Pine Ridge	Materials to repair school building.	Repairs required to be completed by September. No time to advertise.
Aug. 17	2,717.96	For the service	Dress goods, braid, etc.	No awards at annual letting. Informal bids obtained in open market.
Aug. 18	1,620.00	Medawakanton Sioux.	Land	Impracticable to advertise.
Aug. 19	2,087.44	For the service	Crockery, tools, etc	No awards at annual letting. Informal bids obtained in open market.
Sept. 4	3,000.00	Fort Hall school.	Materials for dormitory building.	Bids under advertisement rejected. Much cheaper in open market, and no time to readvertise.
Sept. 9	1,160.00	Flathead	Materials for Indian houses.	Indians recently removed to reservation without shelter. No time to advertise.
Sept. 10	940.00	Devils Lake	Two separators	Required for immediate use; no contract therefor, and no time to advertise.
Sept. 11	524.00	Green Bay	Threshing machine	Required immediately; no contract therefor, and no time to advertise.
Sept. 14	1,977.90	Seminoles in Florida.	Materials for buildings, tools, etc.	Required immediately. No time to advertise.
Sept. 17	3,000.00	Chippewa commission.	Flour, pork, etc	Do.

Statement showing open-market purchases of Indian goods, etc.—Continued.

Date of authority.	Amount authorized.	Agency or school.	Articles purchased.	Exigency under which authority was granted.
1891.				
Sept. 25	$1,600.00	Puyallup Agency.	Beef, etc	Impracticable to advertise for these supplies so far from markets.
Sept. 26	871.00	Albuquerque school.	Coal	Required for immediate use from time to time, as purchased. No time to advertise.
Sept. 29	880.00	Medawakanton Sioux.	Land	Impracticable to advertise.
Sept. 29	602.63	Fort Berthold	Repairs for agency building.	Repairs needed before cold weather. No time to advertise.
Oct. 1	992.00	do	Harness	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise. Informal bids received.
Oct. 1	977.75	Crow Creek, etc.	Barn, materials for	Required for use before cold weather. No time to advertise.
Oct. 17	3,000.00	Flathead	Subsistence supplies	Required for immediate issue to Kootenai Indians, who were in starving condition.
Oct. 9	542.72	Pine Ridge	Sewer pipe, etc	Required for immediate use before ground freezes. No time to advertise.
Oct. 12	696.19	La Pointe	Materials for day school and teachers' residence	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Oct. 17	1,000.00	San Carlos	Seed wheat and potatoes.	Impracticable to advertise. Too far from markets.
Oct. 20	1,325.21	Chilocco school	Materials for cattle shed.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Oct. 23	886.23	Albuquerque school.	Materials for new building.	New building required for use at once. No time to advertise.
Oct. 27	562.50	Moqui school	Wagons for Moqui Indians.	Wagons required for immediate use. Informal bids obtained.
Oct. 28	875.00	White Earth	Horses, wagons, harness, etc.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Oct. 29	2,600.00	Pine Ridge	Laundry building	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise. Informal bids obtained.
Oct. 31	711.63	Genoa school	Materials for repairs to building.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Nov. 3	1,033.50	Seminoles in Florida.	Planer and matcher	Impracticable to advertise, besides being required for immediate use.
Nov. 6	829.63	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Materials for farmer's house.	No time to advertise; no house for farmer there, and one required immediately.
Nov. 6	896.19	Grand Junction	Tools for shoe and harness shop.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Nov. 9	3,000.00	General service	Garden and field seeds	Impracticable to advertise for the large variety required.
Nov. 9	1,200.00	Fort Hall school	Lumber and coal	Impracticable to advertise there, owing to combination of coal dealers.
Nov. 12	879.25	Seminoles in Florida.	Tools, agricultural implements, etc.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Nov. 16	855.75	Fort Hall	Materials to erect shops	Buildings needed before winter sets in. No time to advertise.
Nov. 21	1,225.00	San Carlos	Seed wheat and barley.	Impracticable to advertise; too far from markets.
Dec. 4	541.50	Shebit Indians	Clothing	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Dec. 4	2,750.00	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Building materials	Materials required in altering school buildings to receive Smead system of heating. Impracticable to advertise, as quantities of material required were not known.
Dec. 5	800.00	Fort Berthold	Materials for Indian houses.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Dec. 11	1,000.00	Medawakanton Sioux.	Supplies and clothing	Do.
Dec. 19	2,992.00	Chippewa Commission.	Flour, pork, etc	Do.
Dec. 23	996.50	Moqui school	Materials for Indian houses.	Do.
1892.				
Jan. 3	2,000.00	Flathead	Subsistence and clothing.	Kootenai Indians in destitute condition. No time to advertise.
Jan. 7	908.90	Moqui school	Day school and seven teachers' residences.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise,
Jan. 13	552.55	Fort Belknap	Cistern, mill, tower, etc.	Do.
Jan. 23	990.00	San Carlos	6 mules	Impracticable to advertise. Too far from markets.

Statement showing open-market purchases of Indian goods, etc.—Continued.

Date of authority.	Amount authorized.	Agency or school.	Articles purchased.	Exigency under which authority was granted.
1892.				
Jan. 21	$910.00	Green Bay	Heating apparatus for hospital.	Informal bids obtained. Better arrangements made in open market.
Jan. 21	3,000.00	Meda wakanton Sioux.	Agricultural implements, etc.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Jan. 20	2,606.40	General service	Dried apples, etc	No award at annual letting. Informal bids on new crop obtained. No time to advertise.
Jan. 25	850.00	Fort Peck	2 stallions	Informal bids asked. Better terms and animals obtained by open market.
Feb. 13	2,000.00	For general service.	Garden and field seeds	Impracticable to advertise for large variety required.
Feb. 17	3,000.00	Fort Berthold	Wagons, harness, agricultural implements.	Required for immediate issue to Indian farmers. No time to advertise.
Feb. 17	1,035.47	Ponca	Materials for physician's house.	House required for immediate use. Informal bids obtained.
Feb. 24	1,856.00	White Earth	Articles at Wild Rice school.	Mr. Gilfillan's contract for conducting this school was canceled, and the supplies on hand were appraised and purchased. This school is now conducted by the Government.
Feb. 29	1,984.40	Fort Lewis school.	Materials to repair buildings.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Mar. 3	1,400.00	Fort Peck	Engine and sawmill	Impracticable to advertise. Informal bids in open market obtained.
Mar. 3	1,178.90	Nez Percés	Materials for ferryboat	Immediate necessity for ferryboat. No time to advertise.
Mar. 7	1,250.00	Blackfeet	Ten horses	Immediate necessity for horses to do farm work. No time to advertise.
Mar. 7	836.30	Albuquerque school.	Tanks, etc., for water supply.	Urgent need of water to run laundry machinery. No specifications for work prepared, and impracticable to invite bids.
Mar. 16	1,620.00	Devils Lake	Seed oats and potatoes	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Mar. 22	701.30	Jicarilla	Field seeds	Do.
Mar. 22	1,905.48	White Earth	Materials at Pine Point school.	Mr. Gilfillan's contract for conducting this school was canceled and the supplies on hand appraised and purchased. This school is now conducted by the Government.
Mar. 26	1,924.47	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Windmill and pump	Impracticable to advertise, besides being required immediately.
Mar. 28	927.00	Navajo	Boiler for sawmill	Do.
Mar. 29	714.50	Pine Ridge	Materials for wagon shop.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Mar. 31	983.35	Pipestone school	Agricultural implements, hay, etc.	Do.
Mar. 31	1,267.66	San Carlos	Materials for agency buildings.	Impracticable to advertise so far from markets.
Apr. 4	3,000.00	Blackfeet	Agricultural implements, lumber, etc.	Immediate necessity for farm work, etc. No time to advertise.
Apr. 4	3,000.00	Omaha and Winnebago.	Wagons and agricultural implements.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Apr. 4	550.00	Haskell Institute.	Repairs for hospital	Building damaged by storm. No time to advertise.
Apr. 8	1,108.45	Crow	Machine repairs	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Apr. 9	2,200.37	General service	139 sets of harness	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise. Informal bids obtained.
Apr. 9	1,025.78	Omaha and Winnebago.	Subsistence supplies, clothing.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Apr. 13	1,100.00	Tomah school	Horses, hay, supplies, etc.	Do.
Apr. 14	2,500.00	Phœnix school	Materials for porches	Do.
Apr. 14	900.00	Fort Berthold	Two stallions	Informal bids asked. Better terms terms and animals obtained by open-market purchase.
Apr. 15	2,100.00	Nez Percés	Seed wheat	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.

Statement showing open-market purchases of Indian goods, etc.—Continued.

Date of authority.	Amount authorized.	Agency or school.	Articles purchased.	Exigency under which authority was granted.
1892.				
Apr. 15	$600.00	Chippewa Commission.	Field seeds	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
Apr. 18	2,983.00	....do	Pork, flour, etc	Do.
Apr. 29	1,000.00	Carson school	Food and clothing for Washoe Indians.	Indians in destitute condition. No time to advertise.
May 14	998.00	Mackinac	Cows, wagons, fence wire, etc.	Required for spring farm work. No time to advertise.
May 16	533.00	Fort Berthold	Mowers and rakes	Required for immediate use. Bought at contract rates for ensuing fiscal year.
May 20	904.75	Pine Ridge	Sawmill, engine, and boiler.	No time to advertise. Informal bids obtained.
May 23	1,028.25	....do	Thrasher and vibrator	Required for use before they could be shipped under contract.
May 24	549.90	Blackfeet	Repairs for agricultural implements.	Impracticable to advertise. Also required for immediate use.
May 24	1,500.00	Fort Belknap	Beef	Required for immediate issue. No time to advertise.
May 24	2,625.00	Tongue River	....do	Do.
May 24	1,445.00	Carlisle school	Coal, coal oil, etc	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
May 26	1,200.00	Carson school	Addition to main building.	No time to advertise.
June 1	1,017.97	Grand Junction school.	Materials for laundry buildings.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
June 9	3,000.00	Chippewa Commission.	Lumber and shingles	Do.
June 16	1,665.00	....do	Materials for Indian houses.	Required for immediate use by "removal" Indians. No time to advertise.
June 25	645.45	Navajo	Materials for laundry building.	Required for immediate use. No time to advertise.
June 26	2,000.00	Flandreau school	160 acres of land	Impracticable to advertise.
June 27	595.00	General service	Blackboards	No award at annual letting. Required for immediate use.
June 28	3,000.00	Fort Berthold	Flour mill	Impracticable to advertise. Informal bids obtained in open market.
June 30	1,376.00	Crow Creek, etc	Beef	No contract for 1893 made owing to nonpassage of Indian appropriation bill. No time to advertise.
June 30	1,600.00	Carlisle school	Materials for blacksmith shop.	Building required for immediate use, and erected much cheaper in open market.

O

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of January 9, 1893, relative to a treaty negotiated by Joel Palmer with certain tribes of Indians in Oregon.

JANUARY 25, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate, dated January 9, 1893:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of a treaty negotiated by Joel Palmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, on or about the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the various Indian tribes inhabiting the coast of Oregon from the Columbia River to the California line, consisting of Tillamook, Coos Bay, Coquille, Too-too-toney, Chetco, Siuslaw, Clatsop, and Lower Umpqua Indians, and whereby they, it is alleged, ceded all the country claimed by them between the country theretofore ceded by various other treaties and the Pacific Ocean, estimated to contain five million acres of land, and by the terms of which, it is alleged, there was a reservation of a tract of country on the coast within the limits of the Coast Reservation established by the President, estimated to contain seven hundred and fifty thousand acres; and that the Secretary of the Interior be further directed to advise the Senate whether such treaty was ever transmitted to the Senate for ratification; also whether the United States, if said treaty was not ratified has acted upon the terms stipulated therein and received the benefits of the cession therein provided, and, if so, whether said Indians were ever paid the amounts stipulated in such treaty to be paid to them for and on account of the land so ceded, and, if so, when such payments were made; and further, that he advise the Senate fully whether such treaty became operative and whether the terms thereof, or any of them, have been enforced against the Indians or the stipulations therein complied with by the United States.

In response thereto, I transmit herewith copy of a communication of the 21st instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the subject, to whom the matter was referred.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Department reference, of a resolution from the Senate of January 9, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of a treaty negotiated by Joel Palmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, on or about the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the various Indian tribes inhabiting the coast of Oregon from the Columbia River to the California line, consisting of Tillamook, Coos Bay, Coquille, Too-too-to-ney, Chetco, Siuslaw, Clatsop, and Lower Umpqua Indians, and whereby they, it is alleged, ceded all the country claimed by them between the country theretofore ceded by various other treaties and the Pacific Ocean, estimated to contain five million acres of land, and by the terms of which, it is alleged, there was a reservation of a tract of country on the coast within the limits of the Coast Reservation established by the President, estimated to contain seven hundred and fifty thousand acres; and that the Secretary of the Interior be further directed to advise the Senate whether such treaty was ever transmitted to the Senate for ratification; also whether the United States, if said treaty was not ratified, has acted upon the terms stipulated therein and received the benefits of the cession therein provided, and, if so, whether said Indians were ever paid the amounts stipulated in such treaty to be paid to them for and on account of the land so ceded, and, if so, when such payments were made; and further, that he advise the Senate fully whether such treaty became operative and whether the terms thereof, or any of them, have been enforced against the Indians or the stipulations therein complied with by the United States.

In reply I have to say, with reference to the request of the Senate for a copy of the treaty negotiated by Superintendent Palmer of the Oregon Superintendency, of August 11, 1855, with the Indian tribes inhabiting the coast of Oregon from the Columbia River to the California line, that in March and April, 1888, diligent and persistent search was made in this office for the treaty referred to, but no trace of it could be found other than a wrapper containing a brief showing when it was received in this office, and a memoranda dated February 15, 1869, which indicated that it had been removed from the wrapper prior to that date. Since that time, however, it has been ascertained that said treaty was transmitted to the Department February 5, 1857, no copy thereof being retained in this office. From the Department it was forwarded through the President to the Senate, and is printed in a Senate document marked "Confidential; Executive, No. 9, Thirty-fourth Congress, third session," which is now on file in one of the offices of the Senate.

Upon receipt of Superintendent Palmer's communication forwarding the treaty to this office, he was advised in a letter of November 19, 1855, as follows:

I received on the 14th instant your treaty or treaties of various dates from the 11th August to the 8th of September last with the confederated tribes and bands of Indians residing along the coast and west of the Coast Range of mountains between the Columbia River and the southern boundary of Oregon. You will suspend action under these treaties until you receive further orders.

It does not appear from the records of this office that any further instructions were ever given relative to this treaty.

One of the stipulations of the treaty of August 11, 1855, referred to, was the reservation of a certain quantity of land for the occupancy and use of the Indians along the coast of Oregon and west of the Coast Range of mountains; yet, in view of the fact that the treaty was never ratified and the further fact that the steps which eventually culminated in the setting aside of this reservation by executive order were inaugurated by Superintendent Palmer's letter of April 17, 1855, some months prior

to the completion of the treaty, and also the fact that the reservation was actually made by executive order November 9, 1855, five days before the treaty was received in this office, I do not think the reservation upon which many of the Indian tribes of the coast of Oregon have been collected can be said to have been set aside in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty.

The Senate asks also to be advised whether, if said treaty was not ratified, the United States has acted upon the terms stipulated therein and received the benefits of the cession therein provided, and, if so, whether said Indians were ever paid the amount stipulated in said treaty to be paid to them for and on account of the lands so ceded, and, if so, when such payment was made.

In reply to this I have to say that, as far as I can gather from the unsatisfactory data of record in this office on this subject, the United States has received the benefits of a cession proposed to be made by the various tribes that were parties to the treaty; that is, there appears to have been no controversy between the United States and the Indians as to the right of the United States to permit settlement on the lands claimed by them, and which they agreed in the treaty, as it is understood, to cede to the United States.

The reservation established as above stated on November 9, 1855, by executive order, for the use of the coast tribes of Indians in Oregon, was for a long time known as the Coast Reservation. Its boundaries were changed by an executive order of December 21, 1865, and again by act of Congress of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 446), and the reservation is now known as the Siletz.

On this reservation were collected all the tribes who were parties to the treaty of August 11, 1855, except the Tillamooks, Nehalins, and Clatsops, which latter were reported by the superintendent in 1860 to number together 179 persons; besides those who were parties to the unratified treaty, there were other Indian tribes on this reservation. One thousand one hundred and thirty-four of the Indians on the reservation were reported in 1860 to be provided for by treaties, while 1,866 were there without any treaty provisions.

In 1855 the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon transmitted estimates of funds required in Oregon to fulfill treaty stipulations with certain Shasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians, in all $55,250. The Indians named were entitled to this money under provisions of a ratified treaty.

Under cover of the same report, he estimated funds required for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain confederated bands of Tillamooks, Siuslaw, Kal-a-wal-set, Coose Bay, Coquille, Tootootany, and Chetco tribes of Indians, as follows:

For providing, after the ratification of the treaty and prior to their removal, such articles as may be deemed "essential to their wants," as per third article of treaty of 11th August, 1855	$3,000
For erection of buildings on reservation, fencing and opening farms; the purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, and seeds; the payment of employés; subsistence of Indians first year after removal, article 3, same treaty	22,000
For the erection of two sawmills, four schoolhouses, two blacksmith shops, one tin shop, thirteen dwelling houses for mechanics and other employés; two agency buildings with the requisite outbuildings for each, article 4, same treaty	14,550
For the purchase of mechanics' tools, medicines, books and stationery for schools, furniture for employés, article 4, same treaty	5,000
For pay of one superintendent of farming operations, three farmers, two blacksmiths, one physician for one-half year commencing January 1, 1856, per article 4, same treaty	5,100

For constructing wagon roads between contemplated Indian settlement on said reservation, and between such settlements and the mills, etc., as per article 11, same treaty	10,000	
For opening and constructing a wagon road from the mouth of Salmon River to the Willamette Valley, per same article	5,000	
		$64,650
For transportation of materials, mill fixtures, tools, furniture, subsistence, etc., from place of purchase to reservation	4,000	
		68,650

By a letter of January 17, 1856, the superintendent was advised that in accordance with the estimate for remittances from the appropriations for fulfilling treaties heretofore ratified the Secretary of the Interior had been requested to cause to be remitted to him the sum of $55,250, and also that "your estimate for a remittance on account of fulfillment of treaties with certain bands of Tillamooks, Siuslaw, Kal-a-wal-set, Coos Bay, and other tribes can not be acted on, as the treaty has not been ratified, nor is there any appropriation made out of which the funds at present can be advanced." No record of any payments under said unratified treaty is found in this office.

In his annual report for 1866, Mr. I. W. P. Huntington, superintendent of the Indian affairs of Oregon, refers as follows to the treaty of 1855 with the coast Indians:

In 1855 Joel Palmer, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, made a treaty with nearly all the tribes along the coast from Columbia River to the California line. By the terms of the treaty the Indians ceded all their lands and agreed to remove to the Coast Reservation. In consideration the Government promised to pay certain annuities, to build mills, provide schools, physicians, open farms, erect buildings, etc. This treaty the Senate refused to ratify, and it has therefore not been held to be binding upon the United States, but the Indians fully complied with the terms of *their side* of the treaty, abandoned their lands, removed to the reservation designated for them, and have with few exceptions remained there since. White settlers occupied their lands and still occupy them. The Indians complain, and justly, I think, that, having complied with *their side* of the treaty, we ought to comply with *ours*. This discontent is much aggravated by seeing that other Indians draw annuities and are so much better provided for. It is also often aggravated by the machinations of malicious whites, who foster their discontent and encourage them to leave the reservation, and, seeking their own country, endeavor by retaliation to recover just compensation. They had concluded, however, that at least they were secure in the possession of the lands they occupy, but they are again now doubly alarmed by having *a part* of their reservation suddenly taken from them and apprehensive that the taking of a part is only preliminary to the taking of the whole.

I recommend either that the treaty of 1855 be ratified, that provision be made for making another, or, in default of either, that some other plan be devised by which those tribes can be assured in the possession of the reservation and some compensation guaranteed them for the lands they have surrendered.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for the same year, said:

The Siletz and Alsea agencies have charge of the Indians on the coast with whom a treaty was made by Supt. Palmer in 1855, but which, for some reason, failed to be ratified by the Senate, although most of the other treaties of that year with the Oregon Indians were ratified. By the provisions of that treaty the Indians ceded nearly all the land lying between the Coast Range of mountains and the ocean, save a reservation set apart for their residence; and they immediately retired to the proposed reservation in full faith that the Government would carry into operation the stipulations of the treaty. But this has not been the case, and ten years have elapsed, during which the Indians have awaited the action of the Government, being aided meanwhile by means of the general fund appropriated for the service in Oregon.

From these reports and records I think it is fair to presume that the Government has never paid the Indians the amounts stipulated for in the treaty of 1855, which failed to be ratified by the Senate, but the

provisions of which appear to have been faithfully adhered to by the Indians themselves, except those who appear never to have gone upon the reservation.

Latterly, appropriations have been made generally for the support and civilization of the Indians at the Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, but not in fulfillment of treaty stipulations.

From the foregoing it will be seen in answer to the last query of the Senate resolution, whether such treaty became operative and whether the terms thereof, or any of them, have been enforced against the Indians, or the stipulations therein complied with by the United States, that it appears that while the Indians, except those above mentioned as not having gone upon the Siletz Reservation, immediately upon entering into the treaty removed to and have remained on the reservation, and have, so far as they had the power, complied with the provisions of the treaties. The United States has not fulfilled any of the stipulations agreed to therein on its behalf, unless the appropriations for the support and assistance of Indians in Oregon generally can be said to discharge the Government from its obligation to the Indians thereunder, if indeed an unratified treaty can impose obligations on either party, a question which of course must be answered in the negative.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned to the files of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 35.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of January 21, 1893, a report upon the alleged killing of Frank B. Riley, in Genoa, Italy.

JANUARY 26, 1893.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of the 21st instant, relating to the alleged killing of Frank B. Riley, a sailor on the United States steamship *Newark* in Genoa, Italy, I transmit herewith a report on the subject from the Secretary of State.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 25, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 21st instant, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, for copies of all correspondence on file in the Department of State relating to the alleged killing of Frank B. Riley, an American sailor of the United States steamship *Newark*, in Genoa, Italy, in August or September last, has the honor to submit herewith all the papers received relating to the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Mr. Alricks to Mr. Foster.

LAW OFFICES, NO. 207 WALNUT STREET,
Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1892.

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: At Genoa, Italy, in the early morning of the 9th day of September last, Frank B. Riley, enlisted into the U. S. Navy as a boiler-maker, was murdered by the keeper of a small hotel where he and some of his shipmates of the *Newark* had applied for lodging; and Pamelia Riley, his mother, who, although born in New Jersey, resides at Harrisburg, has directed me to request the Government of the United States to ask from the King of Italy's Government payment of damages for her loss by his death.

Frank B. Riley was unmarried, never had been married, and his mother believes that she is entitled to all the damages by reason of his death. Her husband, Peter Riley, born in Philadelphia County, Pa., deserted her and her children at Harrisburg, Pa., March 15, 1875, and she believes him dead.

Will you be kind enough to furnish me the information I may need to present the claim properly, so that the United States Government can act speedily in asking compensation for Mrs. Riley? She thinks she ought to have $25,000 damages, but does not wish to make her claim too high. Her neighbors and children have informed her of the reparation obtained by the present administration for the loss of the enlisted men of the *Baltimore* who were killed in Chile, and she trusts that the Government will treat her as the relations of the murdered seamen of the *Baltimore* were treated.

May I ask an early acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter?

Very respectfully, yours,

LEVI B. ALRICKS,
Attorney for Pamelia Riley.

Mr. Wharton to Mr. Alricks.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 21, 1892.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th instant, in which you state that on the 9th September last Frank B. Riley (a boiler-maker employed and enlisted in the U. S. Navy) was murdered by the keeper of a hotel in Genoa, where he and certain shipmates had applied for lodging; and ask that indemnity may be sought from the Government of Italy.

It is necessary to say, in reply, that the facts of the case, as stated, are not of a character to warrant diplomatic intervention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Whitehouse to Mr. Foster.

No. 447.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, September 24, 1892.

SIR: Availing myself of your permission to officially attend the Columbus celebration at Genoa I went there, as the guest of the city, from the 7th to the 12th instant, and was most cordially received by the authorities.

In conversation His Majesty assured me of his high appreciation of the courtesy shown him in sending the *Newark* and *Bennington* to Genoa, and expressed deep regret that the visit of our ships should have been marred by the murder of one of the sailors of the *Newark*.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { Ex. DOC. No. 36.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

A statement as to the United States building at St. Albans, Vt.

JANUARY 26, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement as to the United States custom-house and post-office building at St. Albans, Vt., authorized under act of Congress approved January 26, 1891:

Limit of cost of site and building	$60,000.00
Amount expended for site and incidental expenses	9,263.40
Balance available	50,736.60

Drawings and specifications were prepared and proposals invited by public advertisement for the erection and completion of the above-named building, ready for interior finish.

The lowest bid received for the work up to the top of the water table, *i. e.*, the first floor line of the building, contemplating the use of marble for facing and trimmings, is in amount $12,654.37.

The lowest bid received for the erection and completion of the building, not fireproof, including basement, ready for interior finish, using common brick for facing the exterior walls, with little or no stone except for window and door sills, steps, etc., is in amount $20,103, which is within the office estimate of the cost of the work, and contemplates a common brick structure with the cheapest kind of finish.

If it is considered to be desirable to erect at St. Albans a fireproof building, presenting a better appearance than that contemplated by the present plans, *i. e.*, a building faced with stone and with first-class interior finish, an additional appropriation of $30,000 will be necessary.

It appears from reports of officials in regard to the space needed for the proper accommodation of the public business that the building, as

shown by the present plans, is barely large enough for the present business, which is estimated to increase in volume.

The case is submitted in this form for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

An agreement made by the commission appointed to treat with the Indians of the Siletz Reservation for the cession of certain lands.

FEBRUARY 1, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of 14th ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying agreement made by the commission appointed to treat with the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, for the cession of the surplus lands of the reservation or tract of country upon which they reside.

I also transmit copy of letters of the honorable assistant attorney-general for this Department, dated 3d and 28th instant, together with report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 26th instant, in relation to this matter, and draft of a bill to ratify the agreement.

This matter is presented with recommendation for early consideration by Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference for report, of the report of the Siletz Indian Commission, dated November 4, 1892, submitting an agreement made by the commission with the Indians located upon the Siletz Reservation in Oregon for the

cession of the surplus lands of the reservation or tract of country upon which they reside.

The commission was appointed under the authority contained in the appropriation of $11,500 made by the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year (Public No. 119) "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their reservation," etc.

By the first article of the agreement the said Indians cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in Article 4 of this agreement.

In consideration of this cession, it is agreed by Article 2 that the United States will pay to the Indians the sum of $142,600 in form and manner as follows, to wit, $100,000 shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be paid annually at the agency on said reservation on the 1st day of March; the balance of said principal sum to be paid as follows, to wit:

Within three months after the approval of this agreement by Congress there shall be paid to each Indian on said reservation who shall be of age, *i. e.*, males of 21 years and females of 18 years, also all married persons whether they be of age or not, the sum of $75 each, and annually thereafter, on each interest-paying day, a like sum of $75 to each one who shall become of age as aforesaid, or who shall have married (who shall not have been paid $75) during the preceding year, the said sum of $75; and all of the money so held back by the United States to pay said delayed payments shall also draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the parents of all infants who are supporting the same receive annually all the interest money according to the share pro rata of each infant: *Provided, however,* That in case of all aged or infirm persons who are incapable of taking care of themselves, the sum due and payable to each may be used for the support and care of such persons, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct: *And provided further,* That this agreement shall apply only to persons who shall be living and belonging on said reservation at the time of the ratification of the same by Congress.

Article 3 provides that as soon as the lands which have been allotted to the Indians on said reservation shall become subject to taxation by the State of Oregon, then—

The Secretary of the Interior may reserve a part of said interest money, not exceeding one-third thereof for each year, and pay the same to the State and local authorities of the State of Oregon, in lieu of taxation upon the lands allotted to said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, or as may be prescribed by law, to secure to the Indians the full enjoyment of the protection of the laws of said State and a just share of all benefits derived from said payment in lieu of taxes: *Provided,* That all road taxes which by the laws of the State may be discharged by work, may be so discharged by the Indian owners of said allotted lands on the roads in their respective vicinities: *And provided further,* That Congress may from time to time appropriate and provide to pay any part of said principal sum, so held in trust as aforesaid, as the condition and interests of said Indians may seem to require or justify: *And provided further,* In case said Indians, or any portion thereof, may desire to be furnished with supplies instead of cash payments of interest or principal, the Secretary of the Interior may issue such supplies at cost price on the reservation, in lieu of cash payments of interest, or any part of the principal sum which may be from time to time appropriated by Congress: *And provided further,* That in case the Secretary of the Interior may at any time be satisfied that any of said Indians are fully competent and capable of managing and taking care of their full pro rata share of said purchase money, and that it will be to their interest to receive the same, and that other portions of said Indians are not so capable and competent, he shall then recommend to Congress that sufficient amount of such principal sum so held in trust as provided in section 2 of this agreement shall be appropriated to pay the pro rata of such competent and capable Indians of such principal fund.

Article 4 provides that section 9, township 9 south, range 11 west; the west half of the west half of section 5, the east half of section 6,

and the east half of the west half of section 6, township 10 south, range 10 west; the south half of section 8, the north half of section 17 and section 16, township 9 south, range 9 west; and the east half of the northeast quarter and lot 3, section 20, and south half, and south half of north half of section 21, township 8, range 10 west, shall be reserved from sale, and that the timber on said five sections may be cut and manufactured by the Indians of said Siletz Reservation for their own use and for sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe.

By Article 5 it is stipulated that no part of the sum of money agreed to be paid the Indians, as aforesaid, shall ever be applied to the payment of any claim against any of said Indians arising prior to the ratification of this agreement by Congress.

Article 6 provides that any religious society or other organization now occupying, under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands in this agreement ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the land so occupied at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent.

Article 7 stipulates that this agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

The agreement is signed by 118 adult male members of the tribe, and is accompanied by the certificate of the commissioners, the official interpreter, and the interpreters appointed by the Indians that the foregoing agreement is the genuine original one made by and between the commission on the part of the United States and the Indians on said Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon.

Allotments have been completed by the special agent on this reservation, the number of allottees being 536 and the quantity of land allotted being about 43,000 acres. In addition, the schedule of allotments shows the reservation of 226 acres for agency and school purposes, 4.06 acres for sawmill and lumber yard, 470 acres for timber, and 9 acres for church and cemetery purposes. The aggregate of the allotted and reserved lands, as shown by the schedule, is about 43,710 acres. There is also reserved by the fourth article of the agreement 5 sections of timber land for the common use of the Indians, but these 5 sections include the 470 acres reserved by the schedule of allotments, as above stated, so that, including these 5 sections, there are reserved for all purposes about 46,440 acres. There being 225,280 acres in the reservation, this would leave a surplus of about 178,840 acres. The commissioners state that the quantity of land ceded is over 175,000 acres, including 220 acres of highly cultivated and valuable land at the school and agency, including the Methodist parsonage, sawmill, cemetery, school and agency buildings. It is noted, however, that these lands are reserved from cession by Article 1 of the agreement and by the allotment schedule, the former ceding all the *unallotted* lands within the limits of the reservation and the latter reserving the certain tracts for agency, school, and other purposes, as specified above.

A bill (S. 2869, Fifty-second Congress, first session) provided for the reservation of five sections of timber land for the common use of the Indians on said reservation, and was favorably reported upon by this office May 21, 1892, but the said bill failed to become a law.

The title of the Indians in and to the tract of country ceded by the agreement is derived from executive orders dated November 9, 1855,

and December 21, 1865, and by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 446).

The commissioners report that they found the lands mostly mountainous and densely timbered with good fir and cedar trees, and well watered with rapid-running streams, which will furnish a good means of getting the timber and lumber out; that the most desirable lands were allotted to the Indians, but there still remains a large quantity of good timber land and some rich alluvial bottom land; that of the surplus lands, four townships and parts of five other townships are yet unsurveyed; that the Indians are exceptionally intelligent, they having adopted the manner of life of the white people, living in frame houses, wearing citizens' dress, the younger ones being educated, and shrewd and provident in managing their business, to a large extent.

The commissioners invite attention to the last clause of Article 3, whereby it is provided that the Secretary of the Interior may at any time recommend to Congress the payment of any portion of the principal sum to such Indians as he may find capable, etc., and strongly recommend that the matter be investigated at an early day, as it is patent to the commission that a large number of said Indians are fully capable of attending to their business and interests, and can take care of their money as well as the average white man.

Accompanying the agreement is a petition, signed by a number of the Indians, setting forth that they are civilized and capable of managing their business, and requesting that the period for which their allotted lands are to be held in trust be shortened from twenty-five years to not exceeding five years. The commissioners recommend that the request of the Indians be granted.

I discover nothing in the agreement to which I consider it advisable to urge objection, and I have accordingly prepared the draft of a bill carrying its provisions into effect. The said draft does not, however, include a provision for the opening of the ceded lands to settlement, this being a matter upon which I do not consider it the duty of this office to offer recommendation or suggestion.

Copies of the papers for transmission to Congress are herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November 30, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith inclose report of commission appointed by you to negotiate with the Indians on the Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon; also, agreement of cession of their unallotted lands and a petition signed by the Indians to have the time shortened within which they can get full title to their allotted lands to five years, and the approval of the commission of the object of the petition and recommendation that same be granted.

Respectfully, yours,

H. H. HARDING,
Secretary of Commissioners.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON,
October 31, 1892.

We, the undersigned commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Indians on the Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, do respectfully represent that we have been over said reservation, and have become acquainted with most of said Indians, and that we have found them exceptionally intelligent, living and dressing, and, mostly, using the same language as the white people, citizens of the United States, and mostly fully capable of taking care of themselves and their property.

Wherefore we recommend that their petition, transmitted herewith, to have the time shortened when they can get full titles to their lands to not exceeding five years from this date be granted.

REUBEN P BOISE.
WILLIAM H. ODELL.
H. H. HARDING.

To the honorable President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, Indians on the Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, do hereby represent that—

Whereas we have had allotted to us individually certain lands within this reservation according to law; and

Whereas we are informed that under the present laws of the United States we are not to get full titles to said lands for twenty-five years; and

Whereas we are civilized Indians, living in houses, and dressing like white men, and are mostly conversant with the English language, and can read and write, and are capable of managing our business and becoming citizens like white men: Therefore,

We would respectfully petition you to pass a law to shorten the time when we can get full titles and patents to our lands to a time not exceeding five years, and that we then be made full citizens of the United States, to whom we are fully loyal, for which we will ever pray.

The petition is signed by Scott Lane, Frank Carson, Ulysses Grant, John Adams, and 114 others.

SALEM, OREGON, *November 9, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of September 5 and 27 we, the undersigned, commissioners on the part of the United States, appointed to negotiate with the Indians on the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon, would respectfully report:

That we met at the agency on said reservation on October 6, 1892 (having prior thereto duly subscribed to and taken our oath of office respectively), and organized.

We then immediately proceeded to gain a proper knowledge of the facts to enable us to intelligently carry out the duties for which we were appointed and in compliance with your instructions.

We visited many portions of the reservation and personally inspected the lands, and took occasion to make the acquaintance of the Indians so far as we could.

We found the lands mostly mountainous and densely timbered with good fir and cedar trees, and well watered with rapid running streams,

which will furnish a good means of getting the timber and lumber out. The Siletz River is a large stream in which salmon fish abound; there is a good harbor at its mouth, and tide water runs up some 25 miles; and we predict lumber and fish industries will spring up at or near the bay. The most choice and desirable of the lands were taken up by the allotments made to the Indians, but there are still a large amount of good timber lands and some rich alluvial bottom lands which are very fertile.

Four townships and parts of five other townships are as yet unsurveyed.

Three or four days after our arrival we caused a call to be issued for a general council of the Indians on the reservation, to be held at the agency on October 17, which was accordingly held at that time (a copy of the proceedings of which are herewith transmitted).

You will observe from these proceedings that the Indians were at first determined to sell only for cash in hand, and ask $1.25 per acre.

After giving them clearly to understand that it was against the policy of the Government to pay all the money down, at the request of the Indians, we gave them two weeks to discuss the matter and counsel among themselves, and so we and they adjourned the council until October 29, and in the meantime we continued our explorations of the reservation and interviewing the Indians in their settlements.

We find these Indians exceptionally intelligent—they having adopted the manner of life of the white people—living in frame houses, wearing ordinary citizens' dress, and houses having similar furniture to whites in similar circumstances, the younger Indians being educated and writing and speaking the English language, and are shrewd and provident in managing their business to a large extent.

On the adjourned day of the council, October 29, a very full attendance was had, and finally the Indians appointed seven of their smartest men to act as a committee to represent them in making an agreement with us. We inclose herewith a copy of the proceedings of this meeting of the council on the 29th. Thereupon we met the committee, and after a long session on the evening of the 29th (Saturday) and morning of the 31st (Monday), we came to an agreement, the original of which we herewith inclose, duly signed by a large majority of the Indians. Most of the adult Indians who failed to sign were either absent or sick.

The amount of land ceded is over 175,000 acres, including 220 acres of highly cultivated and very valuable land at the school and agency, including the Methodist parsonage, sawmill, cemetery, school, and agency buildings.

While we consider this a liberal price and a good contract for the Indians, and more than we were at first inclined to concede, yet, considering all things, it is best for the Government, rather than to leave things as they are.

We beg to call attention to one provision of the contract, to wit: The last clause of Article III, on page 4, provides that the Secretary of the Interior may at any time recommend to Congress the payment of any portion of the principal sum to such Indians as he may find capable, etc.

We strongly recommend that the Secretary of the Interior at an early day investigate this matter, as it is patent to us that quite a large number of said Indians are fully capable of attending to their business and interests, and can take care of their money as well as average white men.

We also transmit herewith the journal kept by us of our proceedings.

It seemed to us important that there should be a map of the whole reservation, showing the allotments, the five sections reserved for timber use of the Indians, and the lands ceded by the agreement, kept in the agency office for the use of the Indians and the Government officers, and so (Commissioners Boise and Harding concurring) the commission ordered that Gen. Odell should make such map and transmit to your office a tracing of same as supplemental to our report.

REUBEN P. BOISE.
WILLIAM H. ODELL.
H. H. HARDING.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, and
Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, January 3, 1893.

SIR: I have examined the draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ratify the agreement made by the commission appointed for that purpose with the Indians located upon the Siletz Reservation in Oregon, together with the letter of the Commissioner transmitting the same to this Department and the other papers accompanying the said letter.

The draft submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs provides only for the acceptance and ratification of the agreement and for the appropriation of the money needed to carry said agreement into effect. I agree with the Commissioner that there are no objections to the terms of said agreement that should prevent its confirmation. I have prepared a proviso to the second section of the bill to prevent the application of the funds arising from the sale of these lands by the Indians to the payment of any judgment rendered under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 856).

The draft submitted by the Indian Office contains no provision for opening the ceded lands to settlement or for otherwise disposing of them, the Commissioner stating that he does not consider it the duty of his office to offer recommendation or suggestion upon that matter. In my opinion provision ought to be made for disposing of these lands, or it ought to be specifically said in the act confirming the agreement that they shall not be opened to settlement or appropriation under any of the land laws until further legislation on the subject shall be provided. It appears from the report of the Commissioner that a large portion of these ceded lands are mountainous and heavily timbered, and therefore probably not adapted for cultivation or appropriation under the homestead laws, and that the public surveys have not yet been extended over all.

In view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that the matter be referred to the General Land Office for a report as to the character and condition of these lands and such suggestions as the Commissioner may have to offer as to the best method of disposing of them.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, January 28, 1893.

SIR: Under date of January 3, 1893, I submitted an opinion in the matter of the approval of the agreement made by the commission appointed for that purpose with the Indians upon the Siletz Reservation in Oregon, recommending that it be referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for a report as to the character and condition of said lands, and suggestions as to the best method of disposing of the ceded lands.

I have further considered the matter in connection with his report of January 26, 1893. He states that he has no information as to the character of the lands, except that furnished by the commission and by the field notes of that portion which has been surveyed, and couches his recommendation as to the disposal of the ceded lands in the following language:

> Inasmuch as no benefit accrues to the Indians from the sale of the remaining lands in the above reservation, I would recommend that that portion of the reservation ceded by the Indians be disposed of under the general land laws, and in view of the fact that said lands are reported as being generally valuable for the timber growing thereon, I would further suggest that they be disposed of at not less than $2.50 per acre.

A map of these lands transmitted with said report shows that but a comparatively small proportion of the ceded lands has been surveyed. They should not, in my opinion, be opened to settlement or disposal in any manner until they shall have been surveyed. I am unable to determine from the information furnished by the papers now before me, whether an appropriation would be necessary to secure an immediate extension of the public surveys over these lands, and if so, what amount would be required. The Commissioner of the General Land Office first recommends that they be disposed of under the general land laws and then that they be disposed of at not less than $2.50 per acre. It is difficult to reconcile these two recommendations.

After carefully considering this matter, I have concluded from the information before me that these lands should not be opened to settlement and sale until proclamation of the President, and that when so opened they should be disposed of under the general land laws, and I have therefore prepared and submit herewith a proviso to be added to the draft of a bill submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs so directing.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference for report, of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 14, 1892, inclosing the draft of a bill prepared by the Com-

missioner to ratify the agreement made by the commission, appointed for that purpose, with the Indians located upon the Siletz Reservation in Oregon, for the cession of the surplus lands of the reservation, together with the other papers accompanying the Commissioner's letter, and a letter from the Assistant Attorney-General, dated January 3, 1893, relative to the matter.

The draft submitted by the Indian Office contains no provision for opening the ceded lands to settlement, or for otherwise disposing of them, the Commissioner stating that he does not consider it the duty of his office to offer recommendation or suggestion upon that matter.

It appears from the report of the commissioners that the lands are mostly mountainous and densely timbered with good fir and cedar trees, and well watered with rapid-running streams, which will furnish a good means of getting the timber and lumber out; that the most desirable lands were allotted to the Indians, but there still remains a large quantity of good timber land and some rich alluvial bottom land.

The Assistant Attorney-General states that, in his opinion, provision ought to be made for disposing of these lands, or it ought to be specifically said in the act confirming the agreement that they shall not be opened to settlement or appropriation under any of the land laws until further legislation on the subject shall be provided. He therefore suggests that the matter be referred to this office for a report as to the character and conditions of these lands, and such suggestions as the Commissioner may have to offer as to the best method of disposing of them.

I will state that this office has no information as to the character of these lands, except that furnished by the commission hereinbefore referred to and from the field notes of that portion which has been surveyed. I inclose herewith a map of the boundary lines of said reservation, showing the surveyed and unsurveyed portions thereof.

Inasmuch as no benefit accrues to the Indians from the sale of the remaining lands in the above reservation, I would recommend that that portion of the reservation ceded by the Indians be disposed of under the general land laws, and in view of the fact that said lands are reported as being generally valuable for the timber growing thereon, I would further suggest that they be disposed of at not less than $2.50 per acre.

All papers are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Alsea and other bands of Indians located upon the Siletz Reservation in the State of Oregon, and to make appropriation for carrying the same into effect

Whereas Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the chiefs, headmen, and other male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians residing upon the Siletz Reservation in the State of Oregon, which said agreement is as follows:

This agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, by Reuben Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the

part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians located on said Siletz Reservation, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

The Indians located on said Siletz Reservation hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in Article IV of this agreement.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the lands sold, ceded, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Indians located on said Siletz Reservation the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand and six hundred dollars ($142,600), in payments as follows, to wit:

One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, in the State of Oregon, which shall bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, to be paid annually at the agency on said reservation on the first day of March of each and every year.

The balance of said principal sum shall be paid as follows, to wit:

Within three months after the approval of this agreement by Congress there shall be paid to each Indian on said reservation, who shall be of age, to wit: Males of twenty-one years, and females of eighteen years or more, and all married persons, whether they shall be of age or not, the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, and annually thereafter on each interest-paying day, there shall be paid a like sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) to each one who shall have become of age as aforesaid, or who shall have married, whether of age or not (who shall not have been paid seventy-five dollars) during the preceding year, the said sum of seventy-five dollars; and all of the money so held back by the United States to pay said delayed payments shall also draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; and the parents of all infants who are supporting the same shall receive annually all the interest money according to the share pro rata of each infant.

Provided, however, That in case of all aged or infirm persons, who are incapable of taking care of themselves, the same due and payable to such may be used for the support and care of such persons, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct: *And provided further,* That this agreement shall apply only to persons who shall be living and belonging on said reservation at the time of the ratification of the same by Congress.

ARTICLE III.

It is hereby further stipulated and agreed that as soon as the lands which have been allotted to the Indians on said Siletz Indian Reservation shall become subject and liable to taxation by the State of Oregon, then the Secretary of the Interior may reserve a part of said interest money, so coming to said Indians, not exceeding one-third thereof for each year, and pay the same to the State and local authorities of the State of Oregon, in lieu of taxation upon the lands allotted to said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe or as may be prescribed by law, to secure to the Indians the full enjoyment of the protection of the laws of said State, and a just share of all benefits derived from said payment in lieu of taxes.

Provided, That all road taxes, which by the laws of the State may be discharged by work, may be so discharged by the Indian owners of said allotted lands on the roads in their respective vicinities: *And provided further,* That Congress may from time to time appropriate and provide to pay any part of said principal sum, so as aforesaid held in trust, as the condition and interests of said Indians may seem to require or justify: *And provided further,* In case said Indians or any portion thereof may desire to be furnished with supplies instead of cash payments of interest or principal, then the Secretary of the Interior may issue such supplies at cost price in such reservation, at the agency therein, in lieu of cash payments of interest, or any part of the principal sum, which may be from time to time appropriated by Congress: *And provided further,* That in case the Secretary of the Interior may at any time be satisfied that any of said Indians are fully competent and capable of managing and taking care of their full pro rata of said purchase money, and that it will be to their interests to receive the same, and that other portions of said Indians are not so capable and competent, then he shall recommend to Congress that sufficient amount of such principal sum so held in trust as provided in section 2 of this agreement shall be appropriated to pay the full pro rata of such competent and capable Indians of such

principal fund, and when the same shall have been paid and receipted for personally by each Indian so paid, then such Indians shall have no further interest in said trust fund.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that section nine (9) in township nine (9) south, range 11 west of the Willamette meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five (5), and the east half (½) of section six (6) and the east half of the west half of section 6, township 10 south, range 10 west, W. M., and the south half of section 8 and the north half section 17, and section sixteen (16) in township 9 south, range 9 west of the Willamette meridian, and the east half of the northeast ¼ and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. ½ and S. ½ of north half of sec. 21, town 8, range 10 west, W. M., are hereby reserved from sale, and that the timber on said five sections of land may be cut and manufactured by the Indians of said Siletz Reservation for their own use and for sale, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe, regulating the cutting of timber, so as to secure an equality of benefits to the Indians, employment for them, and judicious aid to them in becoming self-supporting.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed that no part of said sum of money so agreed as aforesaid shall ever be applied to the payment of any claim against any of the Indians alleged to have occurred prior to the ratification of this agreement by Congress.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further stipulated and agreed that any religious society or other organization not occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands in this agreement ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the land so occupied at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent.

ARTICLE VI.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men, and other male adults of the Indians residing on said Siletz Reservation, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, this the 31st day of October, A. D. 1892.

REUBEN P. BOISE, [L. S.]
WILLIAM ODELL, [L. S.]
H. H. HARDING, [L. S.]
United States Commissioners.

Committee appointed at general council of Indians, October 29, 1892:

SCOTT LANE. [L. S.]
FRANK CARSON. [L. S.]
ULYSSES S. GRANT. [L. S.]
JOHN ADAMS. [L. S.]
CHARLEY (his x mark) DEPOE. [L. S.]
GEORGE (his x mark) HARNEY. [L. S.]
SITELY (his x mark) MORRIS. [L. S.]

Joseph (his x mark) Adams, [L. S.]
John Tyee, (his x mark) [L. S.]
William (his x mark) Tom, [L. S.]
Alexander (his x mark) Catfish, [L. S.]
Klamath (his x mark) John, [L. S.]
I. W. Washington, [L. S.]
Walter Ben, [L. S.]
Oscar B. Brown, [L. S.]
Tom Hollis, [L. S.]
Hoxie Simmons, [L. S.]
Jim (his x mark) White, [L. S.]
John Brown, [L. S.]
Chetco (his x mark) Ben, [L. S.]
Coyote (his x mark) Jim, [L. S.]

Old (his x mark) Harvey, [L. S.]
Oscar (his x mark) Cook, [L. S.]
Eddie (his x mark) Bencil, [L. S.]
Spency (his x mark) Scott, [L. S.]
Wm. (his x mark) Hency, [L. S.]
Tenass (his x mark) Charley, [L. S.]
Jackey (his x mark) Johnson, [L. S.]
Tom (his x mark) Simmons, [L. S.]
Thos. W. McDonald, [L. S.]
Davis Jesse, [L. S.]
Fred (his x mark) Pike, [L. S.]
John (his x mark) Baxter, [L. S.]
Moses (his x mark) Yilliam, [L. S.]
Charley (his x mark) Johnson, [L. S.]

Wm. (his x mark) Strong, [L. S.]
William Metcalf, [L. S.]
Pellett Lane, [L. S.]
Oscar Wood, [L. S.]
Charley (his x mark) Sulten, [L. S.]
Jake (his x mark) Cook, [L. S.]
Enock (his x mark) Arden, [L. S.]
Abe (his x mark) Lincoln, [L. S.]
Joshua (his x mark) Louie, [L. S.]
Johnny (his x mark) Johnson, [L. S.]
Old (his x mark) Charley, [L. S.]
Joe Cook, [L. S.]
Harry Chapman, [L. S.]
Couquille Jim, [L. S.]
Yanner (his x mark) Charley, [L. S.]
Long Prairie (his x mark) Sam, [L. S.]
Pengra Logan, [L. S.]
Jon M. Williams, [L. S.]
Jack (x) Lanson, [L. S.]
Thomas (x) Smith, [L. S.]
Jack (x) Ross [L. S.]
Anton (x) Solchok, [L. S.]
Klamath Bob (his x mark), [L. S.]
John (x) France, [L. S.]
George Dilly, [L. S.]
Coquille (his x mark) Thompson, [L. S.]
Alexander (his x mark) Halsgluse, [L. S.]
H. C. Calahan, [L. S.]
Larkey Logan, [L. S.]
Pete Muggins, [L. S.]
Evens Bill, [L. S.]
John Mack, [L. S.]
Stewart Roney, [L. S.]
George Sam, [L. S.]
S. C. Sam, [L. S.]
Charley (his x mark) Orton, [L. S.]
Jack (his x mark) Orton, [L. S.]
B. R. (his x mark) Jack, [L. S.]
Thomas (his x mark) Simmons, [L. S.]
Charley (his x mark) Porter, [L. S.]
Mojas [his x mark] Hudson, (L. S.]
John Albert, [L. S.]
William (his x mark) White, [L. S.]
Billy Umatata, [L. S.]
Jack Wester, [L. S.]
Charley Shurden, [L. S.]
Sham Lafayette, [L. S.]
W. B. Jackson, [L. S.]
John Logsden [L. S.]
William Samuel, [L. S.]
Abey Logan, [L. S.]
Dan Jordan, [L. S.]
Brown Arden, [L. S.]
Willie Depoe, [L. S.]
Robie Depoe, [L. S.]
Andrew Smith, [L. S.]
Old Wallace, [L. S.]
Jacob Johnson, [L. S.]
Charley Kelsay, [L. S.]
Simpson Billie, [L. S.]
Barney Williams, [L. S.]
David John [L. S.]
John Spencer, [L. S.]
Jim Ross, [L. S.]
William (his x mark) Clamoth, [L. S.]
Charles Howard, [L. S.]
Ned (his x mark) Wilson, [L. S.]
George (his x mark) Cook, [L. S.]
Andrew (his x mark) Jackson, [L. S.]
George Wilbur, [L. S.]
Joshley Brown, [L. S.]
Coquille (his x mark) Johnson, [L. S.]
William (x mark) Battise, [L. S.]
Bill (his x mark) Hunter, [L. S.]
William (his x mark) Jarden, [L. S.]
Thomas (his x mark) Hugh, [L. S.]
Shastocasta (his x mark) Sam, [L. S.]
Wm. Dick, [L. S.]
Peter Bob, [L. S.]
John Fuller, [L. S.]
John Baxter, [L. S.]
Fred Jackson, [L. S.]
Fred (his x mark) Harney, [L. S.]
Cap (his x mark) White. [L. S.]

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION, *Oregon, U. S. A., November 4, 1892.*

We, the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, the official interpreter of said Commission (being the interpreter of the agency), and the interpreters appointed by the Indians in council, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing agreement is the genuine original agreement made by and between the said commission on the part of the United States and the Indians on said Siletz Indian Reservation of Oregon, and that all the signatures thereto are genuine and true.

Witness our hands and seals this day and year above written, at the said Siletz Agency in Oregon.

R. P. BOISE, [L. S.]
WILLIAM H. ODELL, [L. S.]
H. H. HARDING, [L. S.]
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

OSCAR B. BROWN, [L. S.]
Official Interpreter.

PENGRA LOGAN, [L. S.]
JON M. WILLIAMS, [L. S.]
Interpreters appointed by the Indians in council.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect there

ıereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,) sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred dollars, which sum money shall be paid to the Indians in the manner and form prescribed by articles o and three of the agreement: *Provided*, That none of the money or interest ıreon, which is by the terms of said agreement to be paid to said Indians, shall be ɔlied to the payment of any judgment that has been or may hereafter be rendered ıder the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred l ninety-one, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of ims arising from Indian depredations:" *And provided further*, That none of the ds ceded and relinquished by said agreement shall be open to settlement, sale, or posal until proclamation by the President of the United States, after the public veys shall have been extended over them, and when so opened they shall be dis- ıed of under the general land laws.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | EX. DOC. No. 40.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RELATIVE

To the regulations concerning the transportation of imported merchandise and domestic products from one port in the United States over Canadian territory to another port therein, and the further requirements of such traffic.

FEBRUARY 3, 1893.—Read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 23d of July last the following resolution of the House of Representatives was communicated to me:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what regulations are now in force concerning the transportation of imported merchandise in bond or duty paid and products or manufactures of the United States from one port in the United States over Canadian territory to another port therein, under the provisions of section 3006 of the Revised Statutes; whether further legislation thereon is necessary or advisable, and especially whether a careful inspection of such merchandise should not be had at the frontiers of the United States upon the departure and arrival of such merchandise, and whether the interests of the United States do not require that each car containing such merchandise, while in Canadian territory, be in the custody and under the surveillance of an inspector of the customs department, the cost of such surveillance to be paid by the foreign carrier transporting such merchandise.

The resolution is limited in its scope to the subject of the transit of merchandise from one port in the United States, through Canadian territory, to another port in the United States under the provision of section 3006 of the Revised Statutes; but I have concluded that a review of our treaty obligations, if any, and of our legislation upon the whole subject of the transit of goods from, to, or through Canada is desirable, and therefore address this message to the Congress.

It should be known, before new legislation is proposed, whether the United States is under any treaty obligations which affect this subject, growing out of the provisions of article 29 of the Treaty of Washington. That article is as follows:

"It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be especially designated by the President of the United States, and destined

for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

"It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue, as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions."

It will be noticed that provision is here made—

First, for the transit in bond, without the payment of duties, of goods arriving at specified ports of the United States, and at others to be designated by the President, destined for Canada.

Second, for the transit from Canada to ports of the United States without the payment of duties of merchandise for export.

Third, for the transit of merchandise arriving at Canadian ports, destined for the United States, through Canadian territory, to the United States, without the payment of duties to the Dominion government.

Fourth. For the transit of merchandise from the United States to Canadian ports for export, without the payment of duties;

And fifth, for the transit of merchandise, without the payment of duties, from the United States, through Canada, to other places in the United States.

The first and second of these provisions were concessions by the United States, and were made subject to "such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe." The third, fourth, and fifth provisions of the article are concessions on the part of the Dominion of Canada, and are made subject "to such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the "government of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe." The first and second and the third and fourth of these provisions are reciprocal in their nature. The fifth, which provides for the transit of merchandise from one point in the United States, through Canada, to another point in the United States is not met by a reciprocal provision for the passage of Canadian goods from one point in Canada to another point in Canada through the United States. If this article of the treaty is in force the obligations assumed by the United States should be fully and honorably observed until such time as this Government shall free itself from them by methods provided in the treaty or recognized by international law. It is, however, no part of the obligation resting upon the United States under the treaty that it will use the concessions made to it by Canada. This Government would undoubtedly meet its full duty by yielding in an ample manner the concessions made by it to Canada. There could be no just cause for complaint by Great Britain or Canada if the compensating concession to the United States should not be exercised. We have not stipulated in the treaty that we will permit merchandise to be moved through Canadian Territory from one point of the United States to another at the will of the shipper; the

stipulation is on the part of Canada that it will permit such merchandise to enter its territory from the United States, to pass through it, and to return to the United States without the exaction of duties and without other burdens than such as may be necessary to protect its revenues.

The questions whether we shall continue to allow merchandise to pass from one point in the United States through Canadian territory to another point in the United States, and if so to what exactions and examinations it shall be subjected on reëntering our territory, are wholly within the power of Congress, without reference to the question whether article 29 is or is not in force.

The treaty of Washington embraced a number of absolutely independent subjects. Its purpose, as recited, was "to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries." It provided for four distinct arbitrations of unsettled questions, including the Alabama claims, for a temporary settlement of the questions growing out of the fisheries, and for various arrangements affecting commerce and intercourse between the United States and the British North American possessions. Some of its provisions were made terminable by methods pointed out in the treaty. Articles 1 to 17, inclusive, provide for the settlement of the Alabama claims and of the claims of British subjects against the United States, and have been fully executed. Articles 18 to 25, inclusive, relate to the subject of the fisheries and provide for a joint commission to determine what indemnity should be paid to Great Britain for the fishing privileges conceded. These articles have been terminated by the notice provided for in the treaty.

Article 26 provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, Yukon, Porcupine, and Stickeen rivers. Article 27 provides for the equal use of certain frontier canals and water ways, and contains no provision for termination upon notice. Article 28 opens Lake Michigan to the commerce of British subjects, under proper regulations, and contains a provision for its abrogation, to which reference will presently be made. Article 30 provides for certain privileges of transshipment on the lakes and northern water ways and contains the same provision as article 29 as to the method by which it may be terminated. Article 31 provides for the nonimposition of a Canadian export duty on lumber cut in certain districts in Maine and floated to the sea by the St. Johns River, and contains no limitation as to the time and no provision for its abrogation. Article 32 extended to Newfoundland, in the event of proper legislation by that province, the fishery provisions of articles 18 to 25, and was, of course, abrogated with those articles. Article 33, which provides a method for the abrogation of certain articles of the treaty, I will presently quote at length. The remaining articles of the treaty, namely, 35 to 42, provide for the arbitration of the dispute as to the Vancouver Island and De Haro Channel boundary, and have been fully executed. Articles 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, and 30 each contain a provision limiting their life to "the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty." The articles between 18 and 30, inclusive, which do not contain this provision, are those that provide for an arbitration of the fishery question, which were, of course, terminable by the completion of the arbitration, article 26 relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers, and article 27 relating to the use of the canals. The question whether article 29 is still in force depends, so far as the construction of the treaty goes,

upon the meaning of the words "the term of years mentioned in article 33." That article is as follows:

> The foregoing Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britian, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edwards' Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

The question of construction here presented is, whether the reference to "the term of years mentioned in article 33" is to be construed as limiting the continuance of article 29 to the duration of articles 18 to 25 and 30, in such a way that the abrogation of those articles necessarily carried with it the other articles of the treaty which contained the reference to article 33 already quoted, or whether the reference to this "term of years" in articles 28 and 29 was intended to provide a method of abrogation after ten years from the time of their taking effect, viz, a notice of two years of an intention to abrogate. The language of the treaty, considered alone, might support the conclusion that article 33 was intended to provide a uniform method of abrogation for certain other articles. It will be noticed that the treaty does not expressly call for legislation to put article 29 into operation. Senator Edmunds, in the discussion in the Senate of the joint resolution terminating the fisheries article, took the view that no legislation was necessary. It seems to me, however, that such legislation was necessary, and Congress acted upon this view in the law of 1873, to which reference will presently be made. An examination of the discussion between the plenipotentiaries who framed the treaty furnishes this entry which President Cleveland thought to be conclusive of the intention of the plenipotentiaries, viz:

> The transit question was discussed and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force.

On March 1, 1873, Congress passed an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries." The act consisted of five sections, the first and second of which provided for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty "relating to the fisheries." The fourth section provided for carrying into effect section 30 of the treaty. These three sections furnished the legislation contemplated by article 33 of the treaty to carry into effect articles 18 to 25 and 30. The act, however, went further, as will be seen by an examination of section 3, which is as follows:

> That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise, may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

It will be noticed that provision is here made for carrying into effect the two provisions of article 29, which I have already characterized as the concessions on the part of the United States, namely, the passage, duty free, from certain designated ports of the United States to Canada of imported goods and the passage, duty free, to ports of the United States of Canadian goods for export. Section 3 of the law of 1873, which I have quoted, however, contains a legislative construction of article 29 of the treaty, in the limitation that the provisions therein contained as to the transit of goods should continue in force only so long as articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and 30 of the treaty should remain in force.

On March 3, 1883, Congress passed a joint resolution entitled as follows: "Joint resolution providing for the termination of articles numbered 18 to 25, inclusive, and article numbered 30 of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington May 8, 1871."

The resolution provided for the giving of notice of the abrogation of the articles of the treaty named in the title and of no others. Section 3 contained the following provision:

> And the act of Congress approved March 1, anno Domini, 1873, entitled etc., so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated, shall be and stand repealed and of no force on and after the time of the expiration of said two years.

An examination of the debates at the time of the passage of this joint resolution very clearly shows that Congress made an attempt to save article 29 of the treaty and section 3 of the act of 1873. In the Senate, on the 29th of February, 1883, the resolution being under consideration, several Senators, including Mr. Edmunds, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed the opinion that article 29 would not be affected by the abrogation of articles 18 to 25 and 30, and an amendment was made to the resolution with a view to leave section 3 of the act of 1873 in force. The same view was taken in the debates in the House.

The subject again came before Congress in connection with the consideration of a bill (Senate 3173) to "authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes."

In the course of the debate upon the bill in the Senate, January 24, 1887, and in the House February 23, following, the prevailing opinion was, though not without some dissent, that article 29 was still in force.

On the 6th day of July, 1887, in response to an inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bayard wrote a letter, a copy of which accompanies this message, in which he expresses the opinion that article 29 of the treaty was unaffected by the abrogation of the fisheries articles and was still in force. In August, 1888, however, Mr. Cleveland, in a message to Congress, expressed his opinion of the question in the following language:

> In any event, and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. * * * If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873, embodying article 29 of the treaty, from its own limitations or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried.

I have asked the opinion of the Attorney-General upon this question, and his answer accompanies this message. He is of the opinion that article 29 has been abrogated.

It should be added that the United States has continuously, through the Treasury Department, conducted our trade intercourse with Canada as if article 29 of the treaty and section 3 of the act of 1873 remained in force, and that Canada has continued to yield in practice the concessions made by her in that article. No change in our Treasury methods was made following Mr. Cleveland's message from which I have quoted. I am inclined to think that, using the aids which the protocol and the nearly contemporaneous legislation by Congress in the act of 1873 furnish in construing the treaty, the better opinion is that article 29 of the treaty is no longer operative. The enactment of section 3 of the act of 1873 was a clear declaration that legislation was necessary to put article 29 of the treaty into operation, and that under the treaty our obligation to provide such legislation terminated whenever articles 18 to 25 and 30 should be abrogated. This legislation was accepted by Great Britain as a compliance with our obligations under the treaty. No objection was made that our statute treated article 29 as having force only so long as the other articles named were in force.

But the question whether article 29 is in force has less practical importance than has been supposed; for it does not, if in force, place any restraints upon the United States as to the method of dealing with imported merchandise destined for the United States arriving at a Canadian port for transportation to the United States, or of merchandise passing through Canadian territory from one place in the United States to another. It would be no infraction, either of the letter or of the spirit of the treaty, if we should stop, unload, and carefully inspect every vehicle arriving at our border with such merchandise. Nor, on the other hand, would Canada violate her obligations under the treaty by a like treatment of merchandise imported through the port of New York on its arrival in Canada. Neither Government has placed itself under any restraint as to merchandise intended for the use of its own people when such merchandise comes within its own territory. The question, therefore, as to how we shall deal with merchandise imported by our own people through a Canadian port, and with merchandise passing from one place in the United States to another through Canadian territory, is wholly one of domestic policy and law.

I turn now to consider the legislation of Congress upon this subject, upon which, as it seems to me, the duties of the Treasury and the rights of our people as to those phases of the transportation question to which I have just alluded wholly depend. Sections 3005 and 3006 of the Revised Statutes, which are taken from the act of July 28, 1866, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes" (14 Stat. at L., 328), are as follows:

SEC. 3005. All merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland in Maine, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British provinces, or arriving at the port of (Point Isabel) (Brownville) in Texas, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the custom-house, and conveyed, in transit, through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 3006. Imported merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the British provinces or Republic of Mexico, be transported from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or Republic, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from such provinces or republic, be treated in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty, or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

Section 3102 of the Revised Statutes is also related to this subject and is as follows:

To avoid the inspection at the first port of arrival, the owner, agent, master, or conductor of any such vessel, car, or other vehicle, or owner, agent, or other person having charge of any such merchandise, baggage, effects, or other articles, may apply to any officer of the United States duly authorized to act in the premises, to seal or close the same, under and according to the regulations hereinafter authorized, previous to their importation into the United States; which officer shall seal or close the same accordingly; whereupon the same may proceed to their port of destination without further inspection. Every such vessel, car, or other vehicle, shall proceed, without unnecessary delay, to the port of its destination, as named in the manifest of its cargo, freight, or contents, and be there inspected. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt such vessel, car, or vehicle, or its contents, from such examination as may be necessary and proper to prevent frauds upon the revenue and violations of this Title.

It will be noticed that section 3005 does not provide for the transit of merchandise through our territory from Canada to ports of the United States for export, nor have I been able to find any other law now in force that does provide for such transit. It would seem, therefore, that, as to this concession made by the United States in article 29 of the treaty, legislation to put it into force was necessary and that there is no such legislation, unless section 3 of the act of 1873 was saved by the amendment to the joint resolution abrogating the fisheries articles and article 30, limiting the repeal to so much of said act as "relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated." The joint resolution certainly did not repeal section 3, and if that section has ceased to be operative it is by virtue of the limitation contained in the section itself. I think it did expire by its own express limitation.

The question has presented itself whether section 3 of the act of 1873 (R. S., 2866) repealed by implication that section of the act of July, 1866, which is now section 3005 of the Revised Statutes; but I am of the opinion that the last-named section was not repealed. Section 3 of the act of 1873 was expressly intended to carry into effect a treaty obligation and was limited as to time. It contained no express repeal of the act of 1866; and, while its provisions were broader than the last-named act, they were not inconsistent, save in the provision that while the act of 1873 was in force the additional ports in the United States at which Canadian goods might be received were to be designated by the President, whereas under the act of 1866 the designation was by the Secretary of the Treasury. The last-named act related also to intercourse with Mexico and I think was unaffected by the act of 1873.

It will be seen that the law permits merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland in Maine, and at other ports specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for places in the adjacent British provinces, to be entered at the custom-house of the port where it is landed and conveyed through the territory of the United States without the payment of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. As these goods come immediately and fully under the inspection of our customs officers at the principal ports, are entered there and remain until they cross our border into Canada, fully under our supervision, there is little or no danger involved to our revenue. The regulations prescribed by the Treasury for conducting this traffic seem to me to be adequate.

As to merchandise imported into the United States from a contiguous foreign country, it is provided by section 3102 that the inspection at the first port of arrival in the United States may be avoided if the vehicle in which the same arrives has been sealed or closed by some officer of the United States duly authorized at some point in the con-

tiguous country. When the act of closing or sealing conformably to the regulations of the Treasury has been effected, the car or other vehicle may proceed without unnecessary delay to the port of its destination, as named in the manifest of its cargo, freight or contents, and be there inspected. This privilege, however, is subject to such examination at the point of entry to the United States as may be necessary to prevent fraud. It is important to be noticed that the merchandise to which this section refers is described in section 3100 as merchandise, etc., "imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country." A practice has grown up, and a traffic of considerable dimensions under it, of allowing merchandise from China and Japan, purchased and imported from those countries by our own citizens, and landed at ports in the Dominion of Canada to be there loaded into cars which, being sealed by an officer of the United States or some one supposed to represent him, are forwarded through the territory of Canada across the entire continent, and allowed to cross our frontier without other inspection than an examination of the seals. The real fact is that the American consul can not and does not either compare the manifest with the contents of the cars or attach the seals. The agents of the transportation companies are furnished by the consul with the seals and place them upon the cars. The practice of sealing such merchandise, notwithstanding it has been allowed by the Treasury for some years, I think is unauthorized. Such merchandise is not imported from a "contiguous country," but from China or Japan.

It has never become subject to the Canadian revenue laws as an importation from Japan to Canada, but by force of the treaty or by the courtesy of that Government has been treated as subject to the revenue laws of the United States from the time of landing at the Canadian port. Our Treasury seal has been placed upon it; Canada only gives it passage. It is no more an importation from Canada than is a train load of wheat that starts from Detroit and is transported through Canada to another port of the United States. Section 3102 was enacted in 1864, two years before sections 3005 and 3006, and could not have had reference to the later methods of importing merchandise through one country to the other.

The practice to which I have referred not only equalizes the advantages of Canadian seaports with our own in the importation of goods for our domestic consumption, but makes the Canadian ports favored ports of entry. The detentions under this system at the Canadian ports are less than when the merchandise is landed at a port of the United States to be forwarded in bond to another port therein. Full effect should be given to section 3102 as to merchandise imported into the United States from Canada, so far as the appropriations enable the Treasury to provide the officers to do the work of closing and sealing. It will, however, be required that all this kind of work be done, and carefully done, by an officer of the United States, and that the duty shall in no case be delegated to the employés of the transportation companies. The considerations that it is quite doubtful whether a fraud committed in Canada by one of our agents upon our revenue would be punishable in our courts, and that such a fraud committed by anyone else certainly would not be, and that, even if such acts are made penal by our statutes, the criminal would be secure against extradition seem to me to be conclusive against the policy of attempting to maintain such revenue agents in Canadian territory.

I come now to discuss another element of this international traffic, namely, the transportation of merchandise from one "port" in the

United States to another "port" therein, over the territory of Canada. This traffic is enormous in its dimensions and very great interests have grown up in the United States in connection with it. Section 3006 authorizes this traffic, subject to "such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." But the important limitation is from "port" to "port." Section 3007 of the Revised Statutes, which exempts sealed cars from certain fees, preserves the terms of the preceding section, from "port" to "port." It seems to me that sections 3006 and 3007 contemplate the delivery of sealed cars at a "port" of the United States, there to be examined by a revenue officer, and their contents verified. But in practice the car, if the seal is found at the border to be intact, is passed to places not "ports" and is opened and unloaded by the consignee, no officer being present. The bill or manifest accompanying the merchandise and the unbroken seal on the car may furnish *prima facie* evidence that the amount and kind of merchandise named in the manifest and said to be contained in the car came from a port in the United States, but certainly it was not intended that the merchandise should go to the owner without an official ascertainment of the correspondence between the bill and the actual contents of the car.

I pass at this point any discussion of the question whether as a national policy this traffic should be promoted. It is enough to say that as the law stands it is authorized between "ports" of the United States, and that the rules, regulations, and conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury must not, in view of this declaration of the legislative will, be further restrictive of the traffic than may reasonably be necessary to protect the revenues of the United States. In determining whether further regulations are reasonably necessary to prevent frauds against our revenue it is not conclusive, at least, to say that frauds against the revenue under the existing system have not been discovered. The question is, are the regulations such as to provide proper safeguards against fraud, or are they such as to make fraud easy to those who have the disposition to commit it? If all cars carrying this merchandise are carefully and honestly inspected at the point of lading and are securely closed during the transit the revenue would be secure, for the proper lading of these cars is not subject to duty. Frauds can only be perpetrated by introducing products not subject to free entry. In practice, the seals and locks provided by the Treasury Department do not give security that these cars in the long transit in which they are free from observation by officers of the revenue may not be opened and dutiable merchandise added. The duplication of the seals used, composed of wire and lead, is easy, and the opening of locks scarcely less so. If, however, the cars, when they arrive in the United States, either at the point where our boundary is crossed or at some other port of the United States, were subject to the inspection of a revenue officer before delivery to the consignee or owner, the manifest could be verified. The inspection, however, is now limited to an examination of the lock or seal. The car is not weighed or opened to verify its contents. I do not think this is an adequate protection against the surreptitious introduction into the cars, while on foreign territory, of dutiable articles. It will be seen by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that grain, the product of the United States, is now largely transported in American vessels to Canadian lake ports, and after being there placed in elevators is sent east in cars sealed by agents of the Treasury.

No observation is taken of this grain until its arrival in Canada,

where only the amount and grade are noted by a Treasury agent, and a like amount in grade and quantity (though it may be not the identical grain) is by such agent billed and sealed in cars for carriage to the United States. I do not find any statute authorizing this practice. Section 3006, which authorizes this interstate trade through Canada, is limited to merchandise passing from "port" to "port" of the United States, and plainly means that such merchandise shall be taken up by our revenue officers at a "port" of the United States as a starting point.

The following are the conclusions at which I have arrived:

First. That article 29 of the Treaty of Washington has been abrogated.

Second. That even if this article were in force there is no law in force to execute it.

Third. That when in force the treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to use the concessions as to transit made by Canada, and no limitation upon the powers of the United States in dealing with merchandise imported for the use of our citizens through Canadian ports or passing from one place in the United States to another through Canada, upon the arrival of such merchandise at our border.

Fourth. That, therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of sealing cars containing such merchandise and the treatment of such sealed cars when they cross our border is, and always has been, one to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we may see them.

Fifth. That the law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada, containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country, does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners.

Sixth. That the law did not contemplate the passing of sealed cars to any place not a "port," nor the delivery of such cars to the owner or consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer.

Seventh. That such a practice is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

The statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and the British Possessions should be the subject of revision. The Treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and a scope that I do not think was contemplated by Congress. A policy adapted to the new conditions growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad should be declared, and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates and requiring that they shall be equal and reasonable upon the railroads of the United States, we can not in fairness at the same time give these unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates that we condemn and punish if practiced by our own railroads.

I regret that circumstances prevented an earlier examination by me of these questions, but submit now these views in the hope that they may lead to a revision of the laws upon a safer and juster basis.

I transmit herewith the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General upon some phases of this question.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 2, 1893.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington July 6, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, asking for the views of the Department on the question whether article 29 of the treaty of Washington, relating to the transit of goods in bond, is still operative.

The joint resolution approved March 3, 1883, directed the President to give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty of the termination of "articles numbered eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and of article thirty" of that treaty. No express reference was made in the resolution to article 29, but in the third section, which repealed the act of March 1, 1873, to carry into effect the articles intended to be terminated, as well as article 29, it was provided that that act should be repealed only "so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated."

The notice of termination directed by the resolution to be given was made by Mr. Lowell, under the instructions of this Department, to Lord Granville, on the 2d of July, 1883, in the following words:

I do, therefore, this 2d day of July, in the year 1883, on behalf of the President of the United States, hereby give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every of the articles numbered XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, and XXX of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving notice.

This notice was duly acknowledged on the part of the British Government, and the only subsequent correspondence relating to the effect of the notice was an inquiry made by Lord Granville whether it was the intention of this Government that the provisions of article 32, relating to Newfoundland, should also cease to be in force at the time at which the articles enumerated in the notice of the United States should cease to be operative; to which inquiry reply was made at once by Mr. Lowell, whose answer was subsequently approved by this Department, that such was this Government's intention. Article 32 contained no provision as to its duration, and being merely an extension to Newfoundland of the privileges of the articles of whose termination notice was given, necessarily fell with them.

It was agreed in article 29 that it should remain in force "for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII," which also defined the duration of Articles XVIII–XXV and Article XXX. This term was "a period of ten years from the date at which they (Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX) may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward." These provisions constituted a term certain of twelve years, and so long thereafter as the contracting parties might desire. It may be observed that article 29 refers to the "term" of years mentioned in Article XXXIII, while article 30 referred to the "terms" of years mentioned in the same article. But it will be found that this variation has no significance, as the words "term" and "terms" are employed indifferently in the articles which refer to article 33 for the definition of their existence.

It may be assumed, and the history of the negotiations seems to show, that article 29, relating to transit of goods in bond, was agreed upon as part of the system of reciprocities of which the fisheries articles of

the treaty formed one and the principal part, and article 30, providing for a qualified participation by the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties in the coasting trade of the other, formed an additional and different part. But it does not appear that article 29 or article 30 was so united with the fisheries articles that neither could stand without the latter. Such was unquestionably the view both of the Senate and the House of Representatives when, without a division, they passed a joint resolution directing the notice of termination of articles 18–25 and article 30 to be given, and repealed the legislation which had been adopted to carry them into effect. The record of the debates of both bodies show that the only question raised in either House as to the resolution directing notice to be given was whether that part of the resolution which repealed the legislation carrying into effect the articles directed to be terminated would affect the provisions of the act of March 1, 1873, which gave effect to article 29. And it was in order to avoid the repeal of those provisions by implication that the provision that the act of 1873 should be repealed "so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated" was inserted. Those words were not in the resolution as originally reported to the Senate, but were inserted to meet the objection above stated.

You will also see, by a memorandum accompanying this letter, that in the debates in Congress during the last session on the various bills introduced in relation to the Canadian fisheries, it was generally understood and stated that article 29 remained in force.

But the best evidence that the notice of termination of articles 18–25, inclusive, and article 30, was not intended or supposed by Congress to affect the continued existence of article 29, is the fact already adverted to that the provisions of the act of March 1, 1873, carrying into effect the stipulations of that article, were not included in that clause of the resolution of 1883 which repealed the municipal legislation enacted to carry certain articles of the treaty, including article 29, into effect, and it would, therefore, seem that the transit of goods in bond, according to the terms of article 29, is still authorized by act of Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MEMORANDUM OF LEGISLATION TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE FISHING ARTICLES AND ARTICLE 29 OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON, WHICH ACCOMPANIED MR. BAYARD'S LETTER.

The act of 1873, to carry into effect the above articles, was adopted without much debate, and there is nothing in any of the remarks that were made which throws any light upon the question of the relation of article 29 to the fishery articles.

The protocols of the conferences of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty also afford little light on this subject. It appears, on page 531 of the Foreign Relations for 1871, that at the conference of the 18th of March, 1871, the American commissioners proposed to take into consideration the question of transit of goods in bond through Canada and the United States, which was agreed to. The British commissioners proposed and it was agreed to take the question of transshipment into consideration. At the conference of the 23d of March the transshipment question was discussed and postponed for further information, on motion of the American commissioners. The transit question was then discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal agreement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force. The subject of transit was discussed at subsequent meetings, but no further light is thrown on the question.

Section 3 of the act of 1873 provides as follows:

"That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and articles 30 of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports of the United States which have been, or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States."

It thus seems to have been the understanding of Congress that the stipulation in the treaty for transit of goods formed a part of a system of which the fishery articles were the principal part.

Coming now to the abrogation of the fishing articles of the treaty, we find that on the 9th of February, 1883, Mr. Edmunds reported that he was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the joint resolution providing for the termination of articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty of Washington, concerning the fisheries matter with the British Provinces, to report the same favorably with an amendment, providing for the termination of those provisions at the earliest possible time consistent with the terms of the treaty.

On the 21st of February the subject was again brought up in the Senate and the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment which was to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That in the judgment of Congress the provisions of articles numbered 18 to 25, inclusive, and of article 30 of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, for an amicable settlement of all causes of differences between the two countries, concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1871, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time and be no longer in force; and to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give notice to the Government of Her Britanic Majesty that the provisions of each and every one of the articles aforesaid will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving such notice.

"SECTION 2. That the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give and communicate to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty such notice of such termination on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1883, or as soon thereafter as may be.

"SECTION 3. That on or after the expiration of the two years' time required by said treaty, that each and every of said articles shall be deemed and be held to have expired and to be of no force and effect, and that every department of the Government of the United States shall execute the laws of the United States (in the premises) in the same manner and with the same effect as if the said articles had never been in force, and the act of Congress approved March 1, 1873, entitled 'An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, relative to the fisheries,' shall be and stand repealed and be of no force on and after the time after the expiration of said two years."

Mr. Bayard asked whether this was the regular notification under the treaty.

Mr. Edmunds said it was.

Mr. Windom asked the Senator from Vermont whether section 3, which repealed the act of 1873, would repeal the act under which goods were imported in transit through the United States. The act says "relating to the fisheries," but the Revised Statutes seem to indicate that it covers the question of transportation in bond.

Mr. McMillan observed that it was section 2866 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Edmunds said he would look at it.

Mr. Windom said that while the Senator was looking for the statute, he desired to say that he was very unwilling to repeal those clauses of the treaty and those laws which relate to transportation in bond through the country, because it was a very large business and very great interests would be injured if it should be done.

Mr. Edmunds said that the 29th article of the treaty provided, not for the fishery subject, or the transportation of the two countries of goods in bond from the ports of one country to those of another, but for complete transit from sea to sea. For instance, from Portland to Quebec, and from Port Huron, in Michigan, to Buffalo.

Mr. Frye observed that no notice was given as to article 29.

Mr. Edmunds said, Oh, no; the only question was whether this repealing clause of the act of 1873 was to operate as repealing the provisions that had been made to carry out article 29. But article 29 did not require any legislation about it; it exe-

cuted itself; but he would look at the act of 1873 and see if it did not provide for carrying out article 29.

Mr. McMillan said the Senator would find it did.

Mr. Edmunds replied it might be, but it was not necessary.

Mr. Frye said that even if the Senator found that it did, there was ample time to amend at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Windom said they would rather amend it now.

After some more debate, Mr. Edmunds said that to guard against all possible misconstructions, he moved to amend the amendment of the Committee by inserting in the bill the words "so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated;" so that the act should be repealed only that far.

Mr. McMillan thought that would cover it.

Mr. Windom said he was sure it did.

The bill was then passed.

On the 26th of February, 1883, the bill came before the House of Representatives. It was brought up by Mr. Rice by instruction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Washburn asked whether the passage of the joint resolution would in any way interfere with sec. 2866 of the Revised Statutes, which provided for the carrying of goods in transit through the country.

Mr. Rice replied that those provisions were excepted from the operation of the resolutions in the terms of the resolution.

Mr. Washburn said that if that was the case he had no objection to the passage of the resolution; otherwise he would have objection.

The bill then passed.

The notice thus authorized was given by this Government, through Mr. Lowell, to Lord Granville, on the 2d of July, 1883, in the following words:

"I do, therefore, this 2d day of July, in the year 1883, on behalf of the President of the United States, hereby give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every one of the articles numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 30, of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving notice." (Foreign Relations, 1885, p. 442.)

On the 28th of August, 1883, Mr. Lowell reported to the Department that he had received, on the 23d instant, from Lord Granville, a note inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government correctly understood the instruction of the United States Government to be that the provisions of article 32, which relate to Newfoundland, shall cease to be in force and operation at the same time as the articles recited in the notice which related to the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Lowell replied that it seemed to him, from the protocol of the conference held by the Secretary of State and the British minister, May 28, 1874 (see supplement of Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 622), and recited in the proclamation of the President of May 29, 1874, sufficiently declared that the articles from 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty should take effect, so far as Newfoundland was concerned, in accordance with article 33, and he should think, therefore, that the notice under article 33 of the termination of the first mentioned articles must apply by implication to Newfoundland as well as to the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to Mr. Lowell's dispatch on the 16th of October, 1883 and said:

"His lordship's inquiry of the 22d of August does not appear to invite any discussion of the points involved, or to ask anything more than a simple declaration of the intention of this Government as to the scope of the notice of termination so given. For your information I may, however, observe that while the treaty itself does not in terms provide for terminating article 32, that article, so far as it concerns the extension of the fisheries stipulations to Newfoundland, is dependent wholly upon the articles specified as terminable, and that such extension can only last so long as the privileges to be extended continue to exist as they do by virtue of the treaty and of the ascertained and proclaimed fact of legislation being in force for the execution of the treaty in both the United States and Newfoundland. The United States statute to that end of March 1, 1878, in terms continues effective so long as the specifically terminable articles of the treaty shall continue, and no longer. The 32d article, therefore, loses all valid operative force with the removal of the sole bases of conjoined treaty and legislation upon which it rested."

This is the only correspondence found respecting notice of termination authorized by the act of 1883.

It is to be observed that no express reference is made in article 32 of the treaty relating to Newfoundland to any period of duration or to the time of termination. The article simply provides for an extension of the provisions and stipulations of articles 18 and 25 of the treaty, inclusive, to the colony of Newfoundland as far as they are applicable; and it further provides that if the imperial parliament or legislature of Newfoundland or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the

colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article 32 shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any of the other articles of this treaty. It would seem scarcely to admit of doubt that the express termination of articles 18 and 25, and the repeal of the legislation which carried into effect, and also gave effect to article 32, operated by a necessary implication to put an end to article 32.

Turning to the debates in the last session of Congress on the various measures introduced with a view to prevent a repetition of the unfriendly treatment by Canadian officials of American fishermen during the season of 1886, it was constantly assumed that article 29 remained in force. On the 25th of January, 1887, Mr. Morgan, commenting upon the bill reported by Mr. Edmunds, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that under the treaty of Washington we had mutual stipulations in respect of transportation liable to be suspended, he believed upon two years' notice, or upon the failure of either Government to carry out in good faith, according to the opinion of either Government, the provisions of those mutual stipulations. On the same day Mr. Gorman inquired of Mr. Edmunds whether his bill would authorize the President to exclude all the goods and merchandise that passed over the Canadian roads into the United States. Mr. Edmunds replied that if they were Dominion products; that the bill did not authorize the President to terminate the treaty between the United States and Great Britain which provided for the crossing of American goods over their territory or the crossing of their goods for export over ours, because that was a matter of treaty arrangement that we had engaged to do. Mr. Gorman said he would like to ask the Senator from Vermont whether he considered the 29th article of the treaty of Washington, which authorized the transit of goods free, still in force. Mr. Edmunds replied that the 29th article was not terminated by the resolution of Congress, and by the President by proclamation on the 1st of July, 1885; the 30th was, and he thought article 29 did still exist as a treaty arrangement between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Gorman said he supposed the weight of authority was that that article was no longer in existence. Mr. Edmunds said, No, the 29th article was not abrogated by the joint resolution of Congress.

On the 24th of February, Mr. Belmont, in the course of a speech on the measure reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressly assumed that article 29 remained in force. So also did Mr. Hitt, in a speech made on the same day. He said that under the 29th article of the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain, goods in transit have a right to go either way through the United States to Canada from our seaports, or through Canada to the United States from their seaports. The same position was taken by other speakers in the course of the debate.

In the report submitted by Mr. Edmunds on behalf of the managers who had been appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with managers from the House in relation to measures under consideration for the protection of the fishermen, it was stated that one of the irreconcilable points of difference between the managers on the part of the House, and those on the part of the Senate, was that, in the opinion of the latter, the provision in the measure of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the stoppage of cars, would violate the provisions of article 29 of the treaty of 1871. Mr. Belmont, in his report made on the 2d March, on behalf of the managers appointed for the House, argued that the bill of his committee made express provision for the continuance of the transit under article 29.

It is to be observed that section 3 of the act of 1873 provides for the entrance at the proper custom-house and conveyance in transit without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, of goods, wares, or merchandise, arriving at the ports named in this section and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, and for the like entrance and transportation without payment of duties of such goods, wares, or merchandise, from those possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports. The repealing act excepted those provisions from its operation so that they would seem to remain in force independently of the question whether articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty remain in force.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington May 3, 1871 (29th article), reads as follows:

It is agreed that, *for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII* of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States, may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise, may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions, to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

Under this article (1) merchandise destined for points in Canada may be entered at the ports of the United States, and without the payment of duties may be carried through the United States, and (2) merchandise from Canada may pass through the United States without the payment of duties to be exported from the ports of the United States. Also, (3) merchandise arriving at Canadian ports destined for the United States may pass through Canada without the payment of duties; (4) merchandise may be conveyed from the United States without the payment of duties to ports in Canada for export, and (5) merchandise from the United States destined to other points in the United States may be carried through Canada.

The first and second and the third and fourth of these provisions give reciprocal advantages to the citizens of the two countries; but the fifth gives an advantage to the carriers of Canada to assist in carrying from one point to another point in the United States, while the carriers of the United States are not by its terms permitted to assist in carrying the merchandise of Canada from one point in Canada to another point in Canada.

It was agreed that this. the 29th article, should be in force "for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII."

It will be observed that there is no reference here to any manner, way, or process of terminating these provisions. The sentence quoted above has relation only to "time," "period," and in no sense to "manner" or "method."

Article XXXIII of the treaty is as follows:

The foregoing Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

This article treats both of "time" and "manner." The "time," at least, is the sum of ten years and two years. The "manner" is the recognition of the right to terminate, and the giving of a notice which shall terminate the duration of certain articles. Therefore I have concluded that it was the intention of the contracting parties that the duration of Article XXIX should be dependent upon the existence of articles named in XXXIII, and that no method independent of the termination of Articles XVIII to XXV was given for its termination.

Section 2866, Revised Statutes, indicates very clearly that the legislative opinion contemporaneous with the conclusion of this treaty was, that Article XXIX and the Articles named in XXXIII were to have the same duration.

Section 2866, Revised Statutes, is taken from section 4 of the act approved March 1, 1873, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries."

Section 2866, Revised Statutes, is as follows:

From the date of the President's proclamation declaring that he has evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give effect to the provisions of the treaty of Washington of May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, as contained in Articles eighteen to twenty five inclusive, and article thirty of said treaty, and so long as said articles remain in force, according to the terms and condition of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to time be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

This section relates only to Article XXIX of the treaty, and in it we find that it is to remain in force so long, and only so long, as Articles XVIII to XXV and Article XXX are in force.

It is claimed that the debate in the Senate on the passage of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1883, entitled "A joint resolution providing for the termination of articles numbered XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington May 8, 1871," indicates that it was not the purpose of Congress, at least, to abrogate Article XXIX of the treaty. That contention is based upon the fact that the words "so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty to be terminated" were added to the third section of the joint resolution as an amendment.

That section sought to repeal the act of Congress of March 1, 1873, and the section of the Revised Statutes numbered 2866, but it will be noticed that this statute and section ceased to be operative at the time of the abrogation of Articles XVIII to XXV and XXX, without repeal. The provisions of the section were not continuing, but were dependent upon the existence of these articles of the treaty (articles 18 to 25, and article 30), and when they were terminated the law ceased to exist by its own terms. Nor could it be revived or continued by the language used in the amendment to the third section of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, above quoted. Congress thought that some legislation was necessary, that, with existing law, would carry into effect the provisions of

the 29th article, and enacted what is now section 2866. The sole purpose of this section is to give effect to this article. It treats of no other subject. But for the article its passage would not be required, and as its passage was made necessary by the conclusion of the treaty, so its duration should correspond with the duration of the article that required its enactment. Hence Congress made the statute contemporaneous, as to the time of its taking effect and the time of its repeal, with the period that the 29th article should be in force. Congress therefore said it (section 2866) should remain in force, "so long as said articles (18 to 25 and 30) remain in force." Believing at the time of the enactment of section 2866, that article 29 terminated with the last-named articles, it merely provided that the provisions of the statute intended to make article 29 effective, should terminate when it terminated.

I have therefore concluded that Article XXIX, was abrogated two years after the date of the giving of the notice provided for in Article XXXIII.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

In compliance with your verbal request I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the transit of goods through, from, and to the Dominion of Canada:

There are three classes of merchandise passing through Canada under our laws and regulations relating to transit goods, viz: Domestic merchandise, merchandise in bond (appraised and unappraised), and merchandise imported under consular seal. In this communication these classes will be considered separately and in each instance the articles of the customs regulations of 1892, copy of which is herewith inclosed, pertaining to the subject will be specified for easy reference.

DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

[Regulations of 1892, articles 463 to 473, inclusive.]

A cargo of domestic grain shipped from Duluth by American vessels to Collingwood is there transferred by elevator to cars of the Grand Trunk Railway and forwarded through Canada to, say, Vermont. The quantity of grain, not the particular grain, so transferred from the vessel to car is ascertained by the United States customs officer stationed at Collingwood, who supervises the discharge of the cargo from the vessel, and the lading of the car, and seals the same. Manifests in triplicate showing the contents of each car are prepared by the railroad company and signed by the United States customs officer. One of these manifests is sent to the collector at the port at which the merchandise is to reënter the United States, one copy accompanies the car, and the third is retained by the officer at Collingwood as a record of the transaction. If upon the arrival of the cars at the frontier of Vermont the seals are found intact, the cars are permitted to pass to destination without delay, and are unloaded by the consignee, no officer being present.

If, however, the seals appear to have been tampered with, the car and contents are detained and evidence required of the domestic character of the grain, upon the production of which to the satisfaction of the collector free entry would be permitted. It would, of course, be possi-

ble for the officer if he was careless, or in corrupt collusion with the railway employés, to permit one or more carloads of Canadian wheat to be shipped with the domestic grain, and thus the duty could be evaded. If such a case were discovered, the only punishment of the officer would be removal from office. If he should remain in Canada he would be secure from arrest, as violations of our customs laws are not included in the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

In cases where domestic goods are forwarded by all-rail routes the cars are manifested and sealed at the port of exit and are permitted to pass without delay upon return to the United States if the seals are intact, and to proceed to destination and be unloaded by owner, no officer being present. If otherwise, the same proceeding as that above indicated relating to free entry is required.

MERCHANDISE IN BOND.

[Regulations of 1892. Articles 535 to 560, inclusive, and articles 394 to 428, inclusive.]

Appraised goods of this character are required to be entered for transportation at the port at which the same may arrive from abroad, or at which they may be withdrawn from bonded warehouse for transportation to other ports. The owner or shipper of the goods must give bond in double the duties, which bond will be canceled upon the receipt of the certificate of the collector of customs at the port of destination that the goods have been delivered to him. Cars transporting such goods are required to be secured by customs seals. The same course is taken with respect to goods entered at ports on the seaboard for transportation without appraisement to interior ports by routes passing through Canada, except that in such cases the general bond of the common carrier to which the goods are intrusted at the port of departure is liable for the goods, no bond being given by the individual shipper, or the foreign railway company. Cars containing these goods are secured by locks provided for that purpose. No other fastenings are placed upon these cars at the frontier port of exit in cases where the transportation is through Canada, but a special manifest must be made for each car.

Upon arrival at the frontier, after the transit through Canada, an examination is made of the fastenings, and, if intact, the car is allowed to proceed to destination. If such fastenings have been removed or the customs officer at the frontier has reason to suspect fraud, he is required to take possession of the car and contents, and report the facts to the Treasury Department. In the case of merchandise transported in bond by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the merchandise is transferred from cars to vessel at Vancouver, British Columbia, under the supervision of a United States customs officer. It often happens that upon arrival of the merchandise by cars from the East there is no vessel ready to take the goods. In that case the merchandise is placed in the company's warehouse, and is secured by a United States customs lock, the key of which is retained by the officer stationed there. When the steamer is ready, the merchandise is transferred thereto, under his supervision, and proceeds to its destination by sea.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER CONSULAR SEAL.

[Regulations of 1892. Articles 457 to 462, inclusive.]

Under the authority of section 3102, Revised Statutes, consular officers of the United States residing in contiguous countries are author-

ized to seal cars into which goods are placed and which are destined for ports which may be reached by continuous railroad routes. The consular officers are required to inspect the cars, and to certify that they contain the goods specified in the manifest which accompanies the car. A copy of this manifest is sent by mail to the collector at the port where the car enters the United States, and a copy to the collector at the port of destination. Upon arrival at the frontier an entry is required, which describes the marks, numbers, packages, contents, quantity, dutiable value, and the names of the consignor and consignee of the goods. Ordinarily the cars are not unladen, but are secured with a customs lock, and allowed to proceed to their destination by a bonded route. If any irregularity in the papers is discovered, the collector may require the car to be unladen and entry to be made for warehouse or consumption. If fraud is shown, the goods may be seized and forfeited.

Although the law and regulations contemplate an actual supervision of the lading and sealing of cars by the consular officer, and a careful comparison of the packages by marks and numbers with the manifests, it is understood that all proceedings connected with the lading and sealing of the cars are in many cases the work of the railway employés, who prepare the manifests for the signature of the consul.

The first section of the act of June 27, 1864, which authorized the sealing of cars by consular officers, provides that "all goods, wares, and merchandise, and baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country or countries, except as hereafter provided, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles and envelopes, in which the same shall be imported, shall be unladen in the presence of, and be inspected by, an inspector or other officer of the customs, at the first port of entry or custom-house in the United States where the same shall arrive," etc. Section 2 of that act then provides that "to avoid the inspection at the first port of arrival, required by the first section of this act, the owner, agent, master, or conductor of any such vessel, car, or other vehicle, or owner, agent, or other person having charge of such goods, wares, or merchandise, baggage, effects, or other articles, may apply to any officer of the United States, duly authorized to act in the premises, to seal or close the same," etc.

This law has reference in terms to importations from contiguous foreign countries, and it is questionable if the use of the consular seals for securing cars containing European or Asiatic merchandise in transit through Canada, either from the Eastern or Western seaboard, is contemplated by this act. If the goods are importations from Canada they are entitled under the law to come in under consular seal, and should be entered upon invoices certified by consular officers in Canada. If, on the other hand, the goods come direct from Asia or Europe, and simply pass in transit through Canada to the United States, the law would seem to require them to be entered at the first port of arrival in the United States. Should these goods be subjected to entry as importations from Canada, in accordance with the statute, then the market value of such goods in Canada would be the dutiable value rather than the market value in Asia or Europe, as is now claimed and allowed.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891.

SIR: Section 2, of the act approved June 27, 1864, entitled "An act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes" (Stat. L., vol. 13, p. 197), authorized the sealing of cars in contiguous countries by officers of the United States, and the cars so sealed were permitted to proceed to destination without further inspection. It was, however, provided that nothing contained in said section should be construed to exempt the cars or other vehicles so sealed, or their contents, from such examination as might be necessary and proper to prevent frauds upon the revenue. This law is reënacted as section 3102 of the Revised Statutes. From the date of the passage of the act referred to it has been the practice to permit cars laden in Canada and secured in the manner described to pass the frontier of the United States if the seals found thereon have been intact. Since the completion of the Canadian Transcontinental Railway a practice has grown up under which consular officers in British Columbia seal cars into which merchandise imported direct from Asiatic countries has been placed, and such cars upon arrival at the frontier of the United States have been, and are now, permitted to pass without inspection of their contents. A similar practice obtains as to goods imported at Montreal and consigned to points in the United States. Recent investigations by officers of this Department have shown that European and Asiatic merchandise, as well as goods the products of the Dominion of Canada and dutiable under our laws, have been imported in cars secured by consular officers without being accounted for to customs officials at ports of destination.

I have the honor to request that I be advised whether or not the law referred to is applicable to goods imported from beyond the sea into contiguous foreign countries, or only to goods, wares, or merchandise the products of such contiguous countries; and if I have the authority, under its provisions for the prevention of frauds upon the revenue, in view of the results of recent investigations, to ignore the seals placed upon cars by consular officers and to require the entry and examination of the contents of cars so secured on arrival at frontier ports. I would also request to be informed whether or not the law in question, or any other law, requires that officers of the United States shall be stationed on contiguous foreign territory for the purpose of sealing cars into which may be placed merchandise destined for ports within our territory.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that article 4 of the regulations governing the transportation of merchandise to, from, and through the British Possessions in North America under the laws and the Treaty of Washington, promulgated March 30, 1875, (Synopsis of Decisions of the Treasury Department, No. 2171) provided for the sealing in Canada by a consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent of the United States of cars containing goods destined to ports of entry in the United States to be reached by continuous railway routes.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.

SIR: By letter of the 24th ultimo the Secretary of the Treasury requested the opinion of the Attorney-General upon certain questions therein stated. The questions relate to the construction of section 2 of the act approved June 27, 1864, entitled "An act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes" (13 Stats., 197), which is now embodied in the Revised Statutes as section 3102. The Secretary stated that from "the date of the passage of the act referred to it has been the practice to permit cars laden in Canada and secured in the manner described in the section to pass the frontier of the United States if the seals found thereon have been intact;" that "since the completion of the Canadian Transcontinental practice has grown up by which consular officers in British Columbia seal cars into which merchandise imported direct from Asiatic countries has been placed, and such cars upon arrival at the frontier of the United States have been and are now permitted to pass without inspection of their contents;" that "a similar practice obtains as to goods imported at Montreal and consigned to points in the United States," and that "recent investigations by the officers of the Treasury Department have shown that European and Asiatic merchandise, as well as goods, the products of the Dominion of Canada, and dutiable under our laws, have been imported in cars secured by consular officers without being accounted for to customs officers at ports of destination." The Secretary requested that he be advised—

First, whether or not the law referred to is applicable to goods imported from beyond the sea into contiguous foreign countries, or only to goods, wares, or merchandise the products of such contiguous countries; second, whether under the provision for the prevention of fraud upon the revenue the Secretary has authority, in view of the results of recent investigations, to ignore the seals placed upon the cars by consular officers, and to require the entry and examination of the contents of cars so secured upon arrival at frontier ports; third, whether or not the law in question or any other law requires that officers of the United States shall be stationed on contiguous foreign territory for the purpose of sealing cars into which may be placed merchandise destined for ports within our territory.

The proper construction of section 2 of the act to prevent smuggling, of June 27, 1864, required in answering the foregoing questions, will be aided by a consideration of the other provisions of that act. The first section requires that from and after the passage of the act all goods, wares, and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country or countries, except as thereafter provided, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles and envelopes in which the same were imported, should be unladen in the presence of, and be inspected by, an inspector or other officer of the customs at the first port of entry or custom-house in the United States where the same should arrive. The rest of the section enforces this provision by forfeiture and otherwise.

Section 2 provides:

That to avoid the inspection at the first port of arrival, required by the first section of this act, the owner, agent, master, or conductor of any such vessel, car, or other vehicle, or owner, agent, or other person having charge of any such goods, wares, merchandise, baggage, effects, or other articles, may apply to any officer of the United States duly authorized to act in the premises, to seal or close the same, under and according to the regulations hereinafter authorized, previous to their importation into the United States, which officer shall seal or close the same accordingly; whereupon the same may proceed to their port of destination without further inspection: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt such vessel, car or vehicle, or its contents, from such examination as

may be necessary and proper to prevent frauds upon the revenue and violations of this act: *And provided, further*, That every such vessel, car, or other vehicle, shall proceed, without unnecessary delay, to the port or place of its destination, as named in the manifest of its cargo, freight, or contents, and be there inspected as provided in section one.

Section 3 provides:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to make such regulations, and from time to time so to change the same as to him shall seem necessary and proper, for sealing such vessels, cars, and other vehicles, when practicable, and for sealing, marking, and identifying such goods, wares, merchandise, baggage, effects, trunks, traveling bags or sacks, valises, and other envelopes and articles; and also in regard to invoices, manifests, and other pertinent papers, and their authentication.

The other sections are not material to the discussion.

(1) The first question is whether section 2 of the foregoing act applies as well to merchandise imported into Canada and thence imported into the United States, as to merchandise produced in Canada and thence imported into the United States. No distinction is made in the first section of the act as to the origin of the merchandise. The second section is as wide in its application as the first. The first question must be, therefore, answered in the affirmative.

(2) The second question is whether the Secretary has authority to ignore the seals placed upon imported cars by consular officers, and to require the entry and examination of the contents of the cars so secured upon arrival at frontier ports. In connection with this question, the attention of the Attorney-General is called to the regulations governing the transportation of merchandise to and from the British possessions in North America under the laws and treaty of Washington promulgated March 30, 1875. (Synopsis of Decisions of Treasury Department, No. 2171.) Articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the regulations provide for the sealing of cars by consular officers of the United States in Canada, and the transportation of these cars through frontier ports of the United States, when the seals are unbroken without any examination until the port of destination is reached. It is evident from the language used in these regulations that they apply not only to goods carried through this country to and from Canada for exportation out of the United States, but also for goods which are imported into the United States, and are subject to duty here.

The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations which should have the obligation of a treaty or a convention between Great Britain and this country was given by articles 29 and 30 of the treaty of Washington, and was therefore limited by the terms thereof. (R. S., 1873–'75, p. 365.) These articles related only to the examination, inspection, and exemption from duty of goods, wares and merchandise in one country, through which they were to be carried continuously in unbroken cars or envelopes, for destination in the other. The treaty had no reference whatever to the manner of inspection and examination in the country of the destination of the goods and merchandise. That was a matter, in its nature, wholly within the control of the country wherein the goods were to be consumed and used. There is no obligation, by force of the treaty of Washington, which prevents a modification of the regulations referred to, in so far as they affect goods and merchandise imported into this country for our consumption here. The second question to be answered, therefore, is not embarrassed by the provision of the treaty of Washington or the regulations in accordance therewith, and depends only on the construction of the second section of the smuggling act of 1864 quoted above, now embodied in

section 3102 of the Revised Statutes. This renders it unnecessary to discuss the question whether article 29 of the treaty of Washington has been abrogated.

The purpose of the second section of the smuggling act was to enable importers into the United States to save the trouble and expense of an examination at the frontier ports. The necessity for a formal entry at the first port of arrival of goods in sealed cars is dispensed with by the section, and can not be required by the Secretary of the Treasury in view of its language. An examination of the goods at the frontier port may be required, however, and the manifest accompanying the car will serve all the practical purposes of a formal entry. The proviso of the second section is, that nothing contained therein shall be construed to exempt the car or its contents from such examination as may be necessary to prevent fraud upon the revenues and violations of the act. This places a large discretion in the Secretary to direct such an examination as he may think necessary for the purpose stated. If the working of the section under the present regulations has resulted in fraud upon the revenue, it is clearly within both the power and the duty of the Secretary to prevent a recurrence of such frauds, by a regulation requiring such an examination as he may deem necessary to that end. If it be said that this is vesting in the Secretary a power to defeat the very object of the section, it is a sufficient answer to say that such was clearly the intention of Congress.

It is not to be presumed that Congress gave this privilege to importers with the idea that it should be enforced in their interest at the expense of the revenue. The object of the proviso was to enable the Secretary to so modify the effect of the section as to prevent the frauds which his investigations now disclose. It is, of course, the duty of the Secretary to make such regulations for the examination of goods at the familiar ports as may least interfere with the object of Congress in the passage of the section. But the fraud must be stopped in any event. The answer to the second question, therefore, is that the Secretary of the Treasury can not require a formal entry of the goods sealed in a foreign contiguous country at a frontier port, but that he is not concluded by the seals from requiring an examination of the contents of the cars so secured on arrival at the frontier ports, and he may direct such an examination, notwithstanding the seals, as may seem to him best adapted to prevent fraud.

(3) The third question is whether or not the law referred to, or any other, requires that officers of the United States shall be stationed on contiguous foreign territory for the purpose of sealing cars into which may be placed merchandise destined for ports within our territory. Section 2 of the act of 1864 evidently contemplates the presence in the contiguous country of some officers authorized to seal cars. By the third section the Secretary is required to make regulations for the sealing of cars by such officers. The sealing of a car is not very different from other duties of a commercial character which have been imposed upon consular officers of the United States from the foundation of the Government. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that Congress intended that the duty here referred to should be performed by consular officers. Such has been the construction of the act since its passage. There is, therefore, an implied obligation upon the Secretary to authorize such officers to seal cars and vessels under the act in question. There is no provision of law, however, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint inspectors for the sole purpose of sealing

cars and vessels in the contiguous countries, and there is no appropriation out of which such inspectors could be paid.

The seventh section of the smuggling act empowers the Secretary to appoint additional inspectors in certain revenue districts of the United States, but nothing is said of inspectors stationed in foreign countries. Section 2999 authorizes the appointment of special agents of the Treasury to reside in foreign countries through which bonded goods are carried from the warehouse of one collection district of the United States on the Atlantic coast to that of another on the Pacific coast, and *vice versa*, for the purpose of surpervising the transportation of such goods through the foreign country and preventing fraud upon the Government. This section was enacted in 1854, and was evidently directed to the carriage of goods over the Isthmus of Panama. It can not in any view apply to the case in hand.

Section 2 was an exception to the operation of section 1 of the smuggling act of 1864. It was doubtless supposed by Congress that the bulk of importations would be made under section 1 of the act, and that the exceptional cases under section 2 could be properly attended to by the consular officers, and the Government thereby protected from fraud. If it now turns out that the importations in the manner provided in section 2 are so great that consular officers are not fitted, or have not the opportunity by reason of their other duties, to so examine the goods and seal the cars as to prevent fraud, the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority by law, and therefore is not required, to appoint new officers especially charged with the duty. This result may be a reason for congressional action granting such authority, but until it is granted consular officers must continue to do the sealing.

The only way now open to the Secretary of preventing the evils which have proved necessarily incident to the system of sealing cars, in accordance with section 2 of the act of 1864 under the present regulations is to modify the regulations by directing that an examination of some kind be had upon the frontier.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Solicitor-General.

The ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Approved:

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the opinion of the Solicitor-General, transmitted with your approval on the 13th ultimo, concerning the treatment of merchandise imported from contiguous countries under consular seals, wherein it is held that formal entry of such goods can not be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the provisions of the law relating to consular sealing. The Solicitor-General suggests "that an examination of the goods at the frontier port may be required, however, and the manifest accompanying the car will serve all the practical purposes of a formal entry. The proviso of the second section (act to prevent smuggling, approved June 27, 1864, now embodied in section 3102, Revised Statutes) is that

nothing contained therein shall be construed to exempt the car or its contents from such an examination as may be necessary to prevent fraud upon the revenues and violations of the act. This places a large discretion in the Secretary to direct such an examination as he may think necessary for the purposes stated. If the working of the section under the present regulations has resulted in fraud upon the revenue, it is clearly within both the power and the duty of the Secretary to prevent a recurrence of such frauds by a regulation requiring such an examination as he may deem necessary to that end.

The danger to the revenue under the consular sealing system as at present in force lies not only in the loose and irresponsible manner of sealing cars and the preparation of the manifests on foreign territory, but also in the mode of transportation from ports on the frontier to points of destination in the United States, by transportation companies, who are not required to give bonds by which proper responsibility to the United States can be secured. The immediate transportation act of 1880, under which merchandise arriving from foreign countries is transported by bonded common carriers from the port of first arrival to the port of destination without examination or appraisement, provides that an entry, to which an oath is not required, shall be made at the port of first arrival, with which shall be filed the invoice and the bill of lading, which entry must show the marks, numbers, description of the packages and contents, dutiable value of each package and the estimated duty, upon the filing of which the merchandise is allowed to be transferred from the importing vessel to the cars, without examination or appraisement of the contents, each package being marked with a label specially provided for the purpose, and which shows the port of arrival, the importing vessel, the date of arrival, the carrier, the date of shipment, and the name of the inspector who supervises the transfer. The value of the merchandise thus shipped is charged against the bond of the common carrier.

Separate manifests in triplicate fully describing the goods are required for each car or other vehicle, one copy to be sent by mail to the collector at port of destination, one copy to accompany the car, and the third copy to be retained on file in the custom-house at port of departure. The cars must be locked with customs locks. On arrival at the port of destination the conductor of the car reports the fact that the goods have arrived to the chief customs officer and delivers the manifest to him. The collector is required to compare this manifest with the entry and manifest received by mail and directs an inspector to take charge of the car or vehicle, who reports the condition of the fastening, etc. Regular entry of the goods for warehouse or consumption, as in ordinary importations, may then be made by the consignee at the port of destination. Collectors are required to report to the accounting officers of the Treasury the goods shipped and received by them under the immediate transportation act, and a comparison of these reports insures proper accountability for the merchandise.

These formalities are deemed necessary for the safety of the revenue with regard to merchandise shipped without appraisement between ports in the United States, and proceedings of a similar character should, in my judgment, be enforced as to merchandise arriving at frontier ports under consular seal if the Secretary of the Treasury has authority under the proviso to section 3102, Revised Statutes of the United States, to prescribe such regulations. Your opinion on this point is respectfully requested. Copy of the regulations of this De-

partment under the act of June 10, 1880, governing the transportation of merchandise without appraisement is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1891.

SIR: Upon the 9th of March, 1891, Acting Secretary Nettleton acknowledged receipt of an opinion of this Department of the 13th of February, concerning the treatment of merchandise imported from contiguous countries under consular seals, wherein it was held that the formal entry of such goods could not be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the provisions of the law relating to consular sealing. It was suggested in that opinion that an examination of the goods at the frontier port might be required, however, and regulations to that end might be made and enforced by the Secretary.

You now submit to the Attorney-General a statement of the regulations which you deem necessary to prevent a recurrence of the frauds arising under the present regulations governing the importation of goods from Canada under consular seals. You say:

The danger to the revenue under the consular sealing system, as at present enforced, lies not only in the loose and irresponsible manner of sealing cars and the preparation of the manifests on foreign territory, but also in the mode of transportation from ports on the frontier to points of destination in the United States, by transportation companies, who are not required to give bonds by which proper responsibility to the United States can be secured. The immediate transportation act of 1880, under which merchandise arriving from foreign countries is transported by bonded common carriers from the port of first arrival to the port of destination without examination or appraisement, provides that an entry, to which an oath is not required, shall be made at the port of first arrival, with which shall be filed the invoice and the bill of lading, which entry must show the marks, numbers, description of the package and contents, dutiable value of each package, and the estimated duty, upon the filing of which the merchandise is allowed to be transferred from the importing vessel to the cars without examination or appraisement of the contents, each package being marked with a label specially provided for the purpose and which shows the port of arrival, the importing vessel, the date of arrival, the carrier, the date of shipment, and the name of the inspector who supervises the transfer. The value of the merchandise thus shipped is charged against the bond of the common carrier.

Separate manifests in triplicate fully describing the goods are required for each car or other vehicle, one copy to be sent by mail to the collector at port of destination, one copy to accompany the car, and the third copy to be retained on file in the custom-house at port of departure. The cars must be locked with customs locks. On arrival at the port of destination the conductor of the car reports the fact that the goods have arrived to the chief customs officer and delivers the manifest to him. The collector is required to compare this manifest with the entry and manifest received by mail and directs an inspector to take charge of the car or vehicle, who reports the condition of the fastenings, etc. Regular entry of the goods for warehouse or consumption, as in ordinary importations, may then be made by the consignee at the port of destination. Collectors are required to report to the accounting officers of the Treasury the goods shipped and received by them under the immediate transportation act, and a comparison of these reports insures proper accountability for the merchandise.

These formalities are deemed necessary for the safety of the revenue with regard to merchandise shipped without appraisement between ports in the United States, and proceedings of a similar character should, in my judgment, be enforced as to merchandise arriving at frontier ports under consular seal, if the Secretary of the Treasury has authority under the proviso to section 3102, Revised Statutes, to prescribe such regulations. Your opinion on this point is respectfully requested.

I think that the regulations which you propose in the foregoing will be within your power, under the proviso in the second section of the act to prevent smuggling. (Sec. 3102, R. S.)

As was stated, in the opinion of the Department on this subject of February 13, 1891, already referred to, the proviso of the second section—

> That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt such vessel, car, or vehicle, or its contents, from such examination as may be necessary and proper to prevent frauds upon the revenue and violations of this act—

together with the third section which provides—

> That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to make such regulations, and from time to time so to change the same as to him shall seem necessary and proper, for sealing such vessels, cars, and other vehicles, when practicable, and for sealing, marking, and identifying such goods, wares, * * * and also in regard to invoices, manifests, and other pertinent papers, and their authentication,—

gives to the Secretary of the Treasury plenary power to make regulations to prevent frauds under the sealing system, having in view always, of course, the intention of Congress that cars and vehicles, sealed as provided in the act, shall be subject to as little detention as is consistent with reasonable security from frauds.

The statement in the former opinion, that no formal entry can be required under the act, had application only to such entry as is made at the place of final importation for consumption or warehouse, and it was not thereby intended to express the opinion that an entry such as is required under the immediate transportation law might not be required by regulation under the antismuggling act.

In my opinion, therefore, the regulations suggested by the Acting Secretary in the letter to which this is an answer are within your power to make and enforce.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | EX. DOC. No. 41.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

An estimate for an appropriation to purchase machine guns of small caliber.

FEBRUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of machine guns of small caliber, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, $20,000, submitted by the Secretary of War on the 2d instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimate ($20,000) of appropriation for machine guns, required for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed object of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
Machine guns:		
For the purchase of machine guns of small-arms caliber (July 16, 1892, vol. 27, p. 182, sec. 1)	$20,000	$20,000

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 42.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

An estimate for an appropriation for expenses incident to the international naval review.

FEBRUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for expenses of the Army incident to the international naval rendezvous and review, $6,800, submitted by the Secretary of War on the 2d instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimate ($6,800) of appropriation "Expenses of the Army incident to naval review," required for the use of the War Department, and to request that the same may be made immediately available.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, by the War Department.

Expenses of the Army incident to naval review:

To enable the commanding officer and troops at Fort Monroe, Va., to participate in a becoming manner in the ceremonies incident to the international naval rendezvous and review, in Hampton Roads, during April, 1893, as provided in section 8 of the act creating the World's Columbian Exposition, the funds to become immediately available and to be disbursed by the commanding officer of the post at Fort Monroe, Va., under the direction of the Secretary of War (submitted).....$6,800

NOTE.—The necessity for an appropriation of this character arises from the fact that there are no funds available that could be used by the Secretary of War in extending the most simple hospitalities of the military post at Fort Monroe to the officers of the numerous foreign vessels that will compose the fleet in Hampton Roads next April. Undoubtedly the garrison at this post will be expected to take part in the ceremonies, and the commanding officer called upon to give entertainments more or less extended to the officers and public functionaries from home and abroad. This being the case it is very necessary that provision be made now for this object.

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 43.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

INCLOSING

Papers in the claim of George Q. Cannon for money covered into the Treasury on a forfeited bond.

FEBRUARY 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a paper entitled "Grounds of the claim of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, to recover $25,000 covered into the Treasury of the United States on a forfeited bond," together with a copy of a letter dated the 2d instant from the Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom said paper was referred.

Mr. Cannon, as will be seen, petitions Congress for the return of the sum of $25,000, which he paid on a forfeited bail bond given in February, 1886, for his appearance in the United States district court at Salt Lake City, under an indictment for a violation of the so-called Edmunds law.

I find that the amount named ($25,000) was deposited April 13, 1886, and was afterwards received and covered into the Treasury.

Two other bail bonds were given at the same time with the one above named, in the sum of $10,000 each, both of which were forfeited, and judgments entered for the same with interest. These two judgments were compromised March 30, 1892, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 3469 of the Revised Statutes, upon the recommendation of the United States attorney in charge of the cases and the Solicitor of the Treasury, for reasons set forth in the solicitor's letter, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The solicitor in that letter says:

> I have no hesitation in saying that under all of the circumstances I think it would be no more than just if Congress in its wisdom should see proper to reimburse him of some part or the whole of the sum of $25,000 paid by him upon the forfeiture of the larger of the three bonds.

Upon a review of the circumstances of the case, as set forth in the inclosed papers, I concur in the solicitor's opinion.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,
President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1893.

SIR: I have before me a paper entitled "Grounds of the claim of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, to recover $25,000, covered into the United States Treasury on a forfeited bond," referred for my examination by you under date of January 31. I return herewith the paper.

Some months ago it became my duty to familiarize myself with many of the facts stated in this paper, Mr. Cannon, at that time, having made a proffer to compromise the judgments obtained against him upon two of the bonds referred to by him in the paper herewith returned. Upon that compromise I had the honor to address you a letter. I take the liberty of incorporating it in this communication. It was as follows:

I have before me the application of Messrs. George Q. Cannon, Francis Armstrong, and of the administrators of Horace S. Eldredge, asking to compromise two judgments, each in the sum of $10,538.90 with interest at 10 per cent per annum from October 18, 1886, rendered by the district court of the third judicial district of the Territory of Utah, on the date last above mentioned, against said Cannon as principal and Armstrong and Eldredge as sureties upon two appearance bonds previously executed by said parties. I attach the petition for compromise to this paper, as it states what I believe to be the facts in the case. I also attach a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. C. S. Varian, United States attorney for Utah, who is familiar with the proposition of compromise, and who says in said dispatch, "I recommend acceptance of Cannon's offer to compromise, for reasons stated in letter to Attorney-General of October 19." I also attach the letter referred to, which recapitulates facts involved substantially as stated in the petition. On file in the office of the honorable the Attorney-General are letters from George L. Godfrey, R. S. Robertson, and Alvin Saunders, members of the Utah Commission, Hon. A. L. Thomas, governor, and Hon. Charles S. Zane, one of the Territorial judges of Utah, all recommending that Mr. Cannon and his sureties be relieved from said judgment. At the time these bonds were given, Mr. Cannon was under arrest, charged with three offenses, the aggregate punishment of which under the law could not have exceeded eighteen months' imprisonment and $900 fine. In addition to the two bonds, the basis of the judgments above referred to, he had entered into a third recognizance in the sum of $25,000. This recognizance having been forfeited, the sum of $25,000 was paid by him without suit.

It seems to me very extraordinary that the court should require bail in the large sum of $45,000 for offenses where the punishment would be comparatively meager; and in view of the fact of the payment of $25,000 by Mr. Cannon, and in view of the fact that two indictments in the cases in which bail was given were dismissed by the district attorney, and that Mr. Cannon has fully answered the third indictment, filing his plea of guilty and submitted himself to the punishment of the court, I join in the recommendation of the district attorney, that this compromise be accepted.

All of the costs have been paid by the petitioner, and the $250 offer in the compromise has been paid into the hands of the United States Treasurer. I therefore suggest that I be directed to instruct the district attorney of Utah to enter satisfaction of the two judgments referred to upon the dockets of the district court for the third judicial district of Utah as soon as the appeal of the petitioner to the Supreme Court of the United States is dismissed and the necessary order sent down from that court.

I am not quite certain of the purpose of the reference of Mr. Cannon's paper to me at this time, but if it is for the purpose of securing from me my views as to the justice of his claim, I have no hesitation

in saying that under all the circumstances I think it would be no more than just if Congress in its wisdom should see proper to reimburse him of some part or the whole of the sum of $25,000 paid by him upon the forfeiture of the larger of the three bonds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. HEPBURN,
Solicitor.

HON. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Grounds of the claim of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, to recover $25,000 covered into the Treasury of the United States on a forfeited bond.

In February, 1886, George Q. Cannon was, before the judge of the United States district court at Salt Lake City, placed under three bonds amounting to $45,000, to answer certain indictments charging him with unlawful cohabitation. For reasons which will appear he failed to respond when called in court, and the three bonds for $25,000, $10,000, and $10,000, respectively, were declared to be forfeited. The amount of the first bond, $25,000, was covered into the Treasury of the United States by his bondsmen, whom he afterwards reimbursed. Suit for the other two was carried to the Supreme Court, but was dismissed. In the meantime he voluntarily appeared in the United States district court at Salt Lake to answer any charges which might exist against him.

He plead guilty to two separate indictments for unlawful cohabitation, and was sentenced and punished thereunder. But the indictment—to answer which the bond of $25,000 had been given—was not deemed sufficiently tenable, and was dismissed by the court on motion of the United States district attorney. The result having proved the lack of legal merit in the original proceeding, and he having made voluntary submission to the court at a later time, he claims that the sum of $25,000 should be returned to him by Government; and as a further and stronger reason for this act of justice, he submits that the bond was given under a duress involving not only his life but the peace of a community and the undisputed sway of the national Government in the Territory of Utah, as will fully appear in the following recital:

In February, 1886, Utah was in the midst of that social revolution—since ended with perfect tranquillity. Among the causes of popular disquiet was the dictum of the district courts concerning cumulative offenses (afterward overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States), under which it was claimed that a man living with more than one wife could be arrested and punished on innumerable indictments simultaneously returned; that is, a separate indictment could legally be brought for every day in a period of three years. The strained construction placed upon the law often left a man in doubt as to whether he was transgressing against the idea of "constructive cohabitation," as it was called, and it was declared possible upon technical violation of the law to aggregate sentences of imprisonment and fine which would incarcerate a man for life and take all his earthly possessions. Under these circumstances the relation between the people and the representatives of Government was such that every thoughtful and patriotic person avoided sedulously adding any tension to the strain, believing that a better understanding would come and all differences be swept away.

On February 17, 1886, George Q. Cannon was carried into the United States marshal's office at Salt Lake City and was laid upon the floor. He was suffering from dangerous injuries received by a fall from the platform of a running express train. He was soaked in blood, his nose was broken, his face was gashed, and he had internal injuries which it was feared would prove fatal unless he was promptly removed from a place of mental anxiety and unnecessary physical distress. The judge of the United States district court was present and Mr. Cannon was required to plead to three charges of unlawful cohabitation, and his aggregate bonds were fixed at $45,000. His attorneys protested that this requirement was unconstitutional; that the offense charged was made by the Edmunds law a mere misdemeanor; that the maximum penalty in each case was only six months imprisonment and $300 fine; and that the usual bail, fixed by the same court in scores of such cases, was $1,500. But the court refused to reduce the amount of the bail, and, actuated by a fear for his life, and still more by a fear that his incarceration and possible death might engender additional unhealthy feeling and demonstration in the community, he and his friends gave the bonds under protest.

Mr. Cannon remained in a precarious physical condition for many weeks. In the meantime there was much excitement, and it was threatened that under the plan of "segregation," as it was called, indictments would be multiplied against him to an extent which would insure his incarceration until relieved by death. The extraordinary bail which had been required gave reinforcement to this threat; and thus the very magnitude of the amounts demanded to assure his presence for trial was one of the principal causes of his failure to appear. For his personal fate at that hour he had little care, but it was believed by all his advisers that if he should meet the contemplated proceedings against him, in the highly wrought state of public feeling, the result must be disastrous in more than a personal sense. Dangerously sick, but still supremely desirous to see harmony instead of misunderstanding in Utah, he temporarily absented himself, and the bonds were pronounced forfeited. But as shown, he subsequently, when restored to comparative health, volunteered his presence before the United States tribunal in which all the proceedings had been taken, and suffered the sentences then imposed.

Since that time the acquiescence of the people of Utah in the Governmental demand has vindicated this applicant in suffering, for the sake of community quiet, what he then deemed a wrong, but which he believed Government would correct upon application; and that same acquiescence in which he has taken part justifies this Government, as he believes, in restoring to him the sum of $25,000.

This applicant respectfully submits his claim, trusting in the just and statesmanlike view of Congress and the President that he ought not to longer suffer a loss occasioned by a desire to avert unrest in Utah, and that the Government best vindicates the policy it has pursued by eliminating from that policy all unnecessary harshness and deprivation.

GEO. Q. CANNON.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 44.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of January 23, 1893, relative to fees of officers in the consular service of the United States.

FEBRUARY 6, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate resolution of January 25, 1893, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate what fees of officers in the consular service of the United States are regulated by law and the rules of the Department, the amount of fees allowed in such cases, and what rules have been made on that subject; what fees are required by law and regulations of the Department to be reported to the Department; what fees or charges, if any, are collected by such officers not required to be reported and not reported to the Department; the aggregate amount of fees reported by each of said officers for the last fiscal year; what fees, if any were collected by such officers which are not fixed by law or the regulations of the Department; whether the fees should not be reduced at the principal consulates; and what further legislation is required to regulate the amount of fees and charges collected by such officers, and prevent unjust and unreasonable charges.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK,
Secretary.

In compliance with the directions therein given, I have the honor to make the inclosed report.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT ON CONSULAR FEES.

The President is authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such and only such fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and such rates or tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress. (R. S. Sec. 1745.)

In pursuance of this authority, the President has prescribed the following

TARIFF OF OFFICIAL FEES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

1.	Of the master to bottomry bond, with certificate under seal—Form No. 69.	$1.00
2.	Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel	1.00
3.	Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages at home, including making up of the order if required—Forms Nos. 80 and 81	1.00
4.	Of assignment of bottomry bond—Form No. 71	1.00
5.	Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel	1.00
6.	Of power of attorney to transfer United States stock—Par. 415, C. R	No fee.

AUTHENTICATING COPIES OF PAPERS.*

7.	Of advertisements for funds on bottomry—Form No. 56	1.00
8.	Of inventories and letters, or either, of master—Form No. 62	1.00
9.	Of marine note of protest—Form No. 37	1.00
10.	Of extended protest—Form No. 38	1.00
11.	Of account of sales of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 57 and 65	1.00
12.	Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—for example, see Form No. 52	1.00

AUTHENTICATING SIGNATURES.*

13.	To average bonds—Form No. 160	1.00
14.	To estimate of repairs of vessels—Form No. 51	1.00
15.	To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, provisions, or stores—Forms Nos. 63 and 64	1.00
16.	To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions, or stores—Forms Nos. 45 and 49	1.00
17.	Of forms of application for arrears of pay of bounty of deceased or disabled soldiers	.25

CERTIFICATES.

19.	To bill of health—Form No. 36	2.50
20.	To indorsement of bottomry on ship's register—Form No. 72	1.00
21.	To ditto on payment of bottomry on ship's register—Form No. 73	1.00
22.	To ditto of new ownership on ship's register—Form No. 78	1.00
23.	To canceling ship's register—Form No. 67	1.00
24.	To value of foreign currency in triplicate—Form No. 144	1.00
25.	Debenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate, and the complete execution of the certificate, except by consular officers of the United States at posts on the Rio Grande, Mexico, where shall be charged for all debenture certificates as above $2.50 when the declared value is $2,500 or less, and $5 when the declared value is over $2,500—Form No. 151	2.50
26.	Certificate to American origin of bags, boxes, or barrels	.50

*When it is possible to embrace several signatures in one certificate the consul will do so, and but one fee will be charged for such certificate.

26[a]. Certificate to American origin of lumber	$2.00
26[b]. Certificate to the noninfection of cattle or hides	2.00
27. To decision and award in cases of protest against masters, passengers, or crew—for example, see Form No. 41	5.00
28. To the deposit of a ship's register and papers when required by custom-house authorities	1.00
29. In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage—Form No. 77	1.00
30. To invoice of breeding-animals—Form No. 66	2.50
32. To manifest of fish, oil, bones, etc.—Form No. 158	2.50
33. To a vessel's manifest	2.50
34. To the purchase of foreign-built or American vessel abroad—Form No. 35.	2.50
35. To the examination required by section 2162 of the Revised Statutes, for each emigrant—Art. xx	.25
36. To invoice, including declaration in triplicate—Form No. 140	2.50
36[a]. To invoice of returned American goods	2.50
37. To invoice of imported merchandise, or of returned American goods, or of breeding animals not exceeding $100 in value in British North American Provinces and Mexico—Form No. 140	1.00
38. To place of birth of emigrants, and only when desired by them	.25
39. For marriage certificate—Form No. 87	1.00
40. To appointment of new master, including oath of master—Form No. 19	2.00
41. Given to a master at his own request—for example Form No. 23	1.00
42. To the ownership of a vessel—Form No. 78	1.00
43. To a seaman of his discharge—Form No. 18	No fee.
44. To master to take home destitute American seamen—Form No. 24	No fee.
45. To conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty, and in cases of imprisonment, etc.—Form No. 40	2.00
46. To roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port—Form No. 79	1.00

DECLARATION AND OATHS.

47. Declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths attached to crew list and shipping articles—Form No. 33	.50
48. To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths attached to crew list and shipping articles—Form No. 74	.50
49. To ship's inventories or stores—Form No. 59	.50
50. To the correctness of log-book—Form No. 75	.50
51. To the ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs—Form No. 76	.50
52. To the animals, vehicles, and goods of an emigrant, including certificate—Form No. 93	.50
53. When seamen were picked up at sea—Form No. 84	No fee.

CONSUL'S ORDERS AND LETTERS.

54. To send seamen to hospital—Form No. 22	No fee.
55. To send seamen to prison—Form No. 31	1.00
56. To release seamen from prison—Form No. 32	1.00
57. To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels—Form No. 53	1.00
58. Requesting the arrest of seamen—Form No. 34	1.00
59. Notice to master of result of examination on complaint of crew—Form No. 28	1.00
60. Warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 43 and 47	1.00
61. Notifying surveyors of their appointment	1.00
62. For any other letter or order of like character	1.00

PASSPORTS.

63. For issuing a passport—Forms Nos. 9 and 11	1.00
64. For visaing a passport—Form No. 10	1.00

PROTESTS.

65. For noting marine protest—Form No. 37	2.00
66. For extending marine protest—Form No. 38	3.00
67. And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional one hundred words	.50
68. Protest of master against charterers or freighters—Form No. 39	2.00

ESTATES OF DECEASED AMERICAN CITIZENS.

69. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, five per cent on the gross amount of such estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, two and one-half per cent to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and five per cent on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, two and one-half per cent on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizens, or for breaking or removing the seals.—Art. XXII.

RECORDING DOCUMENTS.

70. Appointment of new master—Form No. 19	$0.50
71. Average bonds, when required, for every one hundred words or less—Form No. 160	.50
72. Bill of sale, when required, for every one hundred words or less	.50
73. Certificate given to master at his own request, when required—Form No. 23	.50
74. Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in cases of sinking vessels—Form No. 53	.50
75. Order and consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages at home—Forms Nos. 80 and 81	.50
76. Powers of attorney, when required, for every one hundred words or less	.50
77. Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every one hundred words or less	.50
78. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either warrants and reports thereof; estimates of repair; certificates of consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and of sale of vessel; inventory of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores; letter of master to consul notifying sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, for every one hundred words or less of any document required to be recorded, except consul's certificate to masters taking home American seamen	.50
79. Any other document or instrument of writing not herein named or enumerated, prepared in or out of the consulate, and required to be recorded, for every one hundred words or less	.50

RECEIVING AND DELIVERING SHIP'S PAPERS.

80. For receiving and delivering ship's register and paper, including consular certificates, as prescribed in Forms Nos. 13 and 14, 1 cent on every ton, registered measurement (net), of the vessel for which the service is performed, if under 1,000 tons; but American vessels, running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, shall not be required to pay tonnage fees for more than four trips in a year; and tonnage fees shall not be exacted from any vessel of the United States touching at or near ports in Canada on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless some official service required by law shall be performed	.01
81. And for every additional ton over 1,000 one-half of 1 cent	½

SHIPPING OR DISCHARGING SEAMEN.

82. For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped, including the certificates or acknowledgments thereof attached to crew list and shipping articles, to be paid by the master of the vessel—Forms Nos. 16, 17, and 82.	1.00

FILING DOCUMENTS IN CONSULATE.

83. Consul's certificate to advertisement for funds on bottomry—Form No. 56	.25
84. Inventories of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 58	.25
85. Estimate of repairs of vessel—Form No. 50	.25
86. Advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 57	.25

87. Letter of master notifying consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 60 ..... $0.25
88. Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 61 ..... .25
89. Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 63 ..... .25
90. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 42 ..... .25
91. Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 43 ..... .25
92. Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 44 and 48 ..... .25
93. For filing any other document prepared in or out of the consulate ..... .25

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

94. For the visa or indorsement of a bill of health ..... .50
95. For attending an appraisement of goods or effects, daily 5.00
96. For attending valuation of goods, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues 5.00
97. For attending sale of goods, for every day's attendance during which the sale continues 5.00
98. For attending sale of vessel, when required 5.00
99. For attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above traveling expenses, a per diem of $5, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested 5.00
100. For consul's seal and signature to clearance from custom-house authorities† 2.00
101. For clearance when issued by the consul, as at free ports 2.00
102. For entry of result of examination in vessel's log book, Form No. 29 .... 2.00
103. Agreement of master to give increased wages, Form No. 83 ..... 1.00
104. For issuing, preparing, and executing certificate upon complaint of crew of bad quality or insufficient quantity of provisions or water, Form No. 27; affidavit or certificate of attending physician, Form No. 26; receipt for effects of deceased seamen, Form No. 85 ..... No fee.

SEALING CARS COMING FROM CANADA.

105. For each manifest with the consul's certificate, including sealing of each car, vessel, bale, barrel, box, or package ..... .25

COPIES.

106. For the first hundred words, 50 cents, and for every additional hundred words or less, 25 cents. (When parties have a right to call for copies consular officers must make them at this rate. The fee for copies is not an official fee to be accounted for.)

In addition to the fees prescribed in this tariff, a fee of $2 is fixed by paragraph 671 of the Consular Regulations for the authentication of a copy of an invoice. This fee is also regarded as official.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations of this Department touching official fees for consular services are as follows, retaining the numbers of the paragraphs as they are in the volume of Consular Regulations, edition of 1888:

CONSULAR FEES.

491. The President is authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several consulates and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each office; and it is made the duty of all

†This service should be performed only when requested by the master of the vessel.

consular officers to collect, when authorized to collect any fee (see paragraph 492) for such official services such, and only such, fees as may be prescribed for their respective offices. It must be understood that consular court fees are official, and that they must be adjusted at the Treasury Department as in the case of other official accounts. (R. S. 1745.)

492. By law no fees named in the tariff of consular fees prescribed by order of the President can be collected (from the vessels) by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen. Consular officers, however, who are compensated by fees must furnish the master of every such vessel with an itemized statement of such services performed on account of said vessel, with the fee so prescribed for each service, and also make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Treasury of such services and fees, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow consular officers who are paid in whole or in part by fees such compensation for said services as they would have received prior to the passage of this law. Such services, however, in order to be compensated, must, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been necessarily rendered. (Act June 26, 1884; 23 Stat., 56.)

Observation on paragraph 492.—In view of the fact that this exemption extends only to regularly documented American vessels (see paragraph 493), and that foreign and undocumented foreign-built vessels are liable to charges for official consular services, the tariff of official fees and the regulations touching their collection are made in general terms, with the precaution in this paragraph that they do not apply to vessels or seamen of the exempted class.

493. The terms "vessel of the United States," and "American vessel," as used in section 12 of the act of June 26, 1884, entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine," do not include foreign-built vessels owned by citizens of the United States. Such vessels must pay the usual fees. It is only regularly documented vessels of the United States that are exempt from their payment. (18 Op. Att'y Gen., 234.)

494. When a fee is fixed in the tariff of fees for any particular act or service, no additional fee is to be demanded for signature, attestation, or affixing the seal of office. In regard to the verification of invoices, a penalty is provided for charging for blank forms, advice, or clerical services in the preparation of the declaration or certificate, or for receiving any fee greater than that authorized by law. And if a consular officer collects, or knowingly allows to be collected, any other or greater fees than are allowed by law, for any service, he is liable in treble the amount of the unlawful charge, besides the liability to refund it. In such a case the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to retain the amount of the overcharge out of the compensation of the consular officer. (R. S., 1716, 1723.)

495. If a consular officer who receives a salary omits to collect any fees which he is required to collect for any official service, he is liable to the United States therefor, as if he had collected them, unless they shall be remitted, on good cause shown, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Receipts must be furnished by all consular officers, salaried or unsalaried, to owners, agents, consignees, masters, or commanders of all vessels from whom official fees or charges or extra or arrears of wages of seamen shall be collected. (R. S., 1724, 4213.)

496. Whenever any master or commander of a vessel of the United States has occasion for any consular or other official service which any consular officer is authorized by law or usage officially to perform, he shall apply to the consular officer at the consulate or commercial agency where such service is required to perform such service. All consular officers are authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all lawful demands and wages on account of such vessels. (R. S., 1718.)

497. Fees are not to be charged for American vessels running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, for more than four trips in a year. The fees referred to are the tonnage fees provided for in fees 80 and 81 of the tariff, and for granting Forms Nos. 13 and 14. These fees are chargeable for each vessel on the first four trips in each calendar year. They are chargeable by the consular officer at the foreign port where the principal offices of the steamship company or owners are located. They are not to be charged at other consular offices on the route, whether within or without the same allegiance. Consular fees, other than tonnage fees, are chargeable for official services performed for such vessels; and the vessels are not exempt from the requirement to deposit the ship's papers at each port where an arrival is made. (R. S., 1720.)

498. No consul, vice-consul, or consular agent in the Dominion of Canada is

allowed tonnage fees for any services, actual or constructive, rendered any vessel owned and registered in the United States that touches at a Canadian port.

The word "touches" in this statute means that a vessel may enter a port, if such entry is connected with the purposes of her voyage. If consistent with such purposes, taken in conjunction with the customs of the particular trade, she may land or load cargo there. Nor are these fees to be charged for such vessels touching at or near ports in Canada on their regular voyages from one port to another within the United States, unless some official services, required by law, shall be performed by the consular officer. This statute, however, is held not to relieve the master from the provision of law which requires the deposit of the vessel's papers with the consular officer. (R. S., 1722, 4222.)

499. All consular fees, when collectible under the provisions of this article, are to be collected in the coin of the United States, or its representative value in exchange. The word coin includes both gold and silver coin. They are to be collected at the time when the service is performed, and consular officers are not authorized to give credit for their payment. (R. S., 1746.)

501. All acts or services for which a fee is prescribed in the tariff of fees are to be regarded as *official* services, and the fees charged and received therefor are to be reported and accounted for to the Treasury of the United States, except when otherwise expressly stated therein.

Observation on paragraph 501 (see U. S. *v.* Mosby, 133 U. S., 273, and U. S. *v.* Badeau, 33 Fed. Rep., 572; 31 *Id.*, 697).—If the service includes one for which a fee is prescribed in the tariff of official fees, the prescribed fee must be accounted for to the Government (see Par. 455, below). Fee No. 106 of the tariff of official fees (for making copies) is retained by the consul.

502. Receipts must be given when demanded for all fees which a consular officer is entitled to collect, whether official or unofficial, expressing the service for which they are received. (R. S., 1726.)

506. It is the duty of all consular officers at all times to keep posted up in their offices, in a conspicuous place and subject to the examination of all persons interested therein, a copy of such rates or tariff of fees as shall be in force. (R. S., 1731.)

507. The official fees prescribed in the tariff are to be regarded as in full for the services to which they relate, and they include the furnishing of blank forms, their preparation, and execution. A consular officer is forbidden to charge any greater fee than that prescribed, whether for supplying the forms, filling them up, preparing and executing them, or otherwise.

REPORTS OF OFFICIAL FEES.

503. Every consular officer, in rendering his account of fees received, shall furnish a full transcript of the register which he is required to keep, and make oath that to the best of his knowledge the same is true and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him or for his use, for his official services as such consular officer, during the period for which it purports to be rendered. Such oath may be taken before any person having authority to administer oaths at the port or place where the consular officer is located. These accounts are rendered quarterly to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury on the prescribed forms. (R. S., 1728.)

504. The following rules must be observed in numbering official fees: The fees for the certification of triplicate invoices; of returned American goods; of returned empty bags, boxes, or barrels, and of personal effects must, in the consul's returns, be included under one separate, consecutive series of numbers, and corresponding numbers placed upon the invoices or certificates.

The fees for debenture or landing certificates must bear a separate and distinct series of numbers, and corresponding numbers be written or stamped plainly at the left-hand upper corner on the face of the certificates and marked "Consular Number."

All other fees collected should be numbered consecutively under one series.

Each series of numbers for fees should begin anew with No. 1 at the commencement of each calendar year.

All the fees should be entered at length on the fee book furnished by the Department of State, so as to complete the returns in accordance with forms Nos. 101 and 102.

505. The returns of fees must be made, in the manner hereafter indicated, without fail, *at the close of each quarter*. If no fees are received in any quarter, that fact should be reported on the prescribed form under oath. The statute declares a consular officer guilty of embezzlement and disqualifies him from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States who willfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office, and of moneys received by

him for the use of the United States, or to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter. (R. S., 1734.)

544. *Record of official fees.*—All consular officers whether salaried or unsalaried will make the following quarterly return of fees, directly to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and not through the Department of State, viz: The return of all official fees received during the quarter for services of whatsoever kind. A separate return must also be made for each consular agency. Each return must be sworn to by the officer who collected the fees. Fees collected by a principal officer in the absence of his agent, for official acts which the agent would have performed if he had been present at his post, must be included in the principal's return, and not as part of the business of the agency. If no fees have been received, that fact must be stated on the return. If the consular officer resides at a seaport, the return should be as shown in Form No. 101. If he resides at an inland place, it should be as shown in Form No. 102. Consular officers will be required to state clearly in their returns the exact nature of each fee, both on account of services to vessels and otherwise. The fees must be tabulated by the consular officer and entered in the accounts current, Forms 112 and 116, according to the headings therein given. Consuls-general who are accredited as ministers resident should also forward the quarterly return of consular fees as above required; and when such officer shall have occasion to credit consular fees, it should be done in his account for salary. Passport fees received by a minister resident and consul-general should be credited in his account for contingent expenses of foreign missions.

545. Attention is particularly invited to the provision of law that any consular officer of the United States who shall willfully neglect to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office, and of moneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who shall neglect to pay over any balance of such moneys which may be due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys, and shall, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States having jurisdiction of like offenses, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the United States. (R. S., 1734.)

546. *Aggregate of fees.*—Consular officers must also, on the 30th of June in each year, make a return to the Department of State, in the form given in Form No. 105, of the aggregate of official fees received at the consulate and the consular agencies connected with it during the fiscal year ending on that day.

VERIFICATION OF POWERS TO TRANSFER UNITED STATES STOCKS.

414. All powers of attorney in a foreign country for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, shall be verified by the certificate and seal of a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, if any there be at the place where the same shall be executed. (See Form No. 88 for a general form for the authentication of a signature, and No. 89 for a certificate that an officer is qualified to administer an oath.)

415. But no fee is to be charged for witnessing the execution and taking the acknowledgment of assignments of registered bonds or stocks of the United States, or of powers of attorney to assign such bonds or stocks, or to collect the interest thereon; it being apprehended that such charges might affect the value of our securities abroad.

CONSULAR COURT FEES.

1396. It shall be the duty of the minister in each of these countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties, and to such persons, as the minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this title; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by the ministers and consuls, and transmitted annually to the Secretary of State. (R. S., 4126.)

UNOFFICIAL FEES.

Unofficial fees are received by consular officers for services which are not within the line of their official duty, but which they are authorized, ex officio or individually, to perform. The regulations touching these unofficial services and fees are as follows:

EXAMINATION OF TITLES AND OTHER UNOFFICIAL SERVICES.

447. Consular officers are frequently asked by their countrymen at home to examine titles or do other services for them in a foreign land. It is sometimes even assumed that the parties making the requests have a right to such services. Consular officers will treat all such requests courteously, and if they are unable to comply with them will state the reasons clearly but unoffensively. They are at liberty to do such work for their countrymen for a private compensation if it does not interfere with the performance of their official duties. If it does so interfere they must refuse it.

448. The general rule in regard to such services is that a consular officer is entitled to the same fee that would be charged if the services had been performed by an attorney, notary, or other agent of a foreign country. The compensation should not in any case exceed that fee. In some cases, also, it is believed that it would be a hardship to demand it, as where the services are rendered in behalf of the widows and families of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States, or where from other circumstances the exaction would operate oppressively upon the applicant. It is expected that these considerations will have due weight with consular officers. In ordinary cases the amount is determined by the agreement of the parties. The Department does not intervene unless in cases of manifest injustice, although it reserves the right at all times to decide upon the fairness and propriety of any charge that a consular officer may make for such services and to fix the amount to be paid if there shall be reason to do so.

NOTARIAL ACTS.

449. The statute permits consular officers, whenever they are required or deem it necessary or proper to do so, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and also to perform any notarial act or acts, such as any notary public is required or authorized by law to do or perform within the United States. Such acts, in order to be valid and effectual, must be certified by the consul under his hand and seal of office. The notarial seal prescribed in the consular regulations of 1874, to be used for notarial acts, is no longer required, the consular seal being used in its stead. (R. S., 1750.)

450. The laws of some of the States and Territories authorize consular officers to take the acknowledgment of deeds, to take depositions, affidavits, and to perform other acts, for use as evidence in such States and Territories, respectively. When called upon for any service not within the usual functions and competence of a notary public, according to the general law and usage of commercial nations, the consul will be guided by the State or Territorial statute which empowers him to act in the premises. The powers and duties of a notary public are derived in a large measure from general usage, public law, and the customs of merchants. To some degree they are regulated by statute in most of the States, but not usually in such a manner as to restrict the exercise of the functions which otherwise appertain to the office. As a general rule a notary public may take the acknowledgment of deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, leases, releases, assignments, bonds, mortgages, bills and contracts of sale, and protests, certify copies, and may take all forms of oaths, affidavits, and depositions.

451. It sometimes happens that he is called upon by a State or Territorial tribunal to execute a commission for taking testimony. In these cases he may expect to be furnished with specific instructions by the court under whose commission he is to act, and should conform thereto with the utmost strictness.

452. This function is regarded as outside of the regular duties and responsibility of of a consular officer. Where its exercise is offensive to the government of the country in which the consul is located, he is recommended to procure the attestation of the judicial officer, who, by the local law, is competent to take and certify depositions to be used in foreign courts, and to accompany the same with his own attestation in the manner required by the instructions of the tribunal at whose instance he is called upon to act.

453. It is to be understood that in such cases the consular officer does not act in his quality of an agent of the Federal Government, but simply as a citizen of the United States, whose local position and character render him available to his fellow citizens for such services as might have been rendered by a private individual. He should make himself as useful as he can to his fellow citizens, without giving offense to the government which gives him his exequatur. But it must be understood in all such cases that he acts as a private citizen, and that the government can not in any way be made responsible for his acts.

454. Consular officers are not compelled to render notarial services; but, as a general rule, when the act requested can be performed without interference with official business, and without giving offense to the local government, they are expected,

upon the tender of a suitable remuneration, to perform it. This instruction, however, relates exclusively to the exercise of notarial functions. It must not be considered as in any way bearing on the question of the officer's right to issue certificates of law or fact, which he is inhibited from doing as to any matters outside the scope of his official duties and powers.

455. The compensation or fee of a consular officer for performing a notarial service, executing a judicial commission, or letters rogatory, or the unofficial services referred to in paragraphs 447, 448, and 451, is not an official but a personal fee, for which he is not responsible to the Government as for official fees, unless the service or a part of it is one for which a fee is prescribed in the tariff of fees. In that case he must account to the government for the fee prescribed in the tariff.

Observation on paragraph 455.—Fees which a consul receives when acting under State authority, and independently of the General Government, such as for taking affidavits, acknowledgments, and authentications for individuals, are his private property, for which he is not required to account to the United States. (U. S. *v.* Badeau, 33 Fed. Rep., 572; 31 *Id.*, 697.)

REPORTS OF NOTARIAL FEES.

456. It is deemed proper that a permanent record should be kept in each consulate of all notarial services, and of the fees or compensation received therefor, and that a certified copy of the record should be transmitted to the Department of State. Many of these acts are concerned with the transfer of property and the execution of papers and instruments of importance. Questions are likely to arise at any time which it is desirable that the Department should have the means of answering, either from the information on its files or in the records of the several consulates. The form (Form No. 159) which has been prepared for this purpose shows the particulars which the record should contain, and also the form of consular certificate to accompany it. If, in the execution of papers, witnesses are required, their names should be entered in the column of "Remarks." This return will hereafter be required to be sent to the Department at the end of each quarter.

Observation on paragraph 456.—Fees received for unofficial services, other than notarial, are not required to be reported or in any manner accounted for; but if a complaint of extortion is made and proven, the Department will require the amount received in excess of the proper charge to be refunded.

COLLECTION AND DIVISION OF FEES.

457. It is known to the Department that consular clerks of the United States have often been employed in the execution of notarial and other unofficial work, and it has sometimes been assumed that such work is a proper part of their duties in the consulate to which they are assigned. It is held, however, to be otherwise. If, accordingly, a consular clerk is called upon to perform services of this character, he is regarded as entitled to such compensation as may properly be due to his work, and he is authorized to claim, and the consul will be expected to allow to him, a reasonable share of the amount received by the latter for the services rendered.

458. Instances, more or less frequent, have come to the knowledge of the Department, in which, after a consular officer has performed unofficial services, as in the execution of a judicial commission, the examination of records, the prosecution of inquiries respecting estates, or other services for his countrymen, and has transmitted the result of his work, his account for services, as well as for expenses incurred, has remained unpaid, or has been refused payment. To prevent the recurrence of such cases hereafter, a consular officer who has performed these services may, if in the exercise of a wise discretion, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he shall deem it proper to do so, retain the papers in his possession until his proper fees are paid. He will, however, promptly notify the parties employing him of the completion of his work and of his readiness to transmit the papers or information on the payment of his fees; and in the event that payment is refused a full report of the case should be made to the Department. If a dispute arises as to the amount charged for the service, and no settlement can be reached, the Department will, on the submission of all the facts and circumstances, determine what shall be paid, or will give such instructions as may be deemed proper.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

It will be observed that under the foregoing regulations—

(1) The fees for the services which have been designated by law or regulation as official are fixed and invariable; other fees are left to special agreement or limited only by the general rule that they shall not be excessive as compared with the local rates of charges for services of like kind.

(2) All official fees and unofficial notarial fees are required to be recorded and to be reported quarterly; unofficial fees not notarial are not reported, but exorbitant charges will be corrected on complaint made.

(3) Official fees (except No. 106) belong to the Government, and are regularly turned into the Treasury or expended for Government purposes and accounted for; unofficial fees are the private perquisite of the consul or of his subordinate rendering the service.

(4) A consular officer rendering an official service is responsible to the Government for the prescribed fee whether he collects it or not; the Department does not undertake to collect unofficial fees, but will assist the consul in a proper case by withholding the papers unpaid for, if any in its possession, till payment is made, or by authorizing him to withhold them when in his possession.

WHETHER FEES AT PRINCIPAL CONSULATES SHOULD BE REDUCED.

It is not deemed practicable, in the first place, to have two schedules of charges for consular services, official or unofficial, one to be observed at the principal offices and the other at the smaller and less remunerative offices. The official charges prescribed are not regarded as excessive for the services for which they are provided; and since the enactment of the law (June 26, 1884) making official services free of charge to American vessels and seamen the annual aggregate of official fees received is, at the existing rates, less than the necessary expenses of the consular service, making that service, formerly self-supporting, a burden on the Government.

In regard to unofficial charges I do not see that it would be advisable to cut the consular notarial charges to a lower figure than the notarial rates prevailing in the respective consular districts for similar services. The charges for unofficial services other than notarial can not, in the opinion of this Department, be fixed, on account of the variety and multiform character of these services. In some cases they involve five minutes' work, in others the labor of months; and besides, the consul acts in a purely private capacity. He is simply permitted to do this private work, generally at the request of his fellow countrymen, who are at liberty to employ any other person, but who, as a rule, know no other responsible person on the spot; and this permission is on the condition that the private business shall not interfere with the performance of the consul's public duties. In such cases the consul's service is usually compensated in accordance with an agreement made before it is undertaken.

Complaints of overcharge in respect of this kind of unofficial work are very rare. The usual complaint is that consular notarial charges are higher than for similar services in the United States; and it is in almost every instance found on investigation that the charge is in accordance with the rates prevailing in the locality where the service was performed, and that the foreign rates are higher than our domestic rates.

The advantage that would accrue from legislation looking to a reduction or further regulation of consular fees for official or for unofficial services is not apparent. The large receipts at a few offices for unofficial services result from the vast amount of unofficial work done there, and not from the high charge made for each separate service. The Department will always intervene on having its attention called to any unjust or unreasonable fee, and will compel the restoration of any excessive charge.

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND NOTARIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE (INCLUDING AGENCIES) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1892.

[*a*, One quarter; *b*, two quarters; *c*, three quarters; *d*, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Currency certificates	Other fees.	Total official fees.	Notarial fees.
Acapulco	$509.00	$70.00	.....	.....	$14.67	$593.67	$2.00
Aden	1,632.50	15.00	$5.00	.....	2.00	1,654.50	2.00
Aix la Chapelle	2,757.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,757.50	96.50
Algiers	355.00	25.00	160.00	.....	3.41	543.41	38.00
Alicante	132.50	20.00	32.50	.....	.....	185.00	.....
Amherstburg	677.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50	679.00	5.25
Amoy	1,612.50	.....	43.50	.....	31.19	1,687.19	900.00
Amsterdam	5,480.00	62.50	77.50	.....	84.25	5,704.25	1,102.00
Annaberg	8,902.50	.....	.....	.....	9.50	8,912.00	130.00
Antigua	1,520.00	10.00	240.00	.....	34.00	1,804.00	81.36
Antwerp	2,510.00	385.00	2.50	.....	180.00	3,077.50	657.50
Apia	27.50	20.00	.....	.....	9.25	56.75	92.75
Archangel *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asuncion [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	208.50	15.00	.....	.....	14.00	237.50	54.00
Auckland	994.50	190.00	.....	.....	.....	1,184.00	35.00
Bagdad *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahia	627.00	57.50	40.50	$128.00	58.50	911.50	93.75
Bamberg [2]	410.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	410.00	108.50
Bangkok	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Baracoa de Cuba	537.00	20.00	442.50	100.00	2.00	1,101.50	2.00
Barbados	550.00	170.00	.....	.....	4.00	724.00	691.00
Barcelona	1,355.00	57.50	127.50	.....	20.00	1,560.00	509.75
Barmen	12,735.00	.....	.....	.....	7.00	12,742.00	654.00
Barranquilla	3,843.00	95.00	137.50	1,124.00	.....	5,199.50	324.00
Basle	5,355.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,355.00	137.00
Batavia *a*	260.00	10.00	60.50	.....	93.00	423.50	.....
Bathurst *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batoum	205.00	.....	40.00	82.00	9.00	336.00	9.00
Beirut	382.50	.....	.....	133.00	95.19	610.69	200.25
Belfast	13,297.50	.....	25.00	.....	.....	13,322.50	590.00
Belgrade *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belize	247.50	105.00	67.50	.....	116.50	536.50	17.00
Belleville	2,512.50	.....	.....	.....	47.50	2,560.00	56.50
Bergen	1,425.00	5.00	2.50	.....	.....	1,432.50	.....
Berlin	14,230.00	.....	.....	.....	69.50	14,299.50	3,424.00
Bermuda	1,412.50	105.00	177.50	.....	.50	1,695.50	312.00
Berne	947.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	947.50	168.00
Birmingham	13,045.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	13,065.00	674.00
Bogota *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boma *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	297.50	35.00	.....	.....	6.00	338.50	30.00
Bordeaux	8,665.00	50.00	117.50	.....	89.50	8,922.00	899.24
Bradford	16,692.50	.....	.....	.....	112.00	16,804.50	259.00
Bremen	3,135.00	312.50	642.50	.....	106.16	4,196.16	814.00
Breslau	3,517.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,517.50	631.50
Bristol	1,397.50	62.50	.....	.....	.....	1,460.00	200.23
Brockville	972.50	.....	.....	.....	2.75	975.25	39.00
Brunswick	3,559.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559.00	205.00
Brussels	6,789.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6,795.00	327.00
Bucharest [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buda Pesth	1,037.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037.50	418.50
Buenos Ayres	562.50	285.00	143.50	.....	.....	991.00	84.50
Butaritari	.....	15.00	.....	.....	15.00	30.00	.....
Cadiz	3,295.00	135.00	184.00	30.00	6.50	3,650.50	36.50
Cairo	730.00	22.50	59.00	.....	120.00	931.50	142.25
Calcutta	6,495.00	110.00	80.00	559.00	18.50	7,262.50	121.00
Callao	105.00	37.50	22.50	.....	.....	165.00	36.00
Cannes	400.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	402.50	134.13
Canton	2,695.00	.....	.....	.....	390.00	3,085.00	94.00
Cape Haitien	517.50	432.50	135.00	.....	14.00	1,099.00	.....

[1] No fees.

[2] Established as commercial agency March 18, 1892.

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND NOTARIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

[*a*, One quarter; *b*, two quarters; *c*, three quarters; *d*, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Currency certificates.	Other fees.	Total official fees.	Notarial fees.
Cape Town	$692.50	$227.50	$55.50	.....	$11.00	$986.50	$42.50
Cardenas	427.50	32.50	82.50	.....	.....	542.50	751.12
Cardiff	3,032.50	7.50	820.00	.....	8.00	3,868.00	22.50
Cartagena(Colombia)	632.50	55.00	182.50	.....	.....	870.00	275.00
Carthagena (Spain)	169.50	.....	165.00	.....	210.25	544.75	7.50
Castellammare	1,950.00	.....	.....	.....	350.00	2,300.00	.....
Catania	1,252.50	2.50	55.00	$215.00	30.00	1,555.00	40.50
Cayenne	.....	32.50	10.00	.....	73.25	115.75	.....
Ceylon	1,170.00	.....	45.00	.....	32.55	1,247.55	34.50
Charlottetown	1,419.50	5.00	.....	.....	34.00	1,458.50	11.00
Chatham	2,792.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,792.50	.....
Che Foo *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemnitz	13,996.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	14,005.00	305.00
Chihuahua	1,057.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057.50	235.00
Chin Kiang	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	281.00
Christiania	1,140.00	40.00	39.50	.....	7.00	1,226.50	316.00
Cienfuegos	905.00	110.00	312.50	.....	.....	1,327.50	157.50
Ciudad Bolivar *c*	182.50	67.50	12.50	73.00	32.50	368.00	.....
Clifton	497.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	527.50	1.00
Coaticook	2,079.50	.....	.....	.....	1,086.00	3,165.50	21.50
Cognac	1,691.50	.....	.....	.....	4.00	1,695.50	36.00
Cologne	4,645.00	.....	.....	.....	2.50	4,647.50	344.00
Colon	740.00	612.50	135.00	.....	28.93	1,516.43	67.50
Colonia	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....
Collingwood	3,512.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	3,542.50	28.00
Constantinople	1,407.50	2.50	6.00	.....	171.50	1,587.50	288.00
Copenhagen	482.50	5.00	60.00	.....	4.00	551.50	174.50
Coquimbo	.....	22.50	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....
Cordoba[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cork	312.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	314.50	562.50
Corunna	5.00	15.00	30.00	.....	4.00	54.00	.....
Crefeld	5,282.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,282.50	303.50
Curacao	352.50	10.00	56.00	.....	129.00	547.50	55.00
Demerara	442.50	177.50	143.50	.....	6.00	769.50	203.00
Denia	1,155.00	.....	10.00	.....	8.50	1,173.50	.....
Dresden	6,215.00	.....	.....	.....	17.25	6,232.25	1,587.25
Dublin	1,500.00	.....	5.00	.....	2.00	1,507.00	1,087.81
Dundee	8,952.50	10.00	62.50	.....	84.00	9,059.00	175.00
Dunfermline	4,117.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,117.50	10.00
Durango *b*	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Dusseldorf	2,122.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,122.50	138.50
Ensenada	173.50	105.00	.....	.....	6.00	284.50	65.00
Erfurt	337.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	337.50	156.50
Falmouth	232.50	.....	10.00	.....	.....	242.50	106.00
Fayal	50.00	17.50	174.00	.....	215.00	456.50	106.25
Florence	2,402.50	.....	.....	438.00	6.00	2,846.50	1,251.85
Fuchau	392.50	.....	5.50	.....	.....	398.00	27.31
Fort Erie	524.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	524.00	2.25
Frankfort	7,599.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,599.50	1,521.15
Funchal	125.00	5.00	75.00	.....	3.00	208.00	15.00
Furth	4,773.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,773.00	112.00
Garuchas *a*	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Gaspe Basin	258.50	.....	5.00	.....	.50	264.00	5.00
Geneva	1,455.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455.00	785.00
Genoa	2,217.50	77.50	342.50	328.00	3.50	2,969.00	348.50
Ghent	2,837.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2,839.50	226.00
Gibraltar	47.50	37.50	289.00	.....	9.00	383.00	96.00
Glasgow	12,015.00	210.00	72.50	.....	124.00	12,421.50	786.00
Glauchau[2]	1,676.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676.25	.....
Goderich	1,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175.00	.....
Goree-Dakar	7.50	7.50	7.50	.....	3.00	25.50	.....
Gothenberg	1,455.00	.....	17.50	.....	2.50	1,475.00	164.00
Guadaloupe	32.50	30.00	25.00	.....	4.00	91.50	20.00
Guatemala	2,975.00	312.50	142.50	.....	13.50	3,443.50	85.50
Guayaquil	1,307.00	5.00	.....	549.00	94.00	1,955.00	183.25
Guaymas	272.50	142.50	.....	.....	.....	415.00	101.00
Guelph	1,093.50	.....	.....	.....	10.50	1,104.00	80.00
Halifax	2,783.50	342.50	217.50	.....	98.50	3,442.00	15.00
Hamburg	7,082.50	575.00	1,059.00	.....	86.50	8,803.00	3,210.00
Hamilton (Ontario)	1,994.00	.....	.....	.....	82.00	2,076.00	53.50
Hankow	215.00	.....	.....	.....	17.96	232.96	1,110.00
Habana	18,707.50	900.00	535.00	.....	256.50	20,399.00	2,190.62
Havre	1,480.00	460.00	333.00	.....	.....	2,273.00	2,042.00
Helsingfors	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	68.00
Hobart	5.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Hongkong	7,697.50	170.00	152.50	.....	45.00	8,065.00	1,984.97

[1] No fees.

[2] Made a commercial agency December 22, 1891.

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND NOTARIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

[*a*, One quarter; *b*, two quarters; *c*, three quarters; *d*, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Currency certificates.	Other fees.	Total official fees.	Notarial fees.
Honolulu	$2,992.50	$947.50	$12.50	.....	$4.50	$3,957.00	$237.00
Horgen	1,040.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040.00	68.50
Huddersfield	5,987.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987.50	50.60
Hull	708.00	32.50	287.50	.....	22.50	1,050.50	109.22
Iquique	335.00	27.50	.....	$95.00	.....	457.50	145.98
Jerusalem	75.00	.....	.....	.....	2.00	77.00	193.75
Kanagawa	9,445.00	150.00	139.00	.....	24.92	9,758.92	1,705.00
Kehl	4,684.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,684.50	562.50
Kingston (Jamaica)	4,566.00	355.00	800.50	.....	180.00	5,901.50	68.30
Kingston (Ontario)	684.00	.....	.....	.....	40.50	724.50	117.00
La Guayra	675.00	315.00	84.50	270.00	.....	1,344.50	46.00
La Paz	354.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	399.00	125.00
Leeds	3,117.50	.....	.....	.....	.50	3,118.00	314.13
Leghorn	3,502.50	10.00	95.50	371.00	.....	3,979.00	196.00
Leipsic	9,862.50	.....	.....	.....	3.00	9,865.50	703.00
Leith	2,182.50	55.00	4.50	.....	24.00	2,266.00	1,087.25
Levuka	2.50	.....	.....	.....	4.50	7.00	2.00
Liege	3,225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225.00	37.50
Limoges	1,938.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,938.00	76.50
Lindsay[1]	371.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	371.00	14.00
Lisbon	1,299.00	45.00	92.50	.....	34.00	1,470.50	82.65
Liverpool	25,495.00	1,490.00	.....	.....	660.30	27,645.30	2,341.58
London	61,000.00	450.00	602.50	.....	411.00	62,463.50	9,479.30
London (Ontario)	844.00	.....	2.00	.....	1.00	847.00	26.00
Lyons	14,342.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00	14,348.50	184.00
Madrid	22.50	.....	.....	9.00	76.00	107.50	.....
Magdeburg	2,370.00	.....	.....	.....	10.25	2,380.25	257.75
Malaga	3,147.50	10.00	77.00	.....	2.00	3,236.50	.....
Malta	12.50	.....	25.00	.....	18.00	55.50	37.60
Managua	395.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	415.00	6.25
Manchester	20,545.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	20,551.00	416.50
Manila	645.00	2.50	55.00	158.00	.....	860.50	142.05
Mannheim	4,322.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	4,324.50	716.00
Maracaibo	3,165.00	102.50	5.00	1,049.00	20.00	4,341.50	561.00
Marseilles	5,512.50	42.50	168.00	.....	20.50	5,743.50	1,122.70
Martinique	30.00	97.50	115.00	.....	10.00	252.50	240.40
Maskat	47.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	49.50	.....
Matamoros	769.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	769.50	31.00
Matanzas	757.50	60.00	257.50	.....	.....	1,075.00	277.25
Mayaguez[b]	80.00	22.50	16.00	.....	.....	118.50	.....
Mayence	5,737.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,737.50	209.00
Mazatlan	552.50	122.50	.....	.....	.....	675.00	92.00
Medellin	9.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	18.00	.....
Melbourne	1,597.50	322.50	.....	.....	137.00	2,057.00	578.84
Merida	1,625.00	122.50	228.00	.....	17.13	1,992.63	84.00
Messina	4,797.50	15.00	122.00	906.00	97.00	5,937.50	30.50
Mexico	335.00	2.50	.....	.....	1.00	338.50	1,115.66
Milan	2,055.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	2,057.00	248.51
Moncton	2,789.50	.....	.....	.....	40.50	2,830.00	4.50
Monrovia	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	7.50
Montevideo	422.50	160.00	147.50	153.00	.....	883.00	102.50
Montreal	5,249.50	7.50	.....	.....	279.00	5,536.00	771.50
Morrisburg	594.00	.....	.....	.....	43.50	637.50	15.75
Moscow	940.00	.....	.....	361.00	.....	1,301.00	37.25
Mozambique[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munich	2,567.50	.....	.....	.....	4.50	2,572.00	1,130.50
Nagasaki	30.00	17.50	5.00	.....	428.06	480.56	50.50
Nantes	965.00	2.50	2.50	.....	27.00	997.00	40.00
Naples	2,437.50	42.50	100.00	371.00	30.00	2,981.00	321.50
Nassau	1,105.00	97.50	199.00	.....	.....	1,401.50	38.75
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	442.50	75.00	325.00	.....	258.00	1,100.50	.....
Newcastle (England)	2,102.50	32.50	1,075.00	.....	12.00	3,222.00	125.00
New Chwang[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nice	575.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	577.50	405.50
Ningpo	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.66	23.66	388.85
Nogales	951.50	1,385.00	.....	.....	22.75	2,359.25	16.50
Nottingham	12,807.50	.....	.....	.....	1.00	12,80 8.50	189.50
Nouméa[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuevo Laredo	806.00	3,440.00	.....	.....	159.35	4,405.35	157.00
Nuremberg	4,302.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,302.50	367.50
Odessa[c]	277.50	.....	.....	111.00	2.00	390.50	81.00
Osaka and Hiogo	4,715.00	.50	41.50	.....	66.00	4,880.00	884.08
Ottawa	8,790.00	.....	.....	.....	37.00	8,827.00	86.00
Padang	312.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	312.50	.....
Palermo	8,450.00	12.50	349.50	222.00	68.50	9,102.50	98.50
Panama	405.00	127.50	2.50	.....	32.68	567.68	182.25
Para	2,002.50	212.50	222.50	629.00	4.00	3,070.50	62.50

[1] No fees.

[2] Made a commercial agency December 22, 1891.

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND NOTARIAL FFES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

[*a*, One quarter; *b*, two quarters; *c*, three quarters; *d*, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Currency certificates.	Other fees.	Total official fees.	Notarial fees.
Paramaribo	$235.00	$57.50	$47.50	.....	$30.25	$370.25	$20.00
Paris	55,100.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	55,150.00	4,859.10
Paso del Norte	912.00	2,282.50	.....	.....	57.75	3,252.25	79.00
Patras	1,045.00	5.00	22.50	.....	6.00	1,078.50	.....
Pernambuco	1,115.00	140.00	279.00	$444.00	4.00	1,982.00	37.50
Pictou	830.00	7.50	2.50	.....	6.50	846.50	33.50
Piedras Negras	1,348.50	1,840.00	.....	.....	201.25	3,389.75	72.50
Plauen	7,312.50	.....	.....	.....	11.25	7,323.75	588.00
Plymouth	392.50	.....	52.50	.....	2.00	447.00	85.00
Ponape	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.08	7.08	.....
Port au Prince	1,177.50	857.50	424.50	.....	18.00	2,477.50	135.00
Port Louis	5.00	7.50	.....	.....	7.00	19.50	.....
Port Sarnia	835.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	852.00	.....
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	2,541.00	.....	.....	.....	59.25	2,600.25	48.75
Port Stanley[2] (F. I.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	1,710.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710.50	42.50
Port Rowan	440.50	.....	.....	.....	28.50	469.00	.....
Prague	7,610.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	7,642.00	594.50
Prescott	522.50	.....	.....	.....	82.50	605.00	16.00
Puerto Cabello	634.00	97.50	48.00	213.00	6.00	998.50	60.00
Puerto Plata	157.50	35.00	7.50	.....	16.00	216.00	10.00
Quebec	2,485.00	.....	.....	.....	80.50	2,565.50	246.50
Reichenberg	6,225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,225.00	206.00
Rheims	4,402.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,402.50	54.00
Riga	220.00	.....	.....	86.00	2.00	308.00	55.50
Rio Grande do Sul	150.00	30.00	30.00	57.00	4.00	271.00	7.00
Rio de Janeiro	4,992.50	220.00	332.50	1,622.00	3.00	7,170.00	332.50
Rome	632.60	5.00	25.00	98.00	39.00	799.50	779.00
Rosario	642.50	57.50	62.50	253.00	2.00	1,017.50	.....
Rotterdam	5,730.00	227.50	490.00	.....	2.00	6,449.50	691.00
Roubaix	4,226.50	.....	177.50	.....	.....	4,404.00	121.00
Rouen	3,650.00	.....	187.50	.....	1.00	3,838.50	16.00
Ruatan	345.00	125.00	155.00	.....	41.28	666.28	.....
Sagua la Grande	847.50	27.50	485.00	.....	.....	1,360.00	63.00
Saigon	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....
Saltillo	725.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	725.50	202.00
Samana	15.00	7.50	2.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....
San Blas	122.50	40.00	.....	.....	.....	162.50	.....
Santo Domingo	500.00	170.00	95.00	.....	87.25	852.25	67.50
San Jose[1] (C. R.)	1,650.00	255.00	352.50	659.00	2.25	2,918.75	.....
San Juan de los Remedios	167.50	5.00	75.00	.....	.....	247.50	.....
San Juan del Norte	945.00	665.00	90.00	.....	249.50	1,949.50	5.00
San Juan (P. R.)	900.00	172.50	240.50	.....	5.00	1,318.00	.....
San Salvador	1,307.50	90.00	.....	257.00	.....	1,654.50	.....
Santander *b*	105.00	.....	.....	.....	6.50	111.50	55.00
Santiago (C. V. I.)	32.50	.....	170.00	.....	1.00	203.50	.....
Santiago de Cuba	1,220.00	130.00	473.00	.....	.....	1,823.00	457.00
Santos	1,812.50	102.50	227.50	608.00	4.00	2,754.50	34.50
Sault Ste. Marie *a*	232.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50	234.00	4.50
Seoul *c*	2.50	.....	.....	.....	1.00	3.50	64.40
Shanghai	4,922.50	127.50	80.00	.....	893.64	6,023.64	1,284.50
Sheffield	4,792.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	4,794.50	155.00
Sherbrooke	5,888.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	5,908.50	20.50
Sierra Leone	42.50	20.00	.....	13.00	25.50	101.00	.....
Singapore	2,112.50	40.00	97.50	.....	19.98	2,269.98	28.00
Sivas[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna	1,370.00	5.00	77.50	.....	1.00	1,453.50	56.00
Sonneberg	12,902.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,902.50	292.00
Southampton *b*	30.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	50.00	55.00
St. Bartholomew *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher	697.50	20.00	100.00	.....	44.25	861.75	41.00
St. Etienne	4,809.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,809.50	105.00
St. Denis *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Gall	8,825.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00	8,826.00	441.25
St. Georges *b*	7.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....
St. Helena	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.50	5.00
St. Hyacinthe	2,640.00	.....	.....	.....	27.25	2,667.25	15.50
St. John (N. B)	3,865.00	85.00	60.00	.....	1,837.00	5,847.00	47.00
St. Johns (Quebec)	2,017.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	2,033.50	44.00
St. Johns (N. F.)	727.50	37.50	60.00	.....	17.50	842.50	593.98
St. Martin	37.50	.....	20.00	.....	5.00	62.50	.....
St. Paul de Loanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
St. Pierre	.....	52.50	.....	.....	.....	52.50	244.50
St. Petersburg	562.50	.....	.....	68.00	32.00	662.50	171.50

[1] Principal office from December 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

[2] No fees.

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF THE OFFICIAL AND NOTARIAL FEES COLLECTED AT EACH CONSULATE, ETC.—Continued.

[*a*, One quarter; *b*, two quarters; *c*, three quarters; *d*, no returns.]

Consulates.	Invoice certificates.	Landing certificates.	Bills of health.	Currency certificates.	Other fees.	Total official fees.	Notarial fees.
St. Stephen	$855.00	$17.50	.....	.....	$146.00	$1,018.50	$10.00
St. Thomas	447.50	32.50	$180.00	.....	61.86	721.86	155.50
Stanbridge	976.50	.....	.....	.....	15.75	992.25	.....
Stettin	1,955.00	7.50	127.50	.....	33.75	2,123.75	770.75
Stockholm	1,782.50	2.50	2.50	.....	11.00	1,798.50	392.25
Stratford	1,064.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	1,073.00	62.50
Stuttgart	2,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.50	2,950.50	638.00
Swansea[1]	1,795.00	.....	157.50	.....	2.00	1,954.50	30.23
Sydney	1,577.50	315.00	.....	.....	.....	1,892.50	272.50
Tahiti	152.50	192.50	.....	.....	.....	345.00	32.50
Talcahuano	42.50	20.00	.....	.....	.50	63.00	27.00
Tamatave	72.50	7.50	2.50	.....	8.00	90.50	.....
Tampico	1,086.00	102.50	.....	.....	1.30	1,189.80	50.00
Tangier	137.50	.....	.....	.....	94.15	231.65	17.00
Tegucigalpa	540.00	107.50	65.00	.....	2.16	714.66	98.00
Teheran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe	85.00	62.50	245.00	.....	51.50	444.00	.....
Three Rivers	2,951.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	2,967.50	29.00
Tien-Tsin	1,215.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215.00	142.75
Toronto	3,273.50	.....	.....	.....	147.00	3,420.50	772.50
Trieste	1,150.00	15.00	49.00	.....	11.00	1,225.00	135.00
Trinidad	1,780.00	269.50	243.50	.....	114.57	2,405.57	372.17
Tunstall	13,597.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,597.50	42.50
Turin	332.50	.....	.....	$18.00	2.00	352.50	52.50
Turks Island	205.00	35.00	42.50	.....	5.50	288.00	1.00
Tuxpan	655.00	27.50	32.50	.....	37.00	752.00	19.00
Valparaiso	33.50	62.50	5.00	27.00	29.00	157.00	.....
Vancouver[b]	185.00	45.00	.....	.....	97.75	327.75	196.00
Venice	717.50	.....	12.50	133.00	4.00	867.00	111.00
Vera Cruz	3,338.00	675.00	290.00	.....	139.50	4,442.50	120.16
Victoria	1,748.00	305.00	.....	.....	106.50	2,159.50	206.00
Vienna	7,627.50	.....	.....	.....	74.00	7,701.50	1,160.50
Wallaceburg	1,773.00	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1,775.00	.....
Warsaw	25.00	.....	.....	6.00	50.00	81.00	81.50
Waubaushene	3,635.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	3,644.00	7.50
Windsor (N. S.)	1,392.50	.....	12.50	.....	2.50	1,407.50	20.00
Windsor (Ontario)	2,237.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	2,247.00	.....
Winnipeg	1,742.50	12.50	.....	.....	39.00	1,794.00	85.00
Woodstock	809.00	.....	.....	.....	169.00	978.00	.....
Yarmouth	2,691.00	57.50	302.50	.....	7.50	3,058.50	.....
Zanzibar	455.00	15.00	.....	.....	105.57	585.57	.....
Zurich	4,305.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4,309.00	241.00
Total	862,519.00	28,750.00	21,339.00	13,028.00	14,404.50	940,040.50	.....

[1] Agency of Cardiff prior to February 26, 1892.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 45.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of February 4, 1893, relative to the draft of an uncompleted treaty with Hawaii.

FEBRUARY 6, 1893.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, as desired by the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, a report from the Secretary of State of the 6th instant, with its accompanying correspondence, in relation to the draft of an uncompleted treaty with Hawaii, made in 1854.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant requesting the President, "if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interests, to send to the Senate the draft of a treaty, negotiated in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, with the correspondence between the two Governments relating to said negotiation," has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the draft in question, together with copies of the correspondence referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

List of accompanying papers.

1. Mr. Marcy to Mr. Gregg, April 4, 1854, No. 6.
2. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, July 26, 1854, No. 48.
3. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, August 7, 1854, No. 51.
4. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, September 15, 1854, No. 52.

(Copy of the treaty draft accompanies Mr. Gregg's dispatch No. 52 of September 15, 1854, included here.)

5. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, October 2, 1854, No. 54.
6. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, December 19, 1854, No. 61.
7. Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy, December 29, 1854, No. 64.
8. Mr. Marcy to Mr. Gregg, January 31, 1855, No. 12.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Gregg.

No. 6.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1854.

SIR: In your general instructions you were furnished with the views of this Government in regard to any change in the political affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The President was aware, when those instructions were prepared, that the question of transferring the sovereignty of those islands to the United States had been raised, and favorably received, by many influential individuals residing therein. It was foreseen that at some period, not far distant, such a change would take place, and that the Hawaiian Islands would come under the protectorate of or be transferred to some foreign power. You were informed that it was not the policy of the United States to accelerate such a change; but if, in the course of events, it became unavoidable, this Government would much prefer to acquire the sovereignty of these islands for the United States, rather than to see it transferred to any other power. If any foreign connection is to be formed, the geographical position of these islands indicates that it should be with us. Our commerce with them far exceeds that of all other countries; our citizens are embarked in the most important business concerns of that country, and some of them hold important public positions. In view of the large American interests there established and the intimate commercial relations existing at this time it might well be regarded as the duty of this Government to prevent these islands from becoming the appendage of any other foreign power.

It appears by your dispatches lately received at this Department that the ruling authorities of the Hawaiian Government have become convinced of their inability to sustain themselves any longer as an independent State, and are prepared to throw themselves upon our protection or to seek incorporation into our political system. Fears are entertained by those who favor such a measure that if the United States should manifest a disinclination to receive the proffered sovereignty of this country, the people would seek elsewhere a less desirable connection, or be given over to anarchy.

The information contained in your last dispatch, No. 10, dated the 7th of February, renders it highly probable that the ruling powers of that Government will have presented to you, as our diplomatic agent, an offer of the sovereignty of their country to the United States. The President has deemed it proper that you should be furnished with instructions for the guidance of your conduct in such an emergency. With this dispatch you will be furnished with a full power to treat with

the present authorities of the Hawaiian Government for the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. This can only be done by a convention or treaty, which will not be valid until it is ratified by the Senate of the United States.

No intimation has ever been given to this Government as to the terms or conditions which will be likely to be annexed to the tender of the sovereignty. It is presumed, however, that something more than a mere protectorate is contemplated. A protectorate tendered to and accepted by the United States would not change the sovereignty of the country. In that case this Government would take upon itself heavy and responsible duties, for which it could hardly expect compensating advantages.

I understand that the measure proposed by the people, and that in which the present rulers are disposed to concur, is "annexation" as distinguished from protection; and that it is their intention that these islands shall become a part of our Territories and be under the control of this Government as fully as any other of its territorial possessions. In any convention you may make it is expected that the rights to be acquired by the United States should be clearly defined.

Should the sovereignty of these islands be transferred to the United States, the present Government would, as a matter of course, be superseded, or, at least, be subjected to the Federal authority of this country.

It is reasonable to anticipate that the present rulers and chiefs would expect that some provision would be made as compensation to them for the surrender of their political position. This provision could not be, as I conceive, any other than a pecuniary allowance. In this respect the United States would manifest toward them a liberal spirit. Annuities to the amount of $100,000 to be distributed in such manner as they would prefer might be secured to them in the treaty.

In the convention you may make, you are authorized to provide in the amplest manner for the security of individual property as held at the time of the transfer of the sovereignty, but the reservation of political rights or privileges in behalf of individuals would be inconsistent with the political power which it is proposed to vest in the United States.

If you should succeed in making a treaty transferring the islands to the United States, it is advisable that it should receive the ratification of the Hawaiian Government before it is sent here for the consideration of the President and the Senate. You are directed to induce that Government to send on one or more persons at the same time the treaty is forwarded, clothed with full powers to assent to any modifications of it which may here be made. In view of the great uncertainty as to the terms by which the cession of the sovereignty of the islands may be encumbered the carrying out of this suggestion is deemed to be of great importance.

I have good reason to believe that some of the leading powers of Europe would be very unwilling to see the Sandwich Islands become a part of the United States, and, if an opportunity occurred, would endeavor to defeat any negotiation for that purpose. This consideration and others, make it important that you should bring it to a close as expeditiously as possible. The treaty should be here in time to be submitted to the Senate at its present session.

I am, etc.,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy.

No. 48.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, July 26, 1854.

SIR: The Hawaiian cabinet has determined, at length, that it will not do to allow much longer delay in bringing to a close arrangements for annexation. On the 17th a meeting was held, at which Prince Alexander was present, when it was agreed that the minister of foreign relations should immediately proceed, if possible, to arrange and sign a treaty to be submitted to the King for ratification. Mr. Wyllie called on me the next day, and we have since had several conferences, but without as yet arriving at any definite result. The difficulty, I apprehend, is that more will be demanded, in the way of consideration, etc., than ought to be yielded. It is probable that by the next mail it will be in my power to communicate something more definite than I am now able to do. I have the assurance of Mr. Wyllie that, so far as he is concerned, there shall be no occasion to complain of further procrastination, and I can not doubt that he is in earnest. Prince Alexander is responsible for all past delay, and he will not hesitate to incur the responsibility of still more, unless his mind is brought to the conviction which everyone else entertains, that it is impossible for him ever to wear a crown. He evidently sees that the existing Government is in danger, and wishes to be in a condition to escape it when the crisis comes, but *hopes* strongly that it may be averted. If a treaty is once signed he will not oppose its ratification directly and openly, but strive to postpone it to the last moment compatible with safety.

I am convinced that a revolution will soon take place if a treaty of annexation is not concluded. The foreign residents, especially Americans, are becoming impatient under the present state of things, and will not be disposed to endure much longer the feebleness and inefficiency of the Government. They have power enough in their hands, if they act in concert, to do anything they wish, and in a single week could subvert the throne and establish a republic upon its ruins.

A combined British and French squadron of seven vessels—three English and four French—arrived here on the 17th from Callao, having made the passage from Nukuhiva in fourteen days. Its appearance created quite an excitement among all classes of people. On Saturday the English frigate *Pique* joined the fleet, making eight vessels in all, as follows: The frigates *President* and *Pique*, the sloop *Amphitrite*, and the steamer *Virago* (British), under the command of Rear-Admiral David Price; the frigates *La Forte* and *D'Euridice*, the corvette *D'Artemise*, and the brig *D'Obligado* (French), commanded by Rear-Admiral Febvrier des Pointes. On Tuesday they all sailed in a northwesterly direction. I could not learn satisfactorily who was the commanding officer of the entire squadron, as the English and French accounts *differed materially* on that point, though I presume it can not be doubted that Admiral Price is the official senior of Admiral des Pointes. It is evident that no great harmony of feeling exists between the different portions of the fleet, and I learn from pretty good authority that a separation will soon be deemed expedient.

On Friday the two admirals and their officers had an audience at the palace which was marked by a circumstance that ought to be mentioned. After the usual courtesies, addresses, etc., were over, the French admiral, *on the suggestion of Mons. Perrin*, said to the King, through an interpreter, that he hoped there was no thought of alienating the sovereignty of the Kingdom, as such a thing would lead to difficulty

and perhaps war with England and France, which it would be for the interest of His Majesty to avoid. The King made no reply whatever.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy.

No. 51.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, August 7, 1854.

SIR: I am only able to write briefly by the mail which goes this afternoon, being much debilitated by an attack of sickness from which I am just convalescent.

* * * * * * *

The government here rests on a volcano. Its subversion is within the power of the foreign residents, and I am prepared to witness an outbreak at any moment. The dissatisfaction with the present state of things is daily increasing, and a crisis of some sort is inevitable.

On Tuesday evening last there was an intense alarm among the native population, on account of the supposed presence of "filibusters." The troops were called out and remained under arms all night. The apprehension seems to have been excited by the discovery of a box of pistols among some goods landed at the custom-house.

I have succeeded in arranging the terms of a treaty of annexation with the minister of foreign relations, which meets the approval of the Crown Prince and cabinet. But it is not yet signed, and I am unable to give you any assurance that it will be immediately completed. The pretense of delay is the supposed necessity of consulting the King, which for some time has been impossible, on account of His Majesty's illness.

The great difficulty I had to encounter was the inveterate prejudice of the Hawaiian authorities against a territorial form of government, which could not be overcome. Finding it impossible to provide otherwise, I finally consented to agree to the admission of the islands as a State, as soon as it could be done in conformity with the principles and requirements of the Federal Constitution, leaving the existing laws, so far as they are republican and consistent with such Constitution, in full force and effect in the meantime.

There was also much controversy as to the extent of consideration. The Government absolutely refused to listen to anything short of annuities to the extent of $300,000, and I finally yielded to the *sine qua non* which they presented, with the understanding that it was solely *ad referendum*.

I had intended to send you a copy of the treaty as agreed on, for information, but I have been altogether unequal to the task of making it in time for the present mail.

I have notified the minister of foreign relations that there must be a speedy *diplomatical* conclusion of our negotiations, and expressed the view that any further delay will be inconsistent with the position of the Government of the United States in the transaction. He assents to the propriety of my representations, and promises to spare no efforts to bring about the signature of the treaty.

I may therefore express the hope that a final result will soon be attained. But I fear the occurrence of a state of things which will place

me in some embarrassment. There is reason to believe that upon the ratification of the treaty there will be a desire and *a necessity* of an immediate transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States in order to guard against pressing danger. If such a crisis occurs I shall deem myself justified in accepting a provisional transfer, subject to the provisions of the treaty, or such arrangements as may be finally made by the two parties. This, I have no doubt, would be decisive as to the influences hereafter to prevail in the archipelago, whatever might be the view of our Government as to the cession. A flood of emigration would pour in from California the moment our flag was raised, sufficient to put a check upon all future British and French pretensions.

Yesterday I had an audience at the palace for the officers of the St. Mary. The King was unable to be present, owing to his illness, but he was represented by the Kuhina Nui, who always stands in his place when he can not perform his functions.

The British consul-general has demanded a personal audience of the King, to communicate to him certain views of his Government, which will take place as soon as His Majesty is recovered.

I have, etc.,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. [illegible]cy.

No. 52.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, September 15, 1854.

* * * * * * *

The negotiations for annexation are in the same condition as when my dispatch (No. 51) of the 7th instant was written. On Saturday last the cabinet had an audience of the King and laid before him a copy of the treaty in the Hawaiian language, and through Mr. Armstrong, as interpreter, explained it in all its particulars. He expressed himself satisfied, as I am advised, but stated that he wished to consult particularly with a few of his chiefs before final action was taken. Unfortunately he has since been in such a state of infirmity as to be able to consult with no one, and it is difficult to predict when his present fit of illness will terminate.

I have insisted upon the immediate signature of the treaty, and Mr. Wyllie admits that, according to diplomatic usage, there should be no further delay. In my last dispatch I stated that I had notified him that the negotiations must be at once concluded. I have since addressed him a letter to the same effect, setting forth strongly the reasons which induced me to take this course. A copy of it is herewith inclosed for your information. Its representations I considered would have an important bearing in bringing matters to an issue, and I still think this will be the effect. I hope I did not go further than the President will be willing to approve. The peculiar circumstances which exist seemed to demand a strong expression on my part, with all the incidental references and suggestions which are employed. I acted with regard to what I supposed to be the peculiar exigencies of the times, and it has been intimated to me that my course will probably contribute to hasten matters to a conclusion.

I forward also a copy of the treaty, the terms of which were finally settled between Mr. Wyllie and myself on the 19th ultimo. I have al-

ready informed you of the utter impossibility of such provisions as I desired in the second and eighth articles. As they stand they will be regarded as *ad referendum* so far as the United States are concerned. This, of course, was the only ground upon which I could place my assent to them, especially the last. From the protocols, which are not yet all in a condition to be copied for transmission, the true character of the negotiation and its embarrassing circumstances will more fully appear. I shall probably be able to send them by the next mail.

The provisions of the separate article were made a matter of positive demand by the Hawaiian cabinet. I refused to incorporate them into the body of the treaty, because they contemplate an object which, if effected at all, must be brought about before any final ratification can take place. The ratification of the treaty by this Government would undoubtedly quell any disturbances that might arise from American sources, but a conditional cession, as contemplated by such article, would forever practically settle all questions as to future influence and jurisdiction. The moment our flag was raised a flood of immigration from California would pour in, sufficient, at least, to make the islands thoroughly American and to secure an equitable and fair arrangement if the terms of the present treaty are deemed unsatisfactory.

The return of Judge Lee from the island of Maui is expected in a few days. It was through his persuasions that the King made advances for annexation, and his influence with the chiefs and native population generally is greater than that of any man on the islands. I learn that he objects to the second article of the treaty on the ground that he does not think it provides explicitly enough for a State government. In this respect I have gone to the utmost limit of what, in my judgment, the Constitution allows, and if his advice leads this Government to exact impracticable conditions I shall, of course, be fully prepared to reject them.

The British consul-general has advised this Government that he will not, for the present, seek the audience which he formerly demanded, as I advised you in my last dispatch.

The effect of the publications in the New York Daily Tribune of July 20 has been unfortunate here in giving to the British consul-general weapons to fight against the United States. I regret very much that any opportunity should have occurred at this juncture to confirm, in the minds of the Hawaiians, the false impressions which are constantly sought to be created in regard to our purposes and policy. If the present negotiations fall through I shall attribute it almost entirely to the effect of such publications as that of the Tribune and other papers of like character.

I have, etc.,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Treaty of annexation concluded between His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States of America.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, being convinced that plans have been, and still are, on foot hostile to his sovereignty and to the peace of his Kingdom, which His Majesty is without power to resist, and against which it is his imperative duty to provide, in order to prevent the evils of anarchy and to secure the rights and prosperity of his subjects, and having in conscientious regard thereto, as well as to the general interests of his Kingdom, present and future, sought to incorporate his Kingdom into the Union of the United States, as the means best calculated to attain these ends and perpetuate the blessings of freedom and equal rights to himself, his chiefs, and his people; and the Government of the United States,

being actuated solely by the desire to add to their security and prosperity and to meet the wishes of His Majesty, the King of the Hawiian Islands, and of his Government, have determined to accomplish by treaty objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose His Majesty Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, has granted full powers and instructions to Robert Crichton Wyllie, esquire, his minister of foreign relations, his secretary at war and of the navy, member of his privy council of state, member of the house of nobles, and chairman of the commissioners of his privy purse; and the President of the United States has invested with like powers David Lawrence Gregg, esquire, commissioner of said States to the said Kingdom; and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, acting in conformity with the power vested in him by the constitution of his Kingdom, and with the wishes of his chiefs and people, and of the heads of every department of his Government, cedes to the United States his Kingdom, with all its territories, to be held by them in full sovereignty, subject only to the same constitutional provisions as the other States of the American Union. This cession includes all public lots and squares, Government lands, mines and minerals, salt lakes and springs, fish ponds, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, forts, ports and harbors, reefs, docks, and magazines, arms, armaments and accouterments, public archives, and funds, claims, debts, taxes and dues existing, available, and unpaid at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands shall be incorporated into the American Union as a State, enjoying the same degree of sovereignty as other States, and admitted as such as soon as it can be done in consistency with the principles and requirements of the Federal Constitution, to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a State as aforesaid, on a perfect equality with the other States of the Union.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his chiefs and subjects of every class, shall continue in the enjoyment of all their existing personal and private rights—civil, political, and religious—to the utmost extent that is possible under the Federal Constitution, and shall possess and forever enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, on terms of perfect equality, in all respects, with other American citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

The decisions of the board of land commissioners made and not appealed from, at the date of the final ratification of this treaty, shall be and remain forever valid and undisturbed, and all titles to real estate which are now, or shall have then been declared valid under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be held to be equally valid by the United States, and measures shall be adopted by the United States for the speedy and final adjudication of all unsettled claims to land in conformity with the laws and usages under which they may have originated.

ARTICLE V.

All engagements of whatever kind, affecting the rights of corporations or individuals, validly contracted, and lawfully incumbent upon the King's Government or the Hawaiian nation to pay and discharge, shall be respected and fulfilled in as prompt, full, and complete a manner as they would have been respected and fulfilled had no change of sovereignty taken place.

ARTICLE VI.

The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in other parts of the United States, liable, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time enact. The grants of land for the promotion of education heretofore made by the Government of the King of the Hawaiian Islands shall be confirmed by the United States, which, in addition thereto, shall

final exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, if the same shall be duly ratified on the part of His Majesty the King and satisfactory notice thereof given to the commissioner of the United States, it shall be competent for His Majesty, by proclamation, to declare his islands annexed to the American Union, subject to the provisions of such treaty as negotiated; and the commissioner of the United States, for the time being, shall receive and accept the transfer of the jurisdiction of the said islands, in the name of the United States, and protect and defend them by the armed forces of the United States, as a part of the American Union, holding the same for and in behalf of his Government and exercising the jurisdiction provided for in said treaty, with the understanding, however, that in case the said treaty is not finally ratified, or other arrangement made by the free consent and to the mutual satisfaction of the contracting parties, the sovereignty of the islands shall immediately revert, without prejudice, to His Majesty, or his immediate heir, in the same conditions as before the transfer thereof; and it is further understood and agreed that this article shall be as binding for all the ends and purposes herein expressed as if it formed a part of the foregoing treaty.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Ma[illegible].

No. 54.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, October 2, 1854.

SIR: In my dispatch of the 7th ultimo (No. 41) I mentioned that the British consul-general had demanded an audience of the King for the purpose of communicating to him certain views of his Government. It was first appointed for the 6th ultimo, the same day as that fixed for the audience to the officers of the *St. Mary*, but the King being unable on account of illness to attend it was then postponed. Subsequently, however, although Gen. Miller at first declined, an arrangement was made to receive him on the 18th, when he made an extemporaneous speech of an hour and a quarter against annexation to the United States and in dispraise of our country, her Government, and people.

The substance of his remarks has been stated to me by those who heard them. He deprecated annexation to the United States and represented it to be one of the worst evils which could befall the Hawaiian race, denouncing our institutions as corrupting in their tendency and wholly unequal to protect in security the enjoyment of life and property. As an illustration, he referred to California and described numerous disorders, which he alleged had prevailed there, in the strongest terms, predicting that the introduction of American rule in these islands would be the signal for the commencement of a similar state of things, in which the rights of the natives would be altogether lost sight of and sacrificed. He read at length the articles in the New York Tribune of July 20 and the Herald of a previous date, on the subject of annexation, to show that the designs of our Government were hostile to Hawaiian interests and ought to be regarded in no friendly light. These papers, he insisted, were fair and honest, rising above the corrupting tendency of republican institutions, and entitled to great weight in forming an opinion of the policy of the American nation. He complained of the course of the minister of foreign relations, charging him with a want of openness and candor and stating that he was too much disposed to publish matters which ought to be kept secret. As an instance, he referred to the joint protest of himself and Mons. Perrin, last year, which, he said, had been unnecessarily communicated to Mr. Severance, who had made a long rigmarole of a reply, and that his rejoinder to that reply had been suppressed.

I have the best reason in the world for believ[illegible] th[illegible] in this respect Gen. Miller's memory was at fault, *as he never made any rejoinder whatever.* He also entered into an argument to refute what I took occasion to say on the 4th of July relative to the merits of colonial government and the law of primogeniture, praising the latter as a beneficent institution which gave England a class of gentlemen and statesmen not to be surpassed in the world. When he had concluded the King replied as follows:

I have heard what you have said to me in the name of your Government. I am not sure that I have clearly understood it all, but I shall consider it so far as I may be able to recollect it. I would prefer that in all matters which relate to my sovereignty, in which my chiefs and people have a deep interest, communications should be made in writing so as to prevent misunderstandings and mistakes either by me or them.

The speech of Gen. Miller as I have heard accounts of it *from authentic sources*, was an outrage upon all propriety and insulting to the United States. An accurate statement of what transpired at the audience was drawn up, as I have reason to believe, by the minister of foreign relations and submitted to Gen. Miller for revision. He promised to write out the substance of his remarks, but as yet has not done so. I have assurances that a copy will be communicated to me at the earliest practicable moment. Had not the audience been what is termed private, I should have requested officially an account of what took place, and shall yet find some just reason for doing so if it is not received as I anticipate through the dictates of a just and proper courtesy, which the minister of foreign relations has on every occasion heretofore been willing to extend.

On Thursday last (September 28) the officers of the *Portsmouth* and *St. Mary* had a royal audience by special invitation from the King. The invitation was conveyed to me on the preceding day through the minister of foreign relations. The whole affair may be regared as exceedingly complimentary. Such a thing as an invitation for an occasion of this kind was never before known here. Capt. Dornin is a great favorite among all classes of the Hawaiian people, commanding universal respect and confidence. It is perhaps to this fact, as much as to anything else, that the extraordinary courtesy of the occasion may be attributed. But it may be said undoubtedly in addition that the Hawaiian authorities are especially desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the United States, and look forward to the time when their country may constitute an integral portion of the great North American Republic.

Since my dispatch of the 15th ultimo there has been no progress in regard to the treaty of annexation. The crown prince is absent on the Island of Hawaii, but he has been sent for and his return is daily expected. This step resulted from my letter to the minister of foreign relations of the date of September 12, a copy of which I have already transmitted for your information. I inclose herewith an acknowledgment of its receipt, from which you will preceive the cause of any recent delay that has occurred.

I now feel some confidence that immediately upon the arrival of the prince, the treaty will be signed and ratified. The King is unwilling to have any action taken in his absence, but at the same time anxious to bring matters to a speedy conclusion. Liholiho has alreardy given his formal assent to the negotiations so far, by countersigning with the ministers the protocols and also the draft of the treaty, a copy of which I have sent you. Present appearances indicate that the period of pro-

crastination is nearly at an end, and I indulge the expectation of being able to send home a treaty of annexation in time for the commencement of the next session of Congress.

I have, etc.,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy.

No. 61.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, December 19, 1854.

SIR: The King of the Hawaiian Islands, Kamehameha III, died on Friday last, the 15th instant, after an illness of about two weeks. He was born on the 17th of March, 1813, being in his forty-second year. By his subjects he was universally beloved, and among them the manifestations of grief are universal and striking. With scarcely an exception the resident foreigners respected him and confided in his justice and generosity. His partiality to Americans has always been strong, and it will be universally conceded that by his decease they have lost a faithful and honorable friend.

As soon as his death was known, minute guns were fired from the fort on shore and by all the vessels of war in the harbor.

On the same day the accession of the Prince Royal Alexander Liholiho to the throne, under the style of Kamehameha IV, was proclaimed and received universal acquiescence. The young monarch will be 21 years of age on the 9th of February next. By the Hawaiian laws the age of majority for males is fixed at *twenty*, so that he becomes at once ruler *de facto* of the Kingdom.

But few young men of his years have more ability or intelligence. His general education is good and for sometime past he has been accustomed to take part in the management of public affairs. A few years since, with his older brother, he visited the United States and Europe, and evidently derived much profit from the opportunity thus placed within his reach. His manners and habits are plain and simple, in consistency with the American education he has received.

The cabinet ministers and members of the privy council placed their offices at the disposal of the new sovereign yesterday, but he desired them to remain for the present in the discharge of their several functions.

The King's confidential and most influential adviser is the Hon. William L. Lee, chief justice of the supreme court, a thorough American and a man of undoubted integrity. On the 2d instant he resigned his office on account of ill health, but his resignation was not then accepted, and the present King absolutely refuses to allow him to quit his position, promising to have such an arrangement made as will relieve him of his most burdensome duties.

* * * * * * *

The salute at sunrise on the 16th, referred to in my letter to the minister of the 18th, was participated in by the *St. Mary*, but not by the English and French ships in port, probably for the reason that they were not prepared to follow the Hawaiian and American salutes. "The royal salute of etiquette" appears to have been arranged for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of making up for the omission of the morning.

I have, etc.,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Mr. Gregg to Mr. Marcy.

No. 64.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, December 29, 1854.

SIR: * * * From information which has recently come to my knowledge, I am inclined to entertain the opinion that the present head of the Government will be disposed to preserve, if possible, the separate independence of the Hawaiian Islands. I anticipate, therefore, a notification, as soon as affairs are somewhat settled, to the effect that the negotiations for annexation to the United States are no longer to be entertained. This is rather a matter of inference than of positive certainty; but my own mind is convinced that the anticipations I entertained will prove to be well founded.

I think it also probable that efforts will be made to secure the protection of the existing sovereignty by the United States, France, and Great Britain. That foreign protection of some kind will be sought I regard as almost a certainty. I should be glad to receive instructions to guide my conduct in the event of any such question being brought up for consideration.

The ministers who will doubtless be reappointed are men of honesty and integrity, but my observation leads me to conclude that in their estimation the retention of office is a paramount consideration. Their great fault is weakness and not perversity of purpose. Besides, their views are all against the present administration of the United States, and it is not at all unlikely that they conceive it to be fair and just to pursue every legitimate course to play advisedly into the hands of those who desire political changes. These remarks are especially to be applied to the American elements of the Hawaiian Government.

I have, etc.,

DAVID L. GREGG.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Gregg.

No. 12.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 31, 1855.

SIR: The policy of the United States in relation to the future of the Sandwich Islands is presented in the instructions heretofore given to you. That policy is not to accelerate or urge on any important change in the government of that country, but if it has or should become so far enfeebled that it can not be continued, and the sovereignty of the islands must be transferred to another power, then a state of things will exist in which it will be proper for the United States to have a regard to the future condition of that country.

If the Hawaiian Government and people become convinced of the necessity of such a change, it is probable that they will, if left to their free choice, look to the United States as the country to which they would wish to be united. To a proper arrangement of this kind this Government certainly has no objection.

My dispatch of the 4th of April last has reference to such a contingency which it was then supposed was about to happen. In case a transfer of the islands was proffered to the United States, you were directed to enter into negotiations as to the terms of it and conclude a treaty on that subject. The outlines of such a treaty were contained in that dispatch.

You have apprised the Department that as soon as negotiations were opened you perceived that stipulations different from those indicated in your instructions were insisted on, and you very properly notified the Hawaiian authorities that you could only entertain them as matters to be referred to your Government for its approval or rejection.

The draft of a treaty you have forwarded to the Department has been considered by the President, and he directs me to say that he can not approve of some of the articles. If ratified in its present shape at Honolulu and sent hither, he would not probably submit it to the Senate. There are in his mind strong objections to the immediate incorporation of the islands in their present condition into the Union as an independent State. It was expected that the Hawaiian Government would be willing to offer the islands to the United States as a territory, and to leave the question in relation to their becoming a State to the determination of this Government, unembarrassed by stipulations on that point. The interests of both parties would seem to indicate this as the wisest course. A treaty which would embarrass the United States in their action on this question would therefore be objectionable.

There are other objections to the draft which you have sent to the Department, though less formidable than that which the second article presents. The amount to be paid as annuities, etc., according to the draft, is much larger than was contemplated.

I think it would be proper that you should inform the Hawaiian Government that the United States would not be likely to approve of a treaty differing in important particulars from the terms contained in the dispatch of the 4th of April.

This Government will receive the transfer of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands with all proper provisions relative to the existing rights and interests of the people thereof, such as are usual and appropriate to territorial sovereignty. It will be the object of the United States, if clothed with the sovereignty of that country, to promote its growth and prosperity. This consideration alone ought to be a sufficient assurance to the people that their rights and interests will be duly respected and cherished by this Government.

In presenting objections to the draft of the treaty which you have sent to this Department, the President desires me to assure you that he takes no exception whatever to your course in this difficult and embarrassing negotiation, but, on the contrary, it is highly approved. Your efforts have been properly directed and your ability is appreciated and commended. It gives me pleasure to concur in and communicate the President's approbation of your conduct.

I am, etc.,

W. L. MARCY.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 46.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of February 4, 1893, the report of Maj. McFarland on the routes for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, known as the Nicaragua Route and the Darien or Atrato Route.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the Senate, dated February 4, 1893, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report upon the routes for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, known as the Nicaragua Route and the Darien or Atrato Route, made in March and April, 1874, by Major Walter McFarland, United States Engineers, under the direction of the United States Interoceanic Canal Commission.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

REPORT UPON AN EXAMINATION OF THE PROPOSED ROUTES FOR AN INTEROCEANIC SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, KNOWN AS THE NICARAGUA ROUTE AND THE DARIEN OR ATRATO ROUTE, MADE IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1874, BY MAJ. WALTER McFARLAND, UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE UNITED STATES INTEROCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1874.*

Brevet Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army;* Prof. BENJ. PIERCE, *U. S. Coast Survey;* Commodore DANIEL AMMEN, *U. S. Navy, United States Interoceanic Canal Commission, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith my report upon the examination made by me under your instructions of the two proposed routes of water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, known as the Nicaragua and the Darien or Atrato-Napipi routes, and which were surveyed and reported upon respectively by Commanders E. P. Lull and Thos. O. Selfridge, of the United States Navy.

Under Special Order No. 34, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, dated Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874, I was directed by the honorable Secretary of War, in addition to my other duties, to report to the president of the United States Isthmus Canal Commission for duty, in connection with the examination of proposed routes of communication by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and Capt. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, was directed to report to me temporarily for the same service.

Having reported to you in accordance with the terms of this order, I was furnished with a letter of instructions, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES INTEROCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1874.

Maj. WALTER McFARLAND,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Painesville, Ohio:

SIR: The object of the Commission in asking for the detail of officers of engineers of the Army to aid them in the examination of the reports upon the Nicaragua and Atrato Interoceanic Canal route, was that these officers might make such examination, measurement, and investigation of the two routes as would enable them to present a professional opinion upon the degree of practicability and the cost of each.

The Secretary of War has detailed you for that purpose, and directed Capt. Heuer, of the Engineers, to report to you for duty.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed every arrangement to be made that is requisite to enable you to perform this duty; and copies of the instructions issued, are inclosed herewith for your guidance.

You will proceed to Pensacola, Fla., accompanied by Capt. Heuer, whom you will instruct accordingly, to meet the *Gettysburg,* which will leave there on the 25th instant. The usual mileage will be paid yourself and Capt. Heuer by Assistant Paymaster C. F. Eastman of the *Gettysburg.*

Upon the completion of the examinations you will proceed to this place and submit your report.

The Commission deems it unnecessary to give you detailed instructions relative to the proposed examinations, the great questions on any route being the practicability, cost of construction, and the permanency of the harbor at each end; the elevation of the summit dividing the two oceans, and the manner and cost of passing it; the supply of water; and finally, the cost of the whole route.

The proposed locations of the canals are submitted as approximative, and not final, and you are therefore authorized to make such surveys as you may consider expedient to correct the details of location, in order to reduce the estimated cost of construction. The extent of the exploration is necessarily subject to the limitations of time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, for the Commission.

In accordance with this letter of instructions I notified Capt. Heuer of the time of sailing the *Gettysburg*, and we both reached Pensacola at 10 in the morning of the 25th of February, the appointed day of departure. Owing to the late arrival of some of the members of the party who were to go out in the *Gettysburg*, she did not leave her berth at the Warrenton navy-yard until daylight of the 27th. The general arrangements for the expedition, as indicated by letters from the Navy Department copies of which had been courteously furnished me, were as follows: The United States steamer *Gettysburg* was to convey us from Pensacola to San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, Nicaragua, via Key West.

At Greytown we were to disembark and pass over and examine the Nicaragua route, and as circumstances might determine we were either to return to the *Gettysburg* and proceed in her to Aspinwall, or Colon, United States of Colombia, and thence by rail to Panama; or we were to take a coasting steamer at San Juan del Sur, and proceed in her direct to Panama.

At Panama we were to join the United States steamer *Saranac*, and proceed in her to Limon Bay, near the lower part of Cupica Bay, United States of Colombia, and from that point we were to pass over the Darien or Atrato route to the Atrato River, returning by way of the Doguado River to Chiri-Chiri Bay, where wo were to rejoin the *Saranac*, and to return in her to Panama.

From Panama we were to pass over by rail to Aspinwall, and to rejoin the *Gettysburg*, in which we were to proceed to the Gulf of Darien and the mouths of the Atrato; and after examining them to return to Aspinwall for coal, and then to the United States via Havana.

It was desired that we should reach Aspinwall or Panama after going over the Nicaragua route, by the 25th of March; and it was expected that we should reach the United States on our return early in May. Our time being restricted by reason of the necessity of getting through with our examinations before the rainy seasons should set in. This scheme was executed literally, excepting that we did not reach Panama until April 4, ten days later than was expected; nor the Washington navy-yard until the 10th of May.

Besides myself and Capt. Heuer, who went out upon the part of the Interoceanic Canal Commission, there accompanied the expedition, upon the invitation of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the following gentlemen: Gen. Jacob Ammen, formerly of the United States Army; Prof. Henry Mitchell, of the U. S. Coast Survey; and Mr. David S. Walton, civil engineer.

Commander E. P. Lull and Lieut. J. W. Miller, of the U. S. Navy, accompanied our party over the Nicaragua route; and Commander Thomas O. Selfridge and Lieut. Sullivan accompanied us over the Darien route.

It is with pleasure that I record here the uniform and characteristic courtesy with which we were met by our brethren of the Navy wherever we were thrown in contact with them, and the general harmony which prevailed was such as will always, I think, make the memory of this expedition a pleasant one to every one of those who were engaged upon it.

The journal of our expedition was as follows:

Friday, February 27, 1874.—Sailed from the Pensacola navy-yard at daylight.

Sunday, March 1.—Reached Key West, Fla., and coaled.

Monday, March 2.—Sailed at midnight for Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua,

Saturday, March 7.—Reached the anchorage off Greytown at 4 p. m. and landed our party at sunset.

Monday, March 9.—Started at daylight and spent the day in examining the sand formation which has closed the harbor of Greytown. This sand spit, formerly known as Isla Castilla, is now called Punta Arenas.

Tuesday, March 10.—Started at daylight and went up to Silico Lagoon. Looked at about half a mile of the proposed route lying between the lagoon and the San Juan River, crossing several ridges heavily overgrown with timber.

Wednesday, March 11.—Remained in quarters, the previous two days' work having been fatiguing.

Thursday, March 12.—Started at daylight in canoes for the Colorado junction, distant 19 miles by water from Greytown. Reached it at sunset after a day's wading and paddling and took up our quarters on the steamer *Castillo*, which was lying there to await the arrival of the steam scow *Pit-pan*, which had been chartered to convey us up the river, but which did not arrive until Saturday. On Friday examined the head of the Colorado Pass and measured the height of the banks.

Saturday, March 14.—*Pit-pan* arrived about midday, and having embarked, we started up the river about 3:40 p. m. Reached Paraiso Island, where we lay all night.

Sunday, March 15.—Started at 8 a. m., went to foot of Paraiso Island, then ascended, reaching mouth of Serapiqui at 9:30 a. m. and mouth of San Carlos at 5:30 p. m. Examined various points near the bank. Stopped all night at a woodshed 8 miles below Machuca Rapids.

Monday, March 16.—Started at daylight; reached the foot of the Machuca rapids at 8 o'clock; reached Steamer *Panaloya*, just above them, at 10; reached Castillo at 2 p. m. Transferred ourselves and equipment to Steamer *Managua*, lying just above the rapids. On our way up we stopped at the site of the proposed Balas dam, about 5 miles above the Machuca dam, and examined the locality.

Tuesday, March 17.—Remained around the *Managua*, waiting for the *Pit-pan* to be warped up through the rapids.

Wednesday, March 18.—The *Pit-pan* having got above the rapids, we started in her up the river about 7 a. m., passing Balas Rapids and reaching San Carlos, on the shore of Lake Nicaragua at the outlet of the San Juan River, about 3 o'clock p. m. Here we went ashore, gave up the *Pit-pan*, and awaited the arrival of the lake steamer which was to convey us to the other side.

Saturday, March 21, 1874.—The lake steamer *H. A. Adams* arrived at 8 a. m., and at 2 o'clock we started for the other side of the lake in her.

Sunday, March 22, 1874.—Lay under Madera all night, and landed at San Jorge, the port of Rivas, about 9:30 a. m., going through the surf; started on mules at 11 o'clock for Rivas. Examined en route a part of the Rio del Medio line, reaching Rivas at 1:30 p. m.

Monday, March 23.—Examined another part of the Rio del Medio line.

Tuesday, March 24.—Reached and looked at the Harbor of Brito, and started on our return, reaching Rivas about 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, March 25.—Examined a part of the Las Lajas route.

Thursday, March 26.—Remained in our quarters all day, our four days of constant riding having tired us.

Friday, March 27.—Started for San Juan del Sur, via Virgin Bay, to meet the Pacific Mail coast steamer upon which we had decided to go to Panama. Reached San Juan del Sur about 1 p. m.

Monday, March 30.—Our steamer arrived at midday and we started in her for Panama at 6 p. m.

Saturday, April 4.—Reached our anchorage at Panama about 11 p. m.

Sunday, April 5.—Transferred to the United States steamer *Saranac.*

Monday, April 6.—Sailed for Limon Bay, United States of Colombia, at 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 8.—Reached Limon Bay at 5 p. m.

Saturday, April 11.—Went ashore at 7 a. m. and began our journey over the mountains. Camped and slept on the summit of the dividing ridge.

Sunday, April 12.—Started down the Napipi in canoes. Spent the night at Paulino's hut, just above the mouth of the Murindo.

Monday, April 13.—Resumed our journey and reached the Atrato River about 6:30 p. m.

Tuesday, April 14.—Sounded across the Atrato and started on our return up the Napipi. Camped at 4 p. m. after going about 18 miles.

Wednesday, April 15.—Reached an Indian house 4 miles below Paulinos and spent the night there.

Thursday, April 16.—Left at 7 a. m., passed Paulino's; reached the mouth of the Doguado, 2 miles above Paulino's. Went into camp about 2 p. m.

Friday, April 17.—Started between 6 and 7 a. m., and after a fatiguing march over the mountains reached the Doguado again about 5 p. m.

Saturday, April 18.—Started about 7 a. m., struck the beach 2 miles off at Churi-Churi Bay at 8 a. m. By 12 we were aboard the *Saranac* and under weigh for Panama.

Sunday, April 19.—Reached Panama at 2 p. m.

Monday, April 20.—Took the train for Aspinwall and at 6 o'clock p. m. were again aboard the *Gettysburg.*

Tuesday, April 21.—Sailed at 4 a. m. for the Gulf of Darien.

Wednesday, April 22.—Reached the anchorage off the Urabá mouth of the Atrato, at 2 p. m. Examined the bar.

Thursday, April 23.—Pulled up the Urabá branch to the Head of the Passes; returning reached the ship at 8 p. m.

Friday, April 24.—Gauged the Urabá branch, ending our work. Ship went over to Turbo.

Saturday, April 25.—Started on our return to Aspinwall at 4:45 p. m.

Sunday, April 26.—Reached Aspinwall at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 29.—Six p. m., under way for Havana.

Tuesday, May 5.—Anchored in harbor of Havana at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, May 6.—Sailed for Key West at 6 p. m.

Thursday, May 7.—Reached Key West at 6 a. m.

Sunday, May 10.—Sailed for Norfolk at 9 a. m.

Friday, May 15.—Reached wharf at Portsmouth navy-yard at 11:30 a. m. Sailed at 6:20 p. m. for Washington.

Saturday, May 16.—Reached the Washington navy-yard about 3 o'clock p. m.

The entire trip, from the day on which we left Pensacola to the day of our arrival in Washington, occupied seventy-nine days, of which there were devoted to the examination of—

In Nicaragua:	Days.
Harbor of Greytown	1
Silico Lagoon	1
Head of Colorado branch	2
Outlet of San Juan at Lake Nicaragua	1
Neighborhood of Rivas and Brito	3
Total	7

In Darien:	Days.
Limon Bay trail	1
Below Murindo River	1
Chiri-Chiri trail	1
Mouth of Uraba	2
Total	5

The remaining sixty-seven days were spent in traveling.

Of the Nicaragua line, we had the opportunity of seeing the Greytown end, three or four points lying between that and Lake Nicaragua, the lake termini of the two branches leading to the Atlantic and the Pacific respectively the harbor of Brito and parts of the line lying between it and the lake.

Of the Darien line, we had the opportunity of seeing the harbor of Chiri-Chiri, the proposed line of descent from the summit on the Pacific side, the point at which the canal as proposed would cross the Napipi, and the Urabá mouth of the Atrato.

With the exception of the two days spent at Greytown and in its vicinity, the one at the Colorado junction, one at the point where the San Juan leaves the lake, three in the neighborhood of Rivas and Brito, one near the mouth of the Murindo, and two at the mouth of the Atrato, our only glimpses of either route were such as were gained while passing in our canoes or other modes of conveyance.

No more time could be given on account of the necessity of getting through with our examination before the rainy season should set in; and as it was we did not escape it entirely, for it rained nearly every day during our passage up the San Juan, and daily or nightly while we were in Darien.

It will be seen, then, that our examination amounted to little more than a hurried reconnoissance, and it was of course impracticable to make any of the detailed examinations or measurements contemplated by the letter of instructions, especially such as related to a correction of location, which would have required very careful personal observations, extending over a period of many weeks.

The only measurements which we made were these: On the Nicaragua route Capt. Heuer assisted Lieut. Miller, of the Navy, in taking two cross-sections of the beach at Punta Arenas, desired by Prof. Mitchell; the heights of the banks of the San Juan were measured at several points above the Colorado junction, and the depth of the river at its outlet from Lake Nicaragua was also ascertained.

On the Darien route, barometric heights were taken of the point at which we crossed the dividing ridge between the Pacific and Atrato River, and of several hills found along the northern bank of the Napipi; and rough gaugings were made of the Napipi just below the junction of the Murindo, and of the Uraba branch of the Atrato at a point about three miles above its mouth.

NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The scheme for opening this route to navigation provides for a harbor at Brito, on the Pacific coast; a canal 16.33 miles in length thence to Lake Nicaragua, with a rise of 107 feet, which is to be overcome by ten locks; an open passage through Lake Nicaragua 56 miles in length; 63 miles of slack-water navigation in the San Juan River, secured by the construction of four dams at Castillo, Balas, and Machuca Rapids, and at the mouth of the San Carlos, respectively, around the upper three of which are to be constructed short sections of canal whose united

length is 3½ miles, a canal about 42 miles in length leading from the basin formed by the lower dam directly to Greytown; and, lastly, the formation of a harbor at this latter place.

Summary.

	Miles of—			
	Canal.	Lake.	Slack water.	Total.
Pacific to Lake Nicaragua	16.33			16.33
Lake Nicaragua		56.50		56.50
San Juan River	3.51		63.02	66.53
San Juan River to Greytown	41.90			41.90
Total	61.74	56.50	63.02	181.26

The general design of this route, which is essentially the same as that adopted by O. W. Childs in his survey of 1851, seems to be good. The lake and the river are both made use of as far as possible, and where the latter becomes too much obstructed by sand deposits to admit of its further use, which occurs at the mouth of the San Carlos, the first large tributary received after leaving the lake, it is boldly abandoned and a canal is run through the valley, the swamps, and the low lands by the most direct route to Greytown. So far there seems to be no choice, nature having marked the route which must be pursued.

Between the lake and the Pacific coast, however, the route to be followed has not been so easily determined. Examinations of routes to the sea by the valleys of the Sapoa, Lajas, Del Medio, Gonzalez, and Ochomogo rivers show that the choice lay between the route by the Rio Lajas and that by the Rio del Medio. Mr. Childs in his survey chose the former route, the highest point of which is only 49 feet above the level of Lake Nicaragua. On the latter, or the Del Medio, route the summit is 85 feet higher than on the Lajas route, being 134 feet above the level of the lake; but, notwithstanding this, this route was chosen by Commander Lull for the reasons mentioned in his report, namely, that, although the cutting on this route would be deeper than on the other, the line would be shorter and straighter, deep water would be found nearer its lake terminus than on the other line, and the crossing of many troublesome streams would be avoided. These reasons I consider sound, and I regard the route by the valley of the Rio del Medio, therefore, as the best one for canal purposes yet discovered between the lake and the Pacific.

The level of Lake Nicaragua at its highest stage is taken as the height of the summit level. This level is taken at 107 feet above mean tide in either ocean, and the level is to be kept at this height by means of the dam which it is proposed to construct at Castillo Rapids, which will prevent the fall of 5 or 6 feet in the lake level, which usually occurs during the dry season.

Ten locks on each side will effect the descent to the sea; those on the Pacific side being distributed over the distance of 16 miles between the lake and the ocean—with a tide lock in addition at Brito; and those on the Atlantic side being placed one at each of the three upper dams, and the remaining seven distributed over the 42 miles of canal which would lie between the San Carlos Dam and Greytown.

The dams by which it is proposed to secure slack-water navigation in the San Juan appear to be well placed, and are calculated to raise

the water from 19 to 27 feet; their heights will vary from 21 to 34 feet, depending upon the depth of water in which they are to be built.

The question yet to be determined in respect to these dams is, whether there are any outlets in the banks through which the water which is to be backed up might escape. There appear to be no difficulties in the way of constructing any part of this proposed canal which the resources of engineering skill may not readily overcome, and the whole project seems to have been well considered.

The survey, from its extent and from the limited time which could be given to it, was something in the nature of a preliminary one, and some points yet remain to be determined; as, for instance, the nature of the material to be excavated, the exact location of locks, etc which subsequent examination will fix.

HARBORS.

As was anticipated, the most serious question to be encountered in making a project for a ship canal by this route is that of the formation of suitable harbors at its extremities. The Pacific terminus of the proposed canal is at Brito, called by courtesy a harbor, although it possesses none of the characteristics of one, and is in fact nothing more than a slight indentation in the shore line.

It is proposed to form a harbor here by the construction of breakwaters or jetties, which, in connection with the excavation of a basin in the sandy deposit along the shore, would give an inclosed area of 67 acres, as estimated by the engineer.

This I regard as entirely inadequate to the wants of a great interoceanic canal, for it would afford neither room for vessels to lie at anchor nor enough protection for ocean vessels to admit of their lying at a wharf; and the delay, inconvenience, and cost (pilotage, etc.) of being compelled to run for safety or from necessity into the harbor of San Juan del Sur, as suggested, make it expedient and very desirable to construct at the Pacific terminus of the canal such a harbor as will answer all the purposes of commerce.

I am unable to offer at present any suggestion as to the mode in which this is to be accomplished, other than that it will involve the construction of a detached breakwater for reducing the swell; for the necessary data in relation to prevailing winds, currents, swells, and depths, upon which a complete scheme must depend, are not in my possession; but it may be set down as a certainty that the cost will be very much greater than the amount which has been estimated as sufficient for the formation of a harbor at this point.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

The fine harbor which once existed at this port has long since been destroyed by the accumulation of sand which has closed its entrance; and in place of the opening a mile and three fourths wide, with 5 fathoms depth, which the charts show in 1832, there is now commonly no entrance at all, excepting where the penned-up waters of the bay break through the sand spit which has closed the entrance and form a channel-way 2 or 3 feet in depth, through which small boats and canoes may pass in and out when the breakers will permit them to do so. Seagoing vessels nowadays, in receiving or delivering freight at Greytown, lie outside and make use of lighters entirely in moving their cargoes between ship and shore.

The report made to the National Academy of Sciences in 1866, by a committee of its members to whom had been assigned "the duty of examining into the practicability and best means of improving the navigation of the Lower San Juan River and reclaiming the harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, in Nicaragua," shows that between 1832, when the entrance was a mile and three-quarters broad, and 1859, when it had a breadth of but one-eighth of a mile, the advance of Punta Arenas, or Isla Castilla, as it was formerly called, was at a rate varying from 266 feet to 1,100 feet per year, averaging about 400 feet per year.

It is of very little consequence to the present discussion where this destructive sand originally came from—whether brought down by the waters of the San Juan directly through the harbor of Greytown or deposited through the other mouths and brought along the coast by the action of the prevailing winds and seas.

The one fact that we are sure of is this, that for a period of over twenty years these sands moved to the westward at the rates just mentioned, until the harbor of Greytown was destroyed, and it may be set down as an absolute certainty that the same motion had continued for years before, though perhaps unobserved, just as it now continues, although the outlet from the harbor is closed, and as it will undoubtedly continue for years to come, until indeed the relative directions of the shore line and of the prevailing winds and waves are changed.

No measurements have ever yet been made with sufficient care or sufficient frequency to enable us to determine with precision what are the changes now actually taking place in the shore lines of this sand spit. That it is moving westward is certain; but whether it is moving outward, or increasing permanently in volume, nothing but a long series of minute surveys, made year after year, referred to the same bases and benches, and carefully compared with each other, can determine.

Its movement appears to be one of translation only—from east to west, with the usual building out seaward and washing away again, the sea slope constantly varying, with permanent accumulation only where obstructions occur, and therefore, of course, in the resultant angle formed by this growing sand spit and the nearly north and south coast line with which it comes in contact in its progress westward.

The question which at once arises is whether the scheme of improvement suggested in the report upon this route is sufficient to secure a permanent harbor here.

That scheme consists generally of the construction of a pier running out 3,000 feet in a northwesterly direction from Punta Arenas; the formation of a harbor or basin by dredging under the lee of this pier as well as inside the former harbor, and the cutting off of the waters of the Lower San Juan by the construction of a dam or dike across its head, thus throwing them into the Colorado branch.

The improvement as suggested is based upon the supposition that all the injury done to this harbor has been done by direct deposits from the Lower San Juan, and that if these were cut off and a harbor were excavated where one formerly existed, there would be nothing to again destroy it.

Supposing that this could be done, I am of the opinion that it would be ineffectual; because the sands already deposited are so great in volume that under the movement produced by the northeast winds and seas which here prevail, they would speedily choke up and destroy any

harbor constructed to the westward of the mouth of the Tauro Pass, unless thrown well out into the sea.

The difficulties in the way of accomplishing the desired object by the means indicated are—

First. The impossibility of dredging in an open sea, where, although there may be no gales, there is a constant ocean swell sufficient to prevent the use of any dredge whose usefulness up to the present time has been successfully and certainly established. A swell of 2 feet is enough to prevent the dredge from working, and any swell increases the cost. The construction of a single pier would not produce the necessary stillness in the waters behind it.

Second. The certainty that the westward progression of the shore sands would speedily fill in the angle between the pier and the shore to windward, and the sands then working around the outer end of the pier would hug it, and soon close any channel that might have been constructed inside of it.

Third. The uncertainty of our being able to close the upper opening of the San Juan branch. The material of this whole delta formation is soft, and floods even now frequently rise above the banks. The Colorado branch can not receive and discharge more than it now receives without changing its regimen, and to attempt to compel it to receive the waters which now flow through the Lower San Juan by shutting them off from their natural course by the construction of a dam across its head would be simply to test the relative resisting powers of the bed and banks of the Colorado on the one hand, and of the artificial obstruction on the other—a trial in which, in this soft material, the chances would be altogether against the artificial work, around the ends of and under which the obstructed waters would almost certainly make their way.

The harbor of Greytown is, in my opinion, irretrievably ruined; and the only question relating to it which remains to be determined is whether an artificial harbor can here be formed which may be expected to be permanently valuable for canal purposes.

I believe this can be done, but in one way only, and that is by carrying the canal boldly out through the harbor of Greytown and into the sea, into 30-foot water, and by constructing outside of it and at a convenient distance from its extremity a detached breakwater, so situated as to form a deep-water harbor behind it, and to give to the entrance to the canal a sufficient protection against the action of the waves.

Of course the westerly movement of the shore sands before described will gradually cause an accumulation of sand against the weather side of the most easterly of the two dikes or piers herein proposed, and this action will continue until the outer extremity of this pier is reached, when the sand will pass around it, and leaving a bar at the mouth of the canal, the mass of the sand will pass on to the westward and find a resting place under the lee of the most westerly pier, which will prevent it from encroaching upon the channel way to the sea. The entrance to the canal being narrow, say not over 150 feet in breadth, and being protected by the breakwater from the swell of the sea, it will not be difficult to keep it open by dredging the bar which may here form.

It will be observed in examining a chart of the coast between the Colorado mouth and the Greytown outlet, that the general direction of the shore line varies from northwest, between the mouth of the Colorado and the mouth of the Tauro Pass to west, between that point and the coast line north of Greytown, and as the prevailing winds are

from the east to northeast, as are also the seas which produce the crawl of the beach from east to west, the rate of movement of the sands from east to west, which depends upon the obliquity of the angle at which the wave strikes the beach, and consequently the rate at which the sand accumulates behind any obstruction, such as a pier, will be much more rapid between Harbor Head and the coast north of Greytown than it would be at Harbor Head, or between that point and the Colorado mouth, where the prevailing seas strike the beach in a direction nearly normal to the shore line. For this reason the dikes which form the seaward extremity of the proposed canal should run out from a point near Harbor Head or to the eastward of it, and in about a northeasterly direction, and the canal would therefore cross the harbor or lagoon of Greytown somewhere near its head.

The waters which are brought down by the Lower San Juan and dispersed through the lagoon would find their way to the sea over the low grounds or swamp lands lying to the southward of the canal dikes, and through the Tauro Pass.

This scheme would, of course, add very materially to the cost of this canal project, but I am unable to state, without a more minute discussion of the question than I have yet been able to make of it, what the increased cost would probably be, and this, with some other questions of cost and detail, I am compelled to defer for the present.

To sum up, then, my conclusions in regard to the proposed Nicaragua ship canal are these:

(1) The general scheme is good, and the route is certainly practicable.

(2) Further examinations need to be made of the country in rear of the proposed dams in the San Juan River, this question affecting not the practicability of the proposed work, but the probable cost of it.

(3) Additional and extensive borings need to be made in order to determine the nature of the material to be excavated.

(4) The proposed harbor at Brito should be enlarged.

(5) The harbor at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, can not be restored, and the proposed remedy is inadequate. A harbor must be constructed here in deep water, and the canal be led out to it.

DARIEN.

The scheme for opening this route as proposed by Commander Selfridge provides for making use of the Atrato River from its mouth, in the Gulf of Darien, to a point a little below the mouth of the Napipi, which empties into the Atrato from the west, about 150 miles above the mouth of the Atrato River; and for the construction of a canal from this point to the Pacific coast, a distance of about 28 miles, up the valleys of the Napipi and Doguado rivers. The bar at the mouth of the Atrato would have to be cut through, a tunnel for a ship canal have to be bored through the Andes, and a harbor would have to be constructed at Chiri Chiri Bay, the Pacific terminus of the line.

There can be no trouble in opening the bar at the mouth of the Atrato so as to admit of the passage of large vessels, and, according to the report, the Atrato may now be navigated by large vessels up to and somewhat above the mouth of the Napipi.

The only question that remains to be determined, then, is whether a practicable canal can be cut for the remaining distance of 28 miles between the river and the Pacific; and in attempting to discuss this question we are met at the outset with the insufficiency of the information to be had concerning it.

The scheme provides, generally, for an open cut from the Atrato to the eastern end of the proposed tunnel, 24½ miles distant, with eight locks lifting to the summit level, which is 80 feet above the Atrato, and 120 feet above the Pacific; then a ship-tunnel 3 miles long, 112 feet in height, and 60 feet wide; then a steep descent by twelve locks to the Pacific, in a horizontal distance of 4,400 feet; and, lastly, the construction of a harbor in Chiri-Chiri Bay. In the first stretch of 24 miles the Napipi River is to be crossed by the canal.

The estimates of the cost of this part of the route are based upon the following beliefs:

First. That on the 24½ miles of cutting from the Atrato to the eastern end of the tunnel, certain proportions will be excavation and embankment—earthwork and rockwork. But as the proposed line has not been actually surveyed or passed over, and as no borings have been made upon it, the estimates for this part of the line can not be relied upon as even approximate, although it is certainly possible that they may prove to be so; but they can not be accepted as a basis for engineering calculations or conclusions.

Second. It is believed that the proposed tunnel will be self-sustaining, and while the rate for excavation is taken at the lowest possible limit, no provision whatever is made for the additional cost of masonry arching and lining, should it become necessary.

Apart, however, from the chances that in a work of such magnitude as a tunnel 112 feet high and 60 feet wide, arching and lining, whatever may be the geologic formation, must often become necessary, the report of the geologist of the expedition, as well as our own observations of the character of the formation as shown in various parts of the route over which we passed, lead to the belief that not only arching, but that side or retaining walls will have to be used in many places, if not throughout, in the construction of this tunnel; and as side walls for such a height would probably need to be from 8 to 10 feet thick to enable them to resist inward pressure (this masonry costing from $15 to $20 per cubic yard), and as in order to preserve the prescribed width of the tunnel, corresponding excavations to receive these walls would have to be made, it is certain that the cost of the tunnel would very much exceed the amount of the estimate which has been given for it, and would perhaps double it.

Even at the Hoosac tunnel, which has been pierced through a peculiarly favorably rocky formation, the accidents which are reported as frequently occurring by the falling of masses of rock seem to indicate that some measures of protection are needed even there.

Third. In relation to the water supply and its application, it is believed that there will be no loss from filtration between the first and the last lock, and that with twenty lockages a day the Napipi River, during the dry season, will furnish a supply slightly in excess of the demands of the canal. It is believed, also, that in case of a greater demand, a reservoir can be constructed in the valley of the Napipi, and the waters of the Cuia and the Opogado rivers may be brought within reach by tunnel feeders. Concerning this it will be observed that not enough information has yet been obtained upon which any reliable estimate can be based. We do not know, certainly, that a supply of water sufficient to meet the highest possible demands of the canal can be had, nor that the proposed reservoir and feeders can be constructed at a reasonable expense. In projecting a work such as this, which is to cost, perhaps, a hundred millions of dollars, no such suppositions as these are admissible. The streams which are expected to furnish

this water supply should be actually measured for a year, at least, so that their annual delivery may be absolutely determined. This would enable us to determine whether reservoirs or feeders, or both, would be required, or are possible, and which of the two would be the most economical.

Fourth. The scheme calls for $1,000,000 for carrying the canal across the Napipi, but the data which we have are entirely insufficient to enable us to determine how this is to be done, or whether it can be done at all at a reasonable rate.

Fifth. The descent from the western end of thet unnel to the level of the Pacific it is proposed to accomplish by means of twelve locks, and as these locks have each a length of 427 feet, while the horizontal distance between the end of the tunnel and the shore line is only 4,400 feet, the locks and basins must therefore overlap or be placed alongside each other, which would compel the use of masonry walls of great height (in one case 75 feet above the foundation) in the event of the rock out of which these locks and basins were to be excavated not being found either in position or nature as expected. Such an arrangement would of course be very objectionable from the danger of the extension of injuries, in case of accident, to the whole flight of locks.

As no detailed surveys for the location of these locks have ever been made, their actual cost can not be determined; and in the contingency mentioned, of not finding the rock *in situ* as expected, their cost would very much exceed the estimates given.

Sixth. The proposed artificial harbor in Chiri-Chiri Bay is in the same case as that proposed for Brito on the Nicaragua route; neither is adequate for the purpose. Both of these bays are but shallow incidents of the Pacific coast, entirely open to the ocean swells, and at both commodious artificial harbors should be formed by the construction of outer breakwaters and inner basins, if they are ever to become termini of an interoceanic canal.

My opinions in respect to this route are as follows:

(1) The land-locked harbor called Columbia Bay, and the deep water of the Atrato River are the grand advantages offered by this proposed route.

(2) The bar at the mouth of the Atrato may be successfully opened as indicated.

(3) The proposed harbor at Chiri-Chiri Bay is inadequate.

(4) We have no information of the character of the country lying between the Atrato River and the Pacific Ocean sufficiently in detail to enable us to form any reliable estimate of the cost of connecting them by canal. The measurements, too, are made entirely from the map, and as the map itself was made from comparatively rough instrumental surveys, the distances given by it can not be regarded as reliable. It is stated in the report that the junction of the Doguado and the Napipi, as platted from traverses run by three different parties, did not differ more than a thousand feet. While this is very well, considering the nature of the instruments used and the very difficult nature of the ground passed over, it is manifestly not sufficiently accurate for a survey upon which estimates for the construction of railroads or canals are to be based. If this difference of a thousand feet, for instance, which arose in running the traverse over something less than half the distance between the Pacific coast and the Atrato, were found, as might well be the case, to increase the length of the proposed tunnel by this amount, it would cause an increase of about one fifth over its estimated cost.

While I am unable, therefore, to recommend this route or to declare it reasonably practicable, because of the want of information relating to

it, neither can it be positively condemned, and for the same reason, viz, want of information.

It is certain, however, that in any further examinations which may be made a more precise system of survey should be adopted, and the party should go prepared to test by borings the nature of the formation through which it may be proposed to make the tunnel.

In reviewing as I have done, and as my position required me to do, the results attained in the examination of these two routes, I do not wish to be regarded as disparaging in any way the work done by those who surveyed the Darien route. Their work was far harder than that done by the Nicaragua expedition, for that was working through a well-settled and civilized region, with supplies easily obtained and easily transported, and over a route that had been well known for years, and which had been carefully surveyed by the engineer, O. W. Childs, in 1851, while the Darien expedition operated in an almost unknown wilderness, sparsely inhabited by Indians and negroes, with no roads, and of which there were no maps, while every pound of provisions, brought from the United States for their use, had to be carried on the backs of men from their places of deposit to the various camps. The amount of work actually accomplished under these circumstances reflects credit upon every man connected with the expedition, and nothing but such determined energy as was shown by the commanding officer and his assistants could ever have secured the information which has been attained.

COMPARISON OF THE TWO ROUTES.

Their length is about the same; about one-third (61 miles) being canal in the Nicaragua scheme, and one-sixth (28 miles) being canal in the Darien scheme, as follows:

	Miles.
Nicaragua route:	
Canal	61.74
Slack water	63.02
Lake	56.50
Total	181.26
Darien route:	
Canal	28.00
River	150.00
Total	178.00

The general widths of the canal portions are the same, while the depth proposed for the Nicaragua Canal is one foot greater than that proposed for the Darien Canal, these depths being 26 feet and 25 feet, respectively.

The locks proposed for the Nicaragua route are 460 feet long between miter sills and 70 feet wide.

Those of the Darien route are 427 feet between miter sills and 54 feet wide.

The summit level of the Nicaragua line, which is the high-water level of Lake Nicaragua, is 107 feet above the mean level of either ocean, and the deepest cutting required is 134 feet, the dividing ridge between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific at the point where the line would cross it being but 241 feet above mean tide in the Pacific. The extreme range of tide in the harbor of Brito is a little less than 9 feet. The total amount of lockage on this line is a little over 200 feet, which is to be overcome by twenty locks, ten on each side of the summit level, between the lake and the sea.

The summit level of the Darien line is taken at 120 feet above mean tide in the Pacific, which brings it but 80 feet above the mean level of the Atrato at the mouth of the Napipi. The lowest point of the dividing ridge between the Atrato and the Pacific, near Chiri Chiri Bay, is 660 feet above the sea level, and this part of the ridge would be pierced by the tunnel. The total amount of lockage would be 200 feet, which would be overcome by eight locks on the side of the Atrato and twelve on the Pacific side of the summit level.

The advantages of the Nicaragua route are the slight amount of cutting required and the unlimited water supply. Its disadvantages are the absence of natural harbors at either end.

The advantages of the Darien route, as presented, are the great extent of good river navigation and the admirable harbor at its Atlantic extremity. Its disadvantages are the want of a harbor on the Pacific side, the steepness of the descent to the sea on that side, and, in the absence of the necessary information relating thereto, the uncertainty hanging over the questions of the water supply and the character of the geologic formation through which the proposed tunnel would pass.

This report has been prepared and written under the pressure of other important public work and is necessarily less complete than is desirable. I have been unable yet to give that close attention and study to the details of construction and estimated cost of these works which is demanded in reporting upon them, or to elaborate some points which have been but briefly touched upon, and I shall ask permission, therefore, to append to this paper in a couple of weeks another which shall cover these points of cost particularly.

In the meanwhile I beg leave to call attention to the necessity of procuring through any future survey that may be ordered—

ON THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

(1) More complete information as to the proper location of breakwater and dikes at Brito.

(2) More complete information as to the proper location of breakwater and dikes at San Juan del Norte or Greytown.

(3) Complete borings to determine the character of the substrata throughout the whole line.

(4) More minute information as to the proper sites for the proposed dams on the river San Juan and as to the region likely to be affected by the backing up of the waters.

ON THE DARIEN ROUTE.

(1) More minute information by personal examination and by borings of the character of the strata which is to be encountered in cutting and tunneling between the Atrato and the Pacific.

(2) More minute information as to the water supply for the proposed canal, with the exact location of dams, feeders, etc.

(3) More information as to the proper location of a breakwater and dikes at Chiri Chiri Bay.

On both lines more specific information is wanted as to the kinds of stone which are to be used in the construction of locks, etc., and the distances between the quarries and the parts of the work in which the quarried material is to be used. Also, in respect to clay needed for puddling.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER McFARLAND,
Major of Engineers.

COST.

NICARAGUA ROUTE.

QUANTITIES.

JANUARY 12, 1875.

It has not been thought necessary to recalculate the amounts of work which, according to the published report of this survey, it will be necessary to execute in order to open the canal route.

The maps, profiles, and original sheets of estimates have, however, been freely placed at my service, and I have compared them together as well as the time at command would permit.

The dimensions in general appear to have been reduced as low as possible, and in some instances to such an extent as to impair the efficiency of the canal if constructed in accordance with them; and the calculations of quantities have been determined from dimensions of the proposed cross sections with a degree of mathematical exactness that can not be adhered to in practice and which must often be largely exceeded.

The depth of water proposed for this canal is 26 feet, which is about the same as that which has been given to the Suez Canal.

The width varies according to the nature of the construction, as follows, viz:

	At bottom.	At water surface.
	Feet.	*Feet.*
In earth cutting	50	128
In rock	60	106
In earth embankment	72	150

In the Suez Canal, which is all in cutting, the widths are as follows, viz:

	Feet.
Least width at bottom	72
Least width at water surface	196
Usual width at water surface	328

The side slopes proposed for the Nicaragua Canal are, in earth, the the steepest admissible, viz, 1 upon 1½. Those adopted for the Suez Canal are from 1 upon 2 to 1 upon 4 or 5, and I think it certain that in the light soil of that part of Nicaragua which the canal must traverse in its course from the lake to the Pacific coast, and also in its passage through the 10 or 12 miles of low overflowed delta lands which lie between Silico Lagoon and Greytown, these slopes will have to be increased to 1 upon 2 or 3, materially increasing the amount of excavation to be accomplished.

In the proposed improvement of the San Juan River, between Lake Nicaragua and Castillo, a distance of 37 miles, 80 feet has been taken as the bottom width of the channel which it would be necessary to dredge. This is too narrow. The least width that should be given even to the entrance of a harbor, with plenty of sea room both inside and outside of it, or to a passage across a bar, is three times the width of the larger class of vessels which make use of it, and where the channel is to be of considerable length, and is crooked and affected by

currents, and especially where it passes through a river or bay where its limits can not be permanently and conspicuously marked, as by the banks of an ordinary canal, its breadth should be increased much beyond this, in order to guard as well as may be against the accidents of grounding and collision. In this case it is my opinion that the width of the cut should not be less at bottom than 200 feet, which would give an average width of 240 feet at the top of the cut, assuming its depth to be 5 feet, with slopes of 1 upon 4.

The calculations presume that the exact depth of 26 feet with side slopes of 1 upon 3 or 4 can be attained by dredging. In practice, however, this can not be accomplished, for under the most favorable circumstances, the dredge, from its mode of action, will have to work to an average depth of a foot below the depth which it is desired to secure. And this is true also in regard to the removal of rock under water, as the blasts must be sunk to a depth of 1 or 2 feet below the bottom which it is desired to secure, in order to shatter the rock down to that level. Taking this increased depth and width into consideration, the amount of material to be removed from this part of the route will be between two-and-a-half and three times that given in the original estimate.

In the opening of that part of the route which passes through Lake Nicaragua it is proposed to cut channels from either shore out to the 26-foot curve, distant 1,200 feet from the shore line on the west side, and about 7 miles from the shore line on the east side. This makes no allowance for reduction of depth due to wave action. Without knowing from observation what height the waves attain in this part of the lake, it is yet certain that in a strong wind it can not be less than 4 feet, for this is the amount given by calculation when the line of exposure is taken at 7 miles—the least possible—being the length of the channel itself. This would require an increased depth of 2 feet, which would require the channel to be carried out to the 28-foot curve, which, if the slope of the bottom be taken as nearly uniform, would be found between 1 and 2 miles out of the 26-foot curve.

The bottom through which this channel is to be cut is reported as soft mud, and this, in the single instance in which we tried it, we found to be the case.

It is my opinion that it would be impracticable to keep a channel open through this soft material by dredging alone. In order to prevent it from filling up again immediately it would be necessary to protect its sides for their entire length from the shore to its outer extremity, and if this part of the lake is exposed to no heavier wave action than has just been mentioned, this protection may be given by a combination of ordinary and sheet piling, strengthened at intervals by piers or brace piles. It would not be safe to estimate the cost of this mode of construction at less than $20 per linear foot of structure, and unless the circumstances prove favorable it will not be possible to do it for this.

An extension of the channel on the west side would also be necessary for the same reason that makes it necessary on the east side; and for the same reason, also, it will be necessary to make it deeper throughout, unless side protections are given to it.

PRICES.

The prices in general seem to be fair, and are apparently based upon those paid for similar work in the United States, taking $1 as the rate

of pay of an ordinary laborer for one day's work of ten hours. In some instances, however, the rate is too low.

The rate per cubic yard for excavating rock under water is put at $5. It would cost nearly this to excavate rock in comparatively shallow water, and as in this work the depth to be attained is 26 feet, the rate will be at least doubled, and I have therefore taken it at $10 per cubic yard.

In the estimates for locks no provision is made for the use of dressed stone in the construction of the walls, concrete being proposed as a substitute. Ordinary concrete will not answer for this purpose, not possessing sufficient hardness to resist the wear and tear resulting from the impact and rubbing of the heavy vessels which would inevitably come in frequent contact with it. If any material of this nature be used instead of stone, it should be of the hardest kind of Béton agglomeré, made with the very best quality of Portland cement as a matrix, and this would cost not less than $14 per cubic yard, and even then the hollow quoins and gate recesses should be built in the best manner of dressed stone. The cost of this dressed stone would probably not fall below $25 per cubic yard, while good rubble would cost $10.

Each left lock should have a third pair of gates placed midway between the other two, to be used in passing the smaller vessels that may make use of the canal, both for the purpose of preventing too great a draft upon the waters of the intermediate levels, and for saving as much time as possible in the passage.

In regard to the harbors at Brito and at Greytown, it is not possible to give now an exact estimate of their probable cost, for neither the position nor the length of the exterior breakwaters which I consider necessary at both harbors for breaking the swell at the canal entrances are determined; nor are the lengths of the canal and harbor piers, nor the depth of the water in which all these constructions would be placed. It is probable, however, that the Greytown breakwater would be placed in not less than 40 feet of water and that its length would be not less than half a mile, and if we assume that it is to be built of *pierres perdues*, that its crest is 25 feet broad and is 15 feet above the mean level of the sea, and that its outer and inner slopes are respectively 1 upon 4 and 1 upon 1, we shall have a basis for the formation of an approximate estimate of its cost.

In comparing the cost of breakwaters which have been already constructed, it has been usual to state their cost per lineal foot, which varies from about $750 and $800 in case of the Portland, England, and Delaware, United States, breakwaters, to $1,100 and $1,500 for the Cherbourg, France, and Plymouth, England, breakwaters (authorities differing, however, from 25 to 50 per cent); but as this method of comparison is entirely independent of the depth of water in which the work is situated, and of the cross section of the work, it affords absolutely no means of comparing their relative cost and economy. For this purpose the cost of some fixed standard, such as a cubic yard, should be known.

The cost of the Delaware Breakwater has been about $8 per cubic yard. That of the Cherbourg Breakwater has probably been much less, as a workingman's wages in France are not much more than half those paid in the United States. As there are no harbor facilities at Greytown to aid the construction, and as the natural stone, if used, must be quarried in blocks large enough to resist the dispersive action of the sea, and as it must be brought from great distances, it will probably

cost not less than $10 per cubic yard, which would make the cost of the breakwater about $5,000,000.

If the two canal piers have a breadth of 20 feet each, with their crests 10 feet above the water level and side slopes of 1 upon 1, and reach the 30-foot curve at a distance of 3,000 feet from the shore line, their cost, at the same rate, would be about $3,000,000. No timber whatever should be used in these structures, and the blocks of which they are composed should be as large as can be conveniently managed. The piers at Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal, are built of blocks of artificial stone composed of dredged sand and hydraulic lime of Theil. And these blocks, which weigh 20 tons apiece and measure about 12 cubic yards each, cost, in final position, $15.75 per cubic yard. It may be found convenient or necessary to resort to the use of artificial stone in the constructions now under consideration. The necessary dredging and pile protection of the channel in its passage across the harbor will probably cost not less than $1,500,000, making the total approximate cost of constructing a harbor here $9,500,000.

In regard to the proposed harbor at Brito there is the same want of data necessary for forming a reliable estimate of cost as in the case of the harbor at Greytown; but as the breakwater and piers required here would probably be much shorter than those required at Greytown, I have assumed the probable cost of forming a harbor at this point to be $5,000,000.

It is to be borne in mind that the survey upon which the estimates have been based was more in the nature of a preliminary than of a final locating survey, and the data obtained are therefore necessarily incomplete.

Accepting, however, as a basis the statements of amounts given in the published report, and making such changes in quantities and prices as I have herein indicated, the following will be the probable cost of opening this route, on the supposition that as much work will be accomplished by a laborer in one day when engaged upon this work as is commonly done in the same time by a Northern laborer, and that this work costs $1.

Estimate.

Western division	$25,500,000
Middle division	3,000,000
Eastern division	45,000,000
Harbor at Brito	5,000,000
Harbor at Greytown	9,500,000
Contingencies, 25 per cent	22,000,000
Total	110,000,000

As the country through which this route passes is not densely enough peopled to furnish the 10,000 laborers required for a speedy construction of the canal, it will be necessary to import the required workmen, and these will probably be found amongst the Chinese, or amongst the negroes of our own Southern States. The Chinese, however, are better adapted for work which requires skill and ingenuity than for the hard laboring work which the construction of this canal would require, and although they may usually be hired at a lower rate than is demanded by our Northern laborers they accomplish much less of this kind of work than do the latter, and there is therefore no economy in their employment. This is the testimony given me by the chief engineer of a Southern road on which between three thousand and four thousand Chinese

laborers were employed at one time. These men are employed chiefly when the services of Irishmen and Germans are not to be had. Our Southern negroes would be far better for this purpose than the Chinese if they could be induced to undertake it, for they are hardy, industrious, and tractable when well treated, and the climate of Nicaragua would suit them admirably. It would probably be difficult, however, to get them to leave their homes in the United States.

Concerning the relative amount of work that can be accomplished in a temperate and in a tropical climate by a laborer in one day, I have but scanty means of judging. It is certain, however, that the relaxing effect of a warm region will not admit of the continued physical effort which may be sustained under the more bracing climate of the North. From what I have seen of this relaxing effect in our own country, along the Gulf coast, I am compelled to believe that the amount of work which a laborer in Central America would accomplish in a day would not exceed two-thirds of that which he would accomplish in our Northern States, and if this be the case the cost of the labor employed in the opening of this route will be increased 50 per cent. Finally, however pleasant and healthy the climate of Nicaragua may be, it is certain that delays and damage must occur during the rainy season, and that sickness must arise in the breaking up of virgin soil and in the employment of unacclimated persons, all of which will necessarily add to the expense.

Omitting these latter considerations, however, which do not admit of calculation, and assuming that sixty millions of the amount which it has been estimated the canal will cost would be paid for labor, the reduced value of this labor as indicated above will require the addition of $30,000,000 to the amount previously given as the approximate cost of this canal, and the estimate becomes:

Cost on basis of northern rates	$110,000,000
Increase due to decreased value of labor in tropics	30,000,000
Total	140,000,000

which I regard as the probable cost of opening of this route.

This is at the rate of $772,000 per mile.

The Suez Canal, with no locks, cost a little less than $1,000,000 per mile.

DARIEN.

The want of sufficiently detailed information respecting this route makes it impossible to furnish an estimate of cost upon which any reliance can be placed. Something may be said, however, as to the probable cost of the proposed locks and tunnel.

The lock chambers are to be 54 feet wide and 427 feet between miter sills; they are to have a depth of 25 feet and an average lift of 10 feet. The estimated cost of these varies from $150,000 to $175,000 each. In order to avoid serious injury from the impact of the heavy vessels which would make use of them these locks should be built very strongly, and their cost would probably be not less than four times the amount given.

The width given to them is not sufficient to admit of the passage of the frigate *Niagara*, which has 55-foot beam, and would allow for the frigate *Wabash*, which has 51½-foot beam, a play of but 15 inches on each side in her passage through the lock. Although a much smaller play than this is allowed in ordinary canal locks for vessels of 100 or 200 tons, I think it is too small for a vessel of such weight as this, whose

displacement is 4,400 tons; and I think that the width of these locks should not be less than 60 feet.

The cross section of the tunnel as proposed is as follows:

	Feet.
Width at water surface	60
Width at bottom	40
Depth of water	25
The walls rise vertically for 38 feet above the water surface, and the roof consists of a three-center arch, the radii being 60, 60, and 14 feet, respectively, making the height of the crown above the water surface	87

In regard to the estimated amount of excavation which its construction would require, there appears to have been too close an adherence in the calculations to the geometrical form given by the cross section. On account of the necessary irregularity of excavation in rock, an allowance of at least 1 foot in depth below the surface to be gained should be made, and as the perimeter of the cross section is 293 feet in length, the estimate would have to be increased, taking the length of the tunnel as given in the report at 5,233 yards by 170,000 cubic yards.

Arching undoubtedly will have to be resorted to in the construction of a tunnel of this width, and the estimate must therefore be increased by the amount of excavation necessary for receiving the arch and by the amount of arched masonry required. Taking the thickness of the arch at 4 feet, the additional amount of excavation required would be 287,000 cubic yards, and the amount of masonry needed would be the same.

If it should be found in opening this tunnel that the sides are not self-sustaining, or are subject to slides, a lining of masonry would also become necessary; and this would require 490,000 cubic yards of excavation and the same amount of masonry.

In a work of this character it is imperative that some other means of communication than by water should be had, in order that assistance might be easily rendered in case of accident to the work itself or to a vessel passing through it. A roadway should therefore be constructed through the tunnel wide enough to admit of carts or wagons passing each other on it. Such a roadway, 14 feet wide and 20 feet high, would require the excavation of 180,000 cubic yards more. It will be seen, then, that even taking the low rate of $5.35, which the report assumes as the cost per cubic yard for tunneling, and $25 and $15 as the cost per cubic yard of arch masonry and side-wall masonry, respectively, the cost of this tunnel may be found in actual construction to run up to $38,000,000, or more than double the amount estimated for.

In regard to the cross section itself, I think it is too narrow. The area of its waterway is 1,250 square feet. The immersed midships sections of the *Niagara* and *Wabash* are 916 square feet and 808 square feet, respectively, or seventy-three hundredths and sixty-five hundredths of the area of the cross-section of the waterway, while the intervals between their sides and the sides of the tunnel during their passage through it would be but 2½ feet and 4⅛ feet, respectively. These proportions, which might not be objectionable in a passage of a few hundred feet through a lock, would be so, I think, in a passage of 3 miles through a dark tunnel by vessels whose weight runs up to 4,000 and 5,000 tons. The width should, I think, be increased to 70 feet, as originally proposed, which would involve an increase of cost of about $3,000,000, using the same rates as before; and in any event the rocky sides of the waterway in the tunnel should be smoothed.

It is, of course, useless to attempt to fix upon any sum as the probable cost of opening this route, because the limits of possible cost are

too widely separated. The questions of relative amount of excavation and embankment; the character of the material to be removed; the possibility, the manner, and the cost of crossing the Napipi, and of constructing the necessary reservoirs, are all yet to be determined, and they may well run the estimates up to double the amounts which have been given.

The question of labor supply, its cost and value, stands in about the same position in Darien as in Nicaragua, with this difference, that on the Darien route, as at least a third of the cost will be absorbed in tunneling, which is more in the nature of skilled labor than is mere digging and embanking, there will not be so great a difference in the value of the day's work of men so employed there and in the Northern States as there will be in the execution of the latter kind of work.

I omitted mentioning, when speaking of the tunnel, that if it were bored at an average rate of 6 feet per day from any face, the amount of material which it would be necessary to get rid of daily would be 1,333 cubic yards, weighing, if it were granite or limestone, 3,000 tons; and for every shaft that is made use of, double this amount would have to be hoisted out daily, if two faces were worked from it at the same average rate. This would require the removal of 250 tons per hour, if every hour of the twenty-four were employed, or more than 4 tons per minute.

The average height through which this would have to be lifted is 400 feet. This gives some idea of the character of the work which the construction of this tunnel would involve. Its breadth is a little less than two and a half times the breadth of the Mont Cenis tunnel, while its height is a little more than four times the height of the latter. Therefore, while it would require the removal of ten times as much material per lineal yard, it offers but two and a half times as much roadway for this purpose, and it is hardly possible that it can be constructed at the same rate of progress as the latter, which was about 6 feet per day of twenty-four hours from each face.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER MCFARLAND,
Major of Engineers.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 47.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate by the Secretary of War of an appropriation for the hospital at Rock Island Arsenal.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for hospital at Rock Island Arsenal, $32,580, submitted by the Secretary of War on the 6th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress an estimate of appropriation ($32,580) for hospital at Rock Island Arsenal, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.:
For a hospital (submitted)..... $32,580

NOTE.—The building now used as a hospital is an old temporary wooden structure, erected for another purpose during the war, twenty-eight years ago. It is rather dilapidated and can not be repaired, and is nearly useless and in danger of falling.—*D. W. Flagler, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.*

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 48.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of the Attorney-General of deficiencies in certain appropriations.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Attorney-General of the 4th instant, submitting estimates of deficiences in the following appropriations:

Support of prisoners, United States courts, 1890	$18.47
Defending suits in claims against the United States, 1892	725.50

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed is a deficiency account of $18.47, for "Support of prisoners, 1890," incurred in the western district of Virginia, with a letter from the marshal, January 30, 1893, in explanation of the account,

with deficiency accounts for the fiscal year 1892, in the appropriation "Defending suits in the Court of Claims," being in favor of—

George Denny, jr	$11.25
Judith Spivey	32.00
Judith Spivey	9.75
John W. Herron	10.00
Wm. H. Fowler	334.30
E. L. Waterman	295.05
Maurice D. O'Connell	33.15
Total	725.50

You are respectfully requested to forward the claims to Congress for the purpose of securing deficiency appropriations to meet the claims.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Certain estimates for deficiencies in appropriations for the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, additional estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the District of Columbia, submitted by the Commissioners of the District on the 4th instant, as follows, amounting to $17,647.61.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 4, 1893.

SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to request that you will transmit to Congress the accompanying estimate of deficiencies, amounting to $17,647.61, account of the engineer, fire, and water departments, public schools, and judgments and defense of suits against the District of Columbia.

Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
President.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimates of appropriations required by the District of Columbia.

Streets, District of Columbia:	
Harbor and river front, for hardware; being for the service of the fiscal year 1892	$4.04
Fire department, District of Columbia:	
Forage; being for the service of the fiscal year 1893	2,000.00
Public schools, District of Columbia:	
Fuel; being for the service of the fiscal year 1893	5,000.00
Contingent expenses: For gongs furnished High School, O street; being for the service of the fiscal year 1888	30.00
Defending suits in claims against the District of Columbia:	
Defending of suits in claims: For necessary expenses in examination of witnesses and procuring evidence in the matter of claims against the District of Columbia in the departments, and defending suits against said District in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General; being for the service of the fiscal year 1893	1,000.00
Judgments, District of Columbia:	
Payment of judgment: For payment of judgment against the District of Columbia, viz: Ellen Costello, judgment $7,500, costs $96.90, together with a further sum to pay the interest on said judgment, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment	7,596.90
Water department, District of Columbia:	
Salaries, distribution branch: For four hours per diem additional pay of four steam engineers from August 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, at the rate of $1,100 per annum each; being for the service of the fiscal year 1893	2,016.67
Total	17,647.61

O

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of appropriation for index of Confederate records.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for index of Confederate records, War Department, for the service of the fiscal year 1894, $14,600, submitted by the Secretary of War on the 6th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimate ($14,600) of appropriation "For index of Confederate records, War Department," for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Herewith also is a copy of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States, showing the importance to the Department of Justice in the defense of claims against the Government of the continuance of this work.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 31, 1892.

SIR: I have been requested to briefly inform you of any facts within my knowledge pertaining to the propriety of the recommendation made by your Department to Congress for an appropriation of $14,600 for indexing papers found in the Confederate archives.

I am not able to make any statement in respect to the sum required for such purpose, but have a very strong opinion as to the propriety of such a work.

The Confederate-archive papers now in possession of the United States, at the time of my accession to office, were distributed between the Treasury Department, the War Department, and the Post-Office Department. It early became evident to me that these papers should be consolidated in some one department, that proper care might be taken of them, and that some general system might be adopted for their search for evidence in matters pending before the Court of Claims involving questions of loyalty of claimants.

I at one time recommended to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the late Mr. Windom, and to the Postmaster-General, that these records be consolidated with those in the War Department. In accordance with this recommendation, those in the Post-Office Department were sent to the War Department, and at the time of the death of Secretary Windom a move was being made in Congress to transfer those in the Treasury. This movement failed of completion. My original views of the propriety of such transfer have been strengthened since the time of the above efforts. I need not detail the reasons, as it seems to me they must be apparent to anyone conversant with the character of the papers and the use to which they are put.

I have taken occasion in my reports to Congress to call attention to the great utility of the papers found in these archives.

So long as cases shall be transmitted to the court for findings under the Bowman Act, involving the sentiments for loyalty of claimants, the evidence found here will be most useful to the United States. The investigation of the loyalty of the claimant is most difficult. Evidence upon this point has become lost by the death of witnesses, and where it ought to be obtained from living witnesses it is found almost impossible to secure it by reason of the disinclination of those who are competent to testify. The Department is, therefore, compelled to seek evidence in the great mass of papers which show the daily transactions of the Confederate Government.

To facilitate this work it is clear that an accurate index of names and facts found in these papers is needed. It frequently happens that a fact leading to important results is here obtained, and claims are justly defeated.

I think the records of the Court of Claims will disclose that more findings of disloyalty of claimants are based upon information received from the Confederate records than from any other sources.

About eighteen months ago I learned that there was in the War Department a large mass of papers of this character which had never been examined, digested, and incorporated in accordance with the system adopted by your Department. The work of so doing was immediately undertaken and vigorously executed, and has resulted in obtaining information which has given the United States new trials in the Court of Claims in numerous cases where appropriations had been conditionally made by the Fifty-first Congress. It would be impossible without great research to state with accuracy the amount in money

which has been thus saved to the United States. That it is very large I have no doubt.

In my opinion an appropriation for perfecting indexes or other means of easily bringing to the knowledge of this Department such facts as are obtained in this great mass of papers is highly desirable.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the War Department.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
Index of Confederate Records, War Department—		
For the preparation of a general card index of the books, muster rolls, orders, and other official papers preserved in the Confederate archives office, and for the employment of such temporary expert services in connection therewith as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War, such experts to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, from time to time, as the necessity therefor arises (May 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 36, sec. 1)	$14,000.00	$14,000.00

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 51.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

An abstract of the militia force of the United States.

FEBRUARY 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1893.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of section 232 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the militia force of the United States according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army for the year 1892.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army for the year 1892.

States and Territories.	Organized strength.									
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental, field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
STATES.										
Alabama:										
Generals and general staff	9	95	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	9	9	30	.....	140	170	179
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	12	12	27	.....	143	170	182
Infantry	.....	.....	27	137	164	345	45	1,836	2,226	2,390
Total	9	95	27	158	289	402	45	2,119	2,566	2,855
Arkansas:*										
General staff	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	.....	130	142	148
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	40	46	49
Infantry	.....	.....	8	33	41	66	.....	778	844	885
Total	.....	12	8	42	62	84	.....	948	1,032	1,094
California:										
Generals and general staff	8	116	.....	.....	124	20	.....	50	70	194
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	4	4	17	.....	51	68	72
Artillery	.....	.....	22	41	63	177	40	590	807	870
Infantry	.....	.....	86	138	224	631	239	1,968	2,838	3,062
Total	8	116	108	183	415	845	279	2,659	3,783	4,198
Colorado:										
General and general staff	1	12	.....	.....	13	14	.....	26	40	53
Artillery	.....	.....	1	3	4	14	.....	28	42	46
Infantry	.....	.....	18	36	54	118	53	542	713	767
Total	1	12	19	39	71	146	53	596	795	866
Connecticut:										
General and general staff	1	9	.....	.....	10	2	1	.....	3	13
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	5	5	16	2	58	76	81
Infantry	.....	.....	40	114	154	545	192	1,791	2,528	2,682
Total	1	9	40	119	169	563	195	1,849	2,607	2,776
Delaware:										
Generals and general staff	3	12	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	2	17
Cavalry	.....	.....	4	6	10	38	1	49	88	98
Infantry	.....	.....	10	24	34	89	8	197	294	328
Total	3	12	14	30	59	129	9	246	384	443
Florida:										
Generals and general staff	4	38	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	4	4	16	.....	34	50	54
Infantry	.....	.....	20	59	79	190	47	618	855	934
Total	4	38	20	63	125	206	47	652	905	1,030
Georgia:										
General staff	.....	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Cavalry	.....	.....	16	53	69	134	.....	484	618	687
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	12	12	27	.....	92	119	131
Infantry	.....	.....	68	230	298	605	.....	2,182	2,787	3,085
Total	.....	46	84	295	425	766	.....	2,758	3,524	3,949
Idaho:†										
General staff	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Infantry	.....	.....	1	18	19	57	22	203	282	301
Total	.....	7	1	18	26	57	22	203	282	308

* Taken from return of 1891; return of 1892 not received.
† Taken from return of 1890; returns of 1891 and 1892 not received.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Organized strength.								
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.			
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental, field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
STATES—continued.										
Illinois:										
Generals and general staff.	4	42	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	6	6	22	4	88	114	120
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	8	8	29	4	87	120	128
Infantry	.....	.....	63	211	274	639	208	3,002	3,849	4,123
Total	4	42	63	225	334	690	216	3,177	4,083	4,417
Indiana:										
General staff	.....	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Artillery	.....	.....	3	10	13	38	25	135	198	211
Infantry	.....	.....	46	133	179	415	122	1,695	2,232	2,411
Total	.....	32	49	143	224	453	147	1,830	2,430	2,654
Iowa:										
Generals and general staff.	2	42	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Infantry	.....	.....	54	138	192	452	188	1,487	2,127	2,319
Total	2	42	54	138	236	452	188	1,487	2,127	2,363
Kansas:										
Generals and general staff.	3	19	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	4	4	10	.....	31	41	45
Infantry	.....	.....	32	82	114	281	39	1,213	1,533	1,647
Total	3	19	32	86	140	291	39	1,244	1,574	1,714
Kentucky:										
General staff	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Infantry	.....	.....	25	73	98	229	84	923	1,236	1,334
Total	.....	16	25	73	114	229	84	923	1,236	1,350
Louisiana:										
Generals and staff, cavalry, artillery, infantry—all ranks and grades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182
Maine:										
General staff	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Artillery	.....	.....	3	6	9	24	3	87	114	123
Infantry	.....	.....	14	61	75	221	70	702	993	1,068
Total	.....	17	17	67	101	245	73	789	1,107	1,208
Maryland:										
General and general staff	1	49	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Infantry	.....	.....	39	120	159	427	9	1,689	2,125	2,284
Total	1	49	39	120	209	427	9	1,689	2,125	2,334
Massachusetts:										
Generals and general staff.	4	26	.....	.....	30	27	.....	60	87	117
Cavalry	.....	.....	10	9	19	39	6	199	244	263
Artillery	.....	.....	6	15	21	69	6	235	310	331
Infantry	.....	.....	86	221	307	769	182	3,556	4,507	4,814
Naval battalion	.....	.....	4	35	39	61	1	290	352	391
Total	4	26	106	280	416	965	195	4,340	5,500	5,916
Michigan:										
Generals and general staff.	4	31	.....	.....	35	6	.....	.....	6	41
Infantry	.....	.....	29	119	148	517	189	2,071	2,727	2,875
Total	4	31	29	119	183	523	189	2,071	2,733	2,916

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Organized strength.									
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
STATES—continued.										
Minnesota:										
General and general staff	1	33	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Artillery	.....	.....	4	6	10	32	4	84	120	130
Infantry	.....	.....	33	78	111	300	99	1,310	1,709	1,820
Total	1	33	37	84	155	332	103	1,394	1,829	1,984
Mississippi:*										
Generals and general staff	2	16	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Cavalry	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	80	84
Artillery	.....	.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	240	247
Infantry	.....	.....	10	33	43	.....	.....	.....	1,320	1,363
Total	2	16	14	40	72	.....	.....	.....	1,640	1,712
Missouri:										
General and general staff	1	9	.....	.....	10	5	1	.....	6	16
Artillery	.....	.....	2	7	9	27	3	95	125	134
Infantry	.....	.....	50	104	154	381	131	1,539	2,051	2,205
Total	1	9	52	111	173	413	135	1,634	2,182	2,355
Montana:										
General staff	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10	2	20	32	35
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	1	44	56	59
Infantry	.....	.....	7	26	33	84	20	350	454	487
Total	.....	11	7	32	50	105	23	414	542	592
Nebraska:										
General and general staff	1	16	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10	2	36	48	51
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	2	36	49	52
Infantry	.....	.....	14	59	73	195	38	940	1,173	1,246
Total	1	16	14	65	96	216	42	1,012	1,270	1,366
Nevada:										
General and general staff	1	17	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	1	63	72	75
Infantry	.....	.....	4	25	29	69	1	374	444	473
Total	1	17	4	28	50	77	2	437	516	566
New Hampshire:										
General and general staff	1	19	.....	.....	20	4	1	.....	5	25
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	9	2	44	55	58
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	4	4	14	2	52	68	72
Infantry	.....	.....	26	71	97	191	97	745	1,033	1,130
Total	1	19	26	78	124	218	102	841	1,161	1,285
New Jersey:										
Generals and general staff	3	67	.....	.....	70	3	3	.....	6	76
Infantry	.....	.....	53	171	224	580	120	3,017	3,717	3,941
Total	3	67	53	171	294	583	123	3,017	3,723	4,017
New York:										
Generals and general staff	4	74	.....	.....	78	9	.....	46	55	133
Cavalry	.....	.....	1	3	4	15	1	84	100	104
Artillery	.....	.....	5	21	26	64	8	291	363	389
Infantry	.....	.....	171	432	603	1,969	328	9,379	11,676	12,279
Total	4	74	177	456	711	2,057	337	9,800	12,194	12,905

*Taken from return of 1891; return of 1892 not received.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, etc.—Continued.

[States and Territories.	Organised strength.									
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental, field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
STATES—continued.										
North Carolina:										
General and general staff	1	20	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	1	26	35	38
Artillery	.....	.....	4	17	21	32	1	207	240	261
Infantry	.....	.....	48	100	148	324	110	1,134	1,568	1,716
Total	1	20	52	120	193	364	112	1,367	1,843	2,036
North Dakota:*										
General staff and all arms	.....	15	13	30	58	93	22	340	455	513
Ohio:										
General staff	.....	16	.....	.....	16	60	.....	.....	60	76
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	16	2	29	47	50
Artillery	.....	.....	15	29	44	111	34	331	476	520
Infantry	.....	.....	83	235	318	966	370	3,525	4,861	5,179
Total	.....	16	98	267	381	1,153	406	3,885	5,444	5,825
Oregon:										
General and general staff	1	11	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	40	45	48
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	12	.....	36	48	51
Infantry	.....	.....	27	63	90	245	.....	985	1,230	1,320
Total	1	11	27	69	108	262	.....	1,061	1,323	1,431
Pennsylvania:										
Generals and general staff	4	60	.....	.....	64	25	93	.....	118	182
Cavalry	.....	.....	5	10	15	39	6	130	175	190
Artillery	.....	.....	6	12	18	43	6	164	213	231
Infantry	.....	.....	151	377	528	1,641	277	5,552	7,470	7,998
Total	4	60	162	399	625	1,748	382	5,846	7,976	8,601
Rhode Island:										
General and general staff	1	25	.....	.....	26	1	.....	4	5	31
Cavalry	.....	.....	7	6	13	24	1	69	94	107
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	7	7	25	3	66	94	101
Infantry	.....	.....	61	61	122	265	53	812	1,130	1,252
Naval battalion	.....	.....	.....	6	6	10	.....	87	97	103
Total	1	25	68	80	174	325	57	1,038	1,420	1,594
South Carolina:										
Generals and general staff	8	62	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Cavalry	.....	.....	23	124	147	258	.....	991	1,249	1,396
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	502	510	514
Infantry	.....	.....	45	272	317	502	.....	2,739	3,301	3,618
Naval militia	.....	.....	.....	22	22	29	.....	157	186	208
Total	8	62	68	422	560	857	.....	4,389	5,246	5,806
South Dakota:										
General and general staff	1	43	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	3	9	1	34	44	47
Infantry	.....	.....	10	35	45	102	28	318	448	493
Total	1	43	10	38	92	111	29	352	492	584
Tennessee:										
General and general staff	1	18	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	6	6	20	.....	130	150	156
Infantry	.....	.....	27	54	81	174	30	704	908	989
Total	1	18	27	60	106	194	30	834	1,058	1,164

*Taken from return of 1890; returns of 1891 and 1892 not received.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Organized strength.									
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental, field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
STATES—continued.										
Texas:										
Generals and general staff	3	31	.....	.....	34	5	23	.....	28	62
Cavalry	....	.....	9	25	34	73	.....	286	359	393
Artillery	....	.....	5	11	16	30	.....	92	122	138
Infantry	....	.....	53	159	212	526	103	1,899	2,528	2,740
Total	3	31	67	195	296	634	126	2,277	3,037	3,333
Vermont:										
General and general staff	1	19	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	2	22
Artillery	....	.....	3	8	11	20	2	108	130	141
Infantry	....	.....	11	36	47	103	26	448	577	624
Total	1	19	14	44	78	125	28	556	709	787
Virginia:*										
General and general staff	1	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cavalry	....	.....	11	18	29	66	7	207	280	309
Artillery	....	.....	7	17	24	56	2	240	298	322
Infantry	....	.....	48	130	178	468	92	1,466	2,026	2,204
Total	1	8	66	165	240	590	101	1,913	2,604	2,844
Washington:										
General and general staff	1	27	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Cavalry	....	.....	7	6	13	33	5	87	125	138
Infantry	....	.....	20	60	80	254	46	842	1,142	1,222
Total	1	27	27	66	121	287	51	929	1,267	1,388
West Virginia:										
General and general staff	1	17	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Infantry	....	.....	17	54	71	170	66	539	775	846
Total	1	17	17	54	89	170	66	539	775	864
Wisconsin:										
General staff	....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Cavalry	....	.....	1	4	5	14	2	41	57	62
Artillery	....	.....	1	4	5	12	2	50	64	69
Infantry	....	.....	45	123	168	409	62	1,829	2,300	2,468
Total	....	15	47	131	193	435	66	1,920	2,421	2,614
Wyoming:†										
General staff	....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Infantry	....	.....	9	21	30	61	12	199	272	302
Total	....	7	9	21	37	61	12	199	272	309
Aggregate State militia	82	1,277	1,891	923	3,674	18,883	4,095	75,574	100,192	110,048
TERRITORIES.										
Alaska:										
Infantry	....	.....	.....	3	3	13	.....	32	45	48
Arizona:†										
General staff	....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Infantry	....	.....	18	19	37	66	12	173	251	288
Total	....	5	18	19	42	66	12	173	251	293
New Mexico:										
General staff	....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Cavalry	....	.....	6	18	24	58	.....	190	248	272
Infantry	....	.....	8	18	26	58	.....	202	260	286
Total	....	13	14	36	63	116	.....	392	508	571

* Taken from return for 1890; returns for 1891 and 1892 not received.
† Taken from return for 1891; return for 1892 not received.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Organized strength.									
	Commissioned officers.					Enlisted men.				
	Generals.	General staff.	Regimental, field, and staff.	Company.	Total.	Noncommissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
TERRITORIES—continued.										
Oklahoma:										
General staff	....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Artillery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	17
Infantry	....	.....	.....	1	1	13	1	117	131	132
Total	....	5	.....	1	6	13	1	134	148	154
Utah*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate territorial militia	....	23	32	59	114	208	13	731	952	1,066
District of Columbia:										
General and general staff	1	12	.....	.....	13	8	.....	.....	8	21
Cavalry	....	.....	.....	3	3	6	1	33	40	43
Artillery	....	.....	.....	4	4	11	2	26	39	43
Infantry	....	.....	45	61	106	200	24	812	1,036	1,142
Miscellaneous	....	.....	.....	3	3	34	.....	96	130	133
Total	1	12	45	71	129	259	27	967	1,253	1,382
Grand aggregate	83	1,312	1,968	1,053	8,917	19,350	4,185	77,272	102,397	112,496

*No organized militia.

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1893.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 52.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of January 28, 1893, relative to regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases at the port of New York.

FEBRUARY 8, 1893.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1893.

SIR: As a reply to the resolution of the Senate, dated the 28th ultimo, under which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate what rules and regulations, if any, are now in existence and in force at the port of New York for the prevention of the introduction into this country of contagious or infectious diseases, and to specifically state what precautions against such diseases are prescribed to be observed at the ports of departure upon the vessels on their voyages and in the harbor of arrival, and also to inform the Senate by what authority of law such rules and regulations have been established, I inclose herewith a copy of a report on the subject from the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, dated the 3d instant, inclosing copies of Department's circulars, which have been issued since and including July 8, 1892, and which have reference to other ports as well as the port of New York.

These circulars were issued under the act approved April 29, 1878.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,
President United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1893.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform that body what rules and regulations, if any, are now in existence and in force at the port of New York for the prevention of the introduction into this country of contagious or infectious diseases, etc., I have to inclose herewith copies of the Department circulars which have been issued since and including July 8, 1892, which have reference to other ports as well as the port of New York. As stated in the circular of July 8 these circulars were issued under the act approved April 29, 1878.

In addition to the precautions as mentioned in the circulars, two medical officers have been detailed for duty abroad and are now in Europe to report upon the methods of compliance at foreign ports with the provisions of said circulars, and to transmit all possible information relative to cholera-infected ports, and means by which there is danger of transmission of this disease to the United States.

Very respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Circular. 1892. Department No., 112.]

Vessels from cholera-infected districts to be forbidden entry unless provided with certificates of disinfection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, and others whom it may concern:

The act approved April 29, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," provides that no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infected merchandise, shall enter any port of the United States, or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed under said act.

Information has been received that cholera prevails in the Caucasus, in eastern European Russia, in Persia, in Calcutta, and on the western littoral of the Red Sea; and in view of the threatened further spread of the disease, and because of the danger which attaches to rags, furs, wool, hides, etc., which may have been gathered in the infected districts, and to articles of personal wear therefrom, it is hereby ordered that no vessel having rags, furs, skins, hair, feathers, boxed or baled clothing or bedding, or any similar article liable to convey infection, hailing from any port in the districts aforesaid, and no vessel from any port carrying the above-mentioned merchandise or immigrants from the present infected districts, or from districts that shall hereafter be officially declared infected, will be allowed entry to any port in the United States unless provided with either a consular certificate or a certificate from a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or State or local quarantine officer of the United States, to the effect that the vessel, cargo, personal effects, etc., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods herewith prescribed.

A.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS.

The disinfection of the vessel must be in accordance with the most efficient quarantine practice, and will be by one or more of the following methods: (*a*) Bichloride of mercury. (*b*) Sulphurous oxide. (*c*) Steam heat.

In addition to the above, thorough cleansing, flushing with sea water, etc.

B.—DISINFECTION OF ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, PERSONAL EFFECTS, ETC.

For the disinfection of the articles of merchandise, personal effects, etc., mentioned in the circular, one or more of the following methods will be used, all articles to be unbaled:

(1) Boiling in water not less than one hour.

(2) Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not greater than 115° C. (239° F.), and unmixed with air.

All bedding and clothing must be subjected to method No. 1 or No. 2.

(3) Exposure not less than six hours to sulphurous-acid gas, made by burning not less than 3 pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

(4) Exposure not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent of sulphurous-acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

(5) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent strength.

This method (No. 5) may be applied *only* to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved by direction of the President:

A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No., 141.]

Personal effects and baggage of immigrants and others, from districts infected with cholera, to be disinfected at ports of departure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, agents of foreign steamship lines, local quarantine officers, and others whom it may concern:

The act approved April 27, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," provides that no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, or any vessel or vehicle conveying persons, merchandise, or animals affected with any contagious disease, shall enter any port of the United States, or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, except in such manner as may be prescribed under said act.

Furthermore, section 4792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:

"The quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of any State, respecting any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof, shall be duly observed by the officers of the customs revenue of the United States, by masters and crews of the several revenue-cutters, * * * and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantine and health laws, * * * and as they shall be directed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Official information having been received of an epidemic of cholera in Russia, and in view of the large immigration into the United States from said country, and of the danger that exists of the introduction of cholera into the United States through the medium of personal effects and baggage of said immigrants, it is hereby ordered that on and after September 18, 1892, no vessel having on board personal baggage, bedding, clothing, etc., belonging to immigrants from Russia, or belonging to immigrants from any cholera-infected district, shall be admitted entry into the United

States unless accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of embarkation to the effect that said personal effects, baggage, etc., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods hereinafter described.

For the disinfection of said articles one or more of the following methods will be used, all articles to be unpacked and freely exposed for disinfection:

(1) Boiling in water not less than one hour.

(2) Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.), and unmixed with air.

(3) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent strength.

This method (No. 3) may be applied *only* to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. M. H. S.

Approved:
O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular, 1892. Department No. 143. Marine-Hospital Service.]

Consular certificates of disinfection required with all importations of rags from foreign ports—Absolute prohibition of rags from districts known to be infected with cholera.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1892.

The act approved April 29, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," provides that "no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infected merchandise, shall enter any port of the United States or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed under said act."

It having been shown that an epidemic of cholera prevails in Persia, India, and Russia, and that it has also reached Germany, Austria, and France, and in view of the danger which arises through the importation of rags from cholera-infected districts, and of the difficulty, through their reshipment at various ports, of accurately determiming the localities in which rags are actually gathered;

Furthermore, because of the prevalence from time to time in various foreign countries of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases liable to be conveyed by rags, therefore it is hereby ordered that on and after September 20, 1892, rags from any foreign port will be refused entry into the United States unless said rags are accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected in accordance with the methods herein described.

It is also ordered that rags gathered in or shipped from any port or place where cholera is known to prevail in epidemic form be denied entry to the United States *absolutely* on and after the date of this circular, except such as were then afloat, which must be disinfected on arrival. All previous department circulars relative to the importation and disinfection of rags, conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby amended to conform therewith.

For disinfection one of the following methods will be used:

(1) Boiling in water not less than one hour, all rags to be unbaled for this purpose.

(2) Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.).

(3) Exposure not less than six hours to sulphurous-acid gas, made by burning not less than 3 pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

(4) Exposure not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent of sulphurous-acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

In methods No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, the rags must be well scattered upon racks, or so arranged that they can from time to time be turned in such a manner that all shall be exposed to the steam or gas.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 147.]

Personal effects and baggage of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports to be disinfected at ports of departure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, agents of foreign steamship lines, local quarantine officers, and others whom it may concern:

Department Circular No. 141, dated August 17, 1892, relative to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation, is hereby extended to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports; and it is further ordered that the provisions of the circular thus amended shall become operative on and after this date, except for articles of baggage, etc., afloat prior to the promulgation of this order, which must be disinfected on arrival.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, for the Supervising Surgeon-General.

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 148. Division of Customs.]

Vigilance against cholera.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1892.

To collectors of custom and others:

Collectors of customs on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers are instructed to exercise special vigilance in the examination of immigrants and their effects, and to coöperate with the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and local health officers in such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 150.]

Quarantine restrictions upon immigration to aid in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, foreign steamship companies, State and local boards of health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany, and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State or the

regulations made thereunder) and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.
CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved September 1, 1892.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 153.]

Instructions to customs and medical officers acting under provisions of Department Circular No. 148.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1892.

You are hereby directed to inspect all immigrants coming to the United States, and all other persons coming from any districts where cholera is prevailing, and enforce the provisions of Department circulars of July 8 (No. 112), August 17 (No. 141), and August 24 (No. 147), which are hereby made applicable to all vehicles crossing the frontier:

(1) All incoming trains or boats to be boarded at some point without the United States, or at the border, or before entering a port, if practicable.

(2) Immigrants from the cholera-infected districts of Europe, Asia, or elsewhere to be separated from the ordinary passengers and held for inspection.

(3) Baggage and effects of said immigrants to be separated and held at some point to be selected, until the inspector is satisfied that they have been subjected to the disinfection required by said circulars.

In addition to the above, you will render assistance to State and local authorities in the enforcement of their health regulations.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 158.]

Amending Department Circular No. 112, July 8, 1892, relative to disinfection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, and others whom it may concern:

Department Circular No. 112, July 8, 1892, entitled "Vessels from cholera-infected districts to be forbidden entry unless provided with certificates of disinfection," issued when the cholera prevailed only in Russia and the far East is now hereby amended, and it is ordered that collectors of customs shall hereafter accept such other disinfection as may be required by the nature of special articles of merchandise and wear, provided a certificate is furnished by the quarantine officer at the port of arrival that said articles can not be disinfected without injury after the methods described in the circular, and that they are not liable to convey infection, or have been disinfected and freed from all danger in a manner satisfactory to himself.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved:

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular. 1892. Department No. 165.]

To prevent the entrance of infected vessels or vessels from infected ports entering smaller ports of the United States where quarantine restraints are insufficient.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1892.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, and State and local health officers, and others whom it may concern:

It having been shown that, by reason of stringent quarantine restraints at the larger ports upon the seaboard, infected vessels, or vessels from infected ports, either belonging to regular lines or known as "tramps," may seek entry at smaller ports where quarantine restraints are insufficient, it is hereby ordered that collectors of customs at smaller ports on the seaboard and at ports where local law or financial provision is insufficient, shall maintain unusual watchfulness with regard to said vessels, and impose the necessary quarantine restraints upon the same, reporting in each instance to the Marine-Hospital Bureau.

Collectors at the above-mentioned ports, after consultation with the local health authorities, will report to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service regarding such assistance as may be required to insure thorough inspection and disinfection of said vessels prior to entry, with recommendation of appointment, if need be, of a properly qualified medical inspector.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

[Circular, 1892. Department No. 191. Division of Customs.]

Entry of vessels carrying immigrants.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1892.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The Department has received authentic assurance that the danger of cholera infection still exists, and that the measures of precaution which have been heretofore observed can not be materially relaxed without imperiling the public safety. In order that the provisions of its circular, No. 150, of September 1, 1892, shall be uniformly applied, officers having supervision over the arrival of vessels are instructed as follows:

(1) The Department adheres to its construction of the term "immigrants," as used in Circular No. 150, and holds that any person who arrives from his home in a foreign country with the intention of making a permanent settlement here, is an immigrant within the terms of said circular.

(2) Experience has demonstrated that the principal danger of infection through immigration arises from passengers brought over in the steerage. The crowding of immigrants to the extreme limits of the steerage accommodations of many of the ships, the considerable quantity and the character of their baggage and personal effects, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining those conditions of cleanliness and ventilation which are demanded by sanitary laws, are among the causes which create special danger of infection from the class of immigrants referred to. These perils do not arise from the transportation of passengers in the cabin, and the Department finds no occasion to interfere with the landing of the latter after they have passed the inspection of local health authorities.

(3) The objections to the unrestricted admission of steerage immigrants do not apply to vessels in which the steerage is occupied by the limited number of citizens and residents of the United States and their families who are likely to avail themselves of the cheaper fares afforded to steerage tickets in returning to this country.

(4) No vessel bringing foreign immigrants in the steerage will be relieved from the restrictions contained in Circular No. 150. Vessels bringing no such steerage passengers, but having immigrants on board as cabin passengers, will not be refused

entry after having passed the local quarantine, but will be subject to the regulations contained in the following instructions addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration on September 24 last:

"It is represented that you have informed steamship companies that you will require personal examination of all cabin passengers by a surgeon, boarding officer, and registry clerks. This is not deemed necessary, and it is probable that you are misunderstood. A cursory examination of the cabin passengers, as they pass experienced officers on leaving the ship, will be sufficient. You will only detain for examination such foreigners as you have reason to believe, from such examination or from the passenger list, are removing to this country for a permanent residence. A record examination of all cabin passengers is not contemplated by any instructions of the Department."

The inspection thus provided for is enforced because the Department has information which shows that persons of the prohibited classes, notably contract laborers, have been found to arrive in the cabin, in attempted evasion of the law. All immigrants coming as cabin passengers will be compelled to undergo the required examination, which is also desirable in order to insure the collection of the head tax on passengers not citizens of the United States.

This examination does not necessarily entail any detention of the vessel, as it will be made during the landing of the passengers, but all immigrants will be subjected to such further restraint and disinfection as the Commissioner of Immigration may consider requisite, and any baggage which shall appear to have been insufficiently disinfected, shall, before delivery, be disinfected at the expense of the consignees of the vessel.

This circular, so far as it modifies any instructions previously issued, will be applied to all vessels sailing from foreign ports after this date.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular, 1892. Department No. 193. Division of Customs.]

Disinfection of immigrants' baggage and effects.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1892.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The Department has been advised by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that cholera infection is liable to be communicated by personal and household effects which do not arrive with the owners but are consigned to them from abroad. These effects are sometimes intended for transportation to interior ports and for examination thereat. The following instructions will be observed by all customs officers having supervision of such importations.

Whenever personal baggage or household effects which do not accompany the owner arrive at any customs port from a country in which cholera has existed at any time during the present calendar year, such baggage and effects shall, before delivery for transportation or otherwise, be subjected to a process of disinfection according to one of the following methods as prescribed in Synopsis 12754:

(1) Exposure for not less than one hour to steam of a temperature of not less than 212° and not more than 239° F.

(2) Exposure for not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas made by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

(3) Exposure for not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent of sulphurous acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

The disinfection must be accomplished in an isolated place or compartment, and the articles must be so arranged upon racks or hooks as to be fully exposed to the action of the disinfectants. To avoid the delay incident to the erection of steam apparatus it is expected that what is known as the sulphur process, either No. 2 or No. 3, will be utilized.

The expense of this disinfection must be borne by the owner or consignee of the effects.

Collectors and custodians will assign or secure proper accommodations for the purposes above described as promptly as possible.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

[Circular.]

Disinfection of effects and baggage of immigrants and others.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1893.

To collectors of customs, medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, immigration officers, and others:

The Department finds it necessary to call your attention to the provisions of Circulars No. 141, of August 17, 1892, and No. 147, of August 24, 1892, in regard to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation. The circular of August 17 provides for such disinfection of baggage coming from Russia or from any cholera-infected districts, while the circular of August 24 extends these provisions to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports.

In case no consular certificate of such disinfection at the port of embarkation can be produced by the owners of such baggage, or if, for any reason, the supervising officers shall deem further disinfection desirable, the baggage of immigrants and of all other steerage passengers must be disinfected by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service prior to delivery.

Recent circumstances have made it imperatively necessary that the utmost care should be exerted in regard to the matters treated of herein.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 53.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of appropriation for inspecting mines in the Territories.

FEBRUARY 8, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for inspecting mines in the Territories for the fiscal year 1894, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 1104), $13,000, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior on the 7th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of appropriation of $13,000, for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, authorized by the act approved March 3, 1891.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, estimate of an appropriation of $13,000 for salaries, per diem, actual necessary traveling expenses, and for purchase of necessary instruments, office supplies, etc., of three mine inspectors, authorized by act approved March 3, 1891, for the "protection of the lives of miners in the Territories."

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the General Land Office.

General object, title of appropriation, detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
Inspecting mines in the Territories:		
For salaries of three mine inspectors, at $2,000 per annum each (act Mar. 3, 1891, Vol. 26, p. 1104, sec. 1)	$6,000	$6,000
For per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding $3 per day each, while absent from their homes on duty, and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said inspectors	5,000	5,000
For the purchase of instruments required for the detection of gas in the mines, and for other necessary minor instruments and office supplies for use by the three inspectors in the proper discharge of their duties	2,000	.....
Total	13,000	11,000

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 54.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of January 23, 1893, official correspondence of the Government of the United States and China, relating to the acts of Congress forbidding immigration of Chinese and the treaty stipulations between the two countries.

FEBRUARY 6, 1893.—Read in executive session and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FEBRUARY 8, 1893.—Ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State on the subject of the official correspondence of the Government of China with the United States relating to the acts of Congress forbidding immigration of Chinese and the treaty stipulations between the two countries, which was called for by the resolution of the Senate dated January 23, 1893.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 3, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 3, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of January 23 last, directing him to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the official correspondence of the Government of China with the United States relating to the acts of Congress forbidding immigration of Chinese and the treaty stipulations between the two countries, has the honor to inclose herewith all the correspondence bearing on the subject under consideration subsequent to that submitted in Secretary of State Blaine's report, dated January 27, 1890.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

List of papers.

1. Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine, March 26, 1890.
2. Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine, July 25, 1890.
3. Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine, October 1, 1890.
4. Mr. Blaine to Mr. Tsui, October 6, 1890.
5. Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine, October 22, 1890.
6. Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine, December 4, 1890.
7. Same to same, March 22, 1892.
8. Same to same, April 12, 1892.
9. Same to same, April 21, 1892.
10. Same to same, May 5, 1892.
11. Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine, June 17, 1892.
12. Same to same, June 20, 1892.
13. Same to same, July 5, 1892.
14. Mr. Denby to Mr. Foster, August 18, 1892.
15. Mr. Tsui to Mr. Foster, November 7, 1892.
16. Same to same, November 11, 1892.
17. Mr. Denby to Mr. Foster, November 29, 1892.
18. Mr. Wharton to Mr. Tsui, December 10, 1892.

No. 1.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, March 26, 1890. (Received March 28.)

SIR: Under date of the 26th of January, 1889, my predecessor submitted some considerations to your Department upon the act of your Congress of October 1, 1888. Mr. Secretary Bayard, on the 2d of February, 1889, referred to that note as containing "highly important matters" and promised to "make more extended reply" thereto. But nearly six months having passed without a reply being received, and in view of the advent meanwhile of a new administration of your nation, my Government deeming it important that the subject be freshly brought to your attention, my predecessor, under date of July 8, 1889, submitted to you further considerations, which, it was hoped, would bring about some change in the legislative and executive attitude of the American Government. The receipt of that note was courteously acknowledged on the 15th of the same month, and the assurance given that the subject would "receive the very careful and prompt attention of the Department."

I have waited patiently upon the strength of this assurance for the past eight months, and should not now break silence on the subject if I could do so with a proper regard for the instructions of my Government and for the condition of my unfortunate countrymen, whose rights and interests are so sorely vexed by this legislation of your Congress and by the resulting action of the executive department. When it is borne in mind that a year and a half has passed since your Congress and President united in a measure which (as the Supreme Court decided) compelled the authorities to disregard and trample upon solemn treaty stipulations, and during which time not only the measure itself has been most rigidly enforced, but to its severities have been added by executive action new restrictions upon Chinese subjects in the United States, it certainly will not surprise you if I communicate to you the earnest and anxious desire of the Imperial Government that I should obtain

from you some expression of the views and intentions of your Government on this important subject.

In order that I may enlist your sympathy with the desire of my Government, and that you may be persuaded of the reasonableness of it, I beg that you will indulge me while I state some of the effects of the act of October 1, 1888, and of the resulting policy of the Treasury Department. Although the treaty of 1880 stipulated that Chinese laborers then in the United States should "be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord," and should have the same treatment as other foreigners, they conformed to the exceptional provision of a law which required them, on departure for temporary visits to their native land, to take a certificate from the customs authorities at the port of departure, descriptive of their person, and which contained a statement that the person to whom it was issued was "entitled * * * to return and reënter the United States." The official statistics show that at the time the act of 1888 went into effect there were outstanding at the single port of San Francisco over twenty thousand of these certificates. At that very time there were about six hundred of the holders of these certificates who were on the high seas en route for San Francisco, and who had no notice or means of knowledge of the passage of the act till they reached that port; and yet the supreme tribunal of your country has decided that it was the duty of the authorities of the port of San Francisco, under the act, to dishonor their own certificates and turn these poor laborers back from its shores out upon the broad ocean and force them to seek a more hospitable haven elsewhere.

The tens of thousands of Chinese subjects who temporarily left the shores of the United States, armed with the signed and sealed assurance of this Government of their right to return, and relying upon its good faith, in almost every case left behind them in this country property, business, families, relatives, obligations, or contracts, which have been imperiled, broken up, or in some shape injuriously affected by their unexpected and unwarranted exclusion. The vast number of Chinese laborers who were in the United States at the time of the passage of the act of 1888 had come here under the guaranty of solemn treaty stipulations, which allowed them "to go and come of their own free will and accord" and on the solemn assurance that they would be maintained in this privilege against "legislative enactment;" and under this act, if they should visit their native land, drawn thither by the ties of family, patriotism, or business, they must sacrifice and abandon all their interests and property in the United States; they must choose between a complete breaking up of long-established business relations here, and a perpetual banishment from their native land by a continuous residence in this country.

The foregoing shows that there are three classes of Chinese laborers whose treaty rights have been grievously impaired in different ways by the operation of the act of 1888, to wit, those who were on the ocean, those who were abroad holding return certificates, and those who were in the United States at the time the act was passed. But there are two other classes of Chinese subjects whose treaty rights have been abrogated or impaired since that act was passed, not by the direct application of its provisions, but, I am sorry to say, by new restrictions and regulations of the executive department of your Government. In my notes of November 5 and December 16 last I have shown you how the transit of Chinese laborers through the United States has been obstructed and in great measure cut off since October, 1888, notwithstanding the law officers of your Government acknowledge that there has

been no legislation of your Congress, either in 1882, in 1884, or in 1888, which in the slighest degree affects the treaty rights on this subject. It has been serious enough when the Imperial Government beheld the manifest intention of your Congress in the years named to obstruct and finally abrogate the treaties existing between the two nations; but it regards with real alarm the apparent disposition of the Treasury Department to go even beyond the enactments of Congress in the same direction. In addition to the stoppage or obstruction of transit, the Chinese merchants who have been established in the United States, as well as those in China or in foreign nations who have trade relations with this country, have encountered much harsher treatment and increasing embarrassment during the past year and a half from the customs authorities, and it has become much more difficult than formerly for them to carry on commerce in and with the United States.

Such, Mr. Secretary, are some of the losses, injuries, and hardships which have been and are being suffered by my countrymen as the direct and indirect effects of the passage of the act of 1888, and which, I trust, will more fully explain to you the anxious desire of my Government to receive from you some expression of the views and intentions of your Government on the important subjects communicated in the cited notes of this legation. But I must ask your indulgence while I attempt, as briefly as I can, to show you the reverse side of this question, to wit, how the American Government expects and demands the treaties to be observed in China, and how, in fact, the Imperial Government does observe and enforce them. And for this purpose I confine myself to the past two years, within which the most objectionable legislation and restrictions have been adopted in the United States.

The two classes of American interests represented in China are, first, the missionaries and their propaganda, and, second, the merchants and their commerce. I need not cite facts to show one so intelligent in the world's affairs as you that the most fruitful source of trouble and embarrassment for China in its relations with the treaty powers has been the presence in my country of the missionaries. In substantiation of this, your own worthy minister quotes to your predecessor the language of Prince Kung in these words:

> The missionary question affects the whole question of peaceful relations with foreign powers * * * the whole question of their trade. (Foreign Relations, 1887, p. 197.)

But, notwithstanding the prejudices of our common people and the embarrassments which constantly surround the authorities, the whole power of the Government has at all times been exercised to protect the lives and property of this disturbing class of foreigners. So far as I can remember, not a single American missionary has lost his life, none of their treaty guaranties have been violated with either the consent or connivance of the Government, and every dollar of loss which they have sustained from violence brought about through either their own imprudence or the sudden outbursts of the populace has been reimbursed to them by the Government. And this has not only been true as to the past two years, but through every year since the first treaty between the two nations was signed, in 1844. I need not point out how marked has been the contrast in this respect of the treatment of Chinese residents in the United States. And it is to be noted that in the defense of the claims of the missionaries the American minister and his Government have not been content with requiring a strict observance of treaty stipulations, but have gone beyond them and demanded

protection and indemnity in cases where they admit that the terms of the treaties do not justify such demands.

It has been continuously admitted that "the true construction of the treaties" does not secure to the missionaries the right of permanent residence or ownership of real estate in the interior of China; and yet, because the local authorities have tolerated their residences in isolated cases, it is insisted that the American missionary thereby "acquires vested rights, which his own Government and the Imperial Government also are bound to secure to him if attacked." (Foreign Relations, 1888, Vol. I, pp. 220, 271.) And we find that the American minister at Peking has in the past two years been very zealous in demanding the protection of missionaries, reimbursement of their losses, and reinstatement on their lands in cases where it is admitted that the terms of the treaties do not sustain such demands, his position being that though "the United States could not, as a matter of treaty stipulation, insist" upon such treatment being awarded to American missionaries, yet where residence and ownership of land are "accorded to citizens or subjects of other foreign powers under the favored-nation clause, exact equality should be insisted upon." And the minister might well take such an advanced position, when it appears that he has been instructed by his chief to obtain for his countrymen "no less measure of privilege than is granted by treaty, conferred by favor, or procured through use and custom for the missionaries of any other nation or creed."

And this broad doctrine is advocated and insisted upon by the Secretary of State at a time when the Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court of his country are setting it at defiance in cases where its application is invoked in behalf of Chinese residents in the United States. Your immediate predecessor even uses the freedom extended by China to foreigners in its treaties as an argument for the enlarged demands of the minister in these words:

> When China was opened by treaties with foreign powers to the entrance and residence of foreigners, it was inevitable that the restricted limits of residence and business prescribed in these treaties should be extended. (Foreign Relations, 1888, pp. 266, 272, 301, 325.)

It would seem natural to presume that the "inevitable" effect which the Secretary here notes was the logical and customary experience among western nations concerning treaty concessions and privileges. But, unfortunately, China is compelled to look elsewhere than to the United States for a realization of the experience so forcibly and unequivocally assumed by this eminent authority. In 1868 the United States, for the first time, by treaty guaranties, opened its territory to the entrance and residence of Chinese upon the same terms as were extended to the subjects of the most favored nation. But the "inevitable" result of such an act, as announced by the American Secretary of State, was not realized in this country. So far from the privileges of "residence and business prescribed in the treaty" being "extended," they have been steadily and persistently restricted; first, by peaceful treaty negotiations in 1880; then by hostile legislation in 1882 and 1884; and, finally, by positive abrogation by Congress in 1888, approved by the Executive and sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

But, notwithstanding this contrary treatment of the Chinese in the United States, the Imperial Government has steadily and uniformly recognized and enforced, not only its plain treaty stipulations respecting this disturbing element introduced into its territory, but, in its desire to deal justly and pursue friendly relations with America, it has gone beyond the treaties and yielded to the foregoing extreme and

illogical demands of your Government. And I am gratified to know that this spirit of conciliation has been recognized by the honorable Secretary of State in the following words:

> Experience shows that by a moderate amount of conciliation and good will the rights of foreigners will be gradually extended and interpreted by the Chinese in a more liberal spirit and beyond the limits of the treaty ports. (Foreign Relations, 1888, p. 310.)

Let us now turn for a few moments to the position of the American Government in respect to the rights of its merchants and commerce in China and the treatment they receive from the authorities there. It is natural that the American Government should take a deep interest in this trade because of its extent and importance. Mr. Denby, in a dispatch dated July 14, 1888, reports on the foreign trade of China that the exports and the imports from the United States stand second in volume, or next to those of Great Britain. Yet in the past two years or more I am not aware of any specific complaint of injustice or hardship suffered by a single American merchant in China, or any allegation of different treatment extended to them than to all other foreign merchants. The only question of trade which has arisen between the two Governments has been on the importation and regulation of trade in kerosene. Owing to its explosive character, many lives have been lost and much property destroyed in China, and certain of the provincial authorities have urged upon the Imperial Government the restriction of its importation by governmental control of its sale and by internal taxation; and, in furtherance of these views, one of the viceroys, in memorializing the Throne, referred to the position assumed by the United States in the exclusion of Chinese immigration, and said:

> If they can prohibit our going there because Chinese labor is injurious to their interests, we have an equal right to prohibit the importation of kerosene when it is injurious to us.

But Minister Denby, usually so intelligent respecting Chinese matters, is oblivious to the force of this argument and transmits it to Washington, with the criticism that it is a "stupid memorial." He follows it up with an earnest protest against the right of China to levy an internal discriminating tax upon kerosene after it has left the foreign merchant and passed into the interior, notwithstanding he admits that it is and long has been the law and practice of China that "once foreign goods have entered China and become the property of Chinese merchants, their taxation is a matter wholly and solely within the direction of China," and notwithstanding he shows that the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized substantially the same power of taxation as belonging to the States of your Union. He further claims that such taxation is a violation of the spirit and intent of the treaty, though he does not contend that any specific clause is infringed thereby. He maintains that "the interpretation (of treaties) shall be favorable rather than odious; * * * that the reason of the treaty shall prevail." And in these positions he is supported by the Secretary of State. (Foreign Relations, 1887, pp. 192, 225; 1888, 267, 286.)

If this policy respecting treaties which was urged upon China had been followed in the United States, how different would be the international relations of the two countries to-day. China has welcomed American commerce and placed its merchants upon an equal footing in its ports with those of the most friendly and favored nation, and the only question of difference which has arisen is respecting a matter of internal taxation, in which China follows the same law and practice as is allowed in the United States. Contrast this with the treatment of

Chinese merchants in this country. Although by express treaty stipulation they are in the United States to be "allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord," and are guarantied the treatment "accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation," for the past eight years no such treatment has been extended to them. While the merchants of all other nations of the earth are permitted free and unobstructed entrance into and departure from the ports of the United States, the Chinese merchant has by the legislation of your Congress had thrown around him the most obstructive, embarrassing, and humiliating restrictions. He is treated by the customs authorities with much the same surveillance as is extended to vagrants or criminals; and before he is permitted to land he is required to produce a certificate, the strict conditions of which make it difficult and expensive to comply with, and humiliating and objectionable to the man of honor and self-respect, it being necessary to set forth the amount and details of the business in which he is and has been engaged, with a statement of his family history and occupation, and all these matters are subject to the examination and approval of the American consul at the Chinese or foreign port whence he sails.

Only within the present month two of the most respectable Chinese merchants of Hongkong arrived in the port of San Francisco, desiring to land temporarily and visit their customers in the various cities of the Pacific States; but, because they did not bring with them from that foreign port the certificate above described, which it was impossible for them to obtain, they were kept as prisoners on board the vessel upon which they arrived until it sailed on its return voyage, notwithstanding the collector of customs was satisfied they belonged to the exempt class entitled, under the treaty, to the same free entrance as a British or other merchant, and they were driven back upon their long voyage across the Pacific Ocean; a condition of things which your President four years ago recognized as contrary to the treaty and urged your Congress to rectify. (Senate Ex. Doc. 118, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.)

Such, Mr. Secretary, are some of the contrasts in the observance and enforcement of treaty rights between the two nations. Can you wonder that the Imperial Government is growing restive and impatient under such dissimilarity of treatment, and is urging me to obtain from you some satisfactory explanation of the conduct of the American authorities in the past and some assurance of the course to be pursued in the future?

You will observe that the object had in view in the cited note of this legation addressed to your predecessor was to induce the Executive to recommend Congress to undo the wrong and hardships inflicted upon my countrymen by its legislation; and in the subsequent note addressed to you this object was brought to your attention, and the hope was expressed that, with your earnest desire to deal justly and to "maintain the public duty and the public honor," you would find a speedy method of satisfying the reasonable expectations of the Imperial Government. In view of the fact that one session of your Congress has passed and another is already well advanced without any communication from the President, and of your continued silence respecting my notes, I am being reluctantly forced to the conclusion that you regard that method of adjustment as impracticable. It will make me happy to be informed that this conclusion is erroneous, and that your Congress can yet be induced to "maintain the public duty and the public honor."

But if this, unfortunately, may not be, then I can see only one other proper solution, and that the one indicated in the fifth point of my predecessor's note of July 8, 1889. The public law of all nations recognizes the right of China to resort to retaliation for these violated treaty guaranties, and such a course applied to the American missionaries and merchants has been recommended to the Imperial Government by many of its statesmen; but its long-maintained friendship for the United States, and its desire to observe a more humane and elevated standard of intercourse with the nations of the world, point to a better method of adjustment. Conscious that it has religiously kept faith with all its treaty pledges towards your country, my Government is persuaded that America will not be blind to its own obligations nor deaf to the appeals made to it on behalf of the Chinese subjects who have been so grievously injured in their treaty rights by the legislation of Congress.

It is a principle of public law, recognized, I believe, by all international writers, that a treaty between two independent nations is a contract, and that the nation which fails to execute or violates it is responsible to the other for all injuries suffered by its subjects thereby, and that it can not escape responsibility because of the action or failure of action of any internal power or authority in its system of government. But I need not quote any foreign publicists on this subject, because your own country furnishes abundant authority to sustain this position. The great American law writer Wheaton, whose wisdom and justice are recognized throughout all countries, says:

> The King (or the President) can not compel the Chambers (or Congress), neither can he compel the courts; but the nation is not the less responsible for the breach of faith thus arising out of the discordant action of the international machinery of its constitution. (Lawrence's Wheaton, p. 359.)

Citation has already been made of the declarations of the Solicitor of your own Department to the same effect in even stronger language. And it seems that the distinguished statesmen who have preceded you in your great office have held the same just principle. I need only quote the words of Mr. Secretary Fish:

> The foreign nation whose rights are invaded thereby [by legislation of Congress] has no less cause of complaint and no less right to decline to recognize any internal legislation which presumes to limit or curtail rights accorded by treaty. (Wharton, section 138.)

But the Supreme Court of your country, in the decision in which it sustained the act of 1888, has been very explicit in recognizing this principle. It declares that "a treaty * * * is in its nature a contract between nations," and that "it must be conceded that the act of 1888 is in contravention of express stipulations of the treaty of 1868 and of the supplemental treaty of 1880," and, although the act of Congress is binding upon the internal authorities, that act does justify complaint on the part of the other contracting party. And this doctrine is made more clear by the learned American judges whose opinions are cited approvingly by the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Curtis says:

> The sovereign between whom and the United States a treaty has been made has a right to expect its stipulations to be kept with scrupulous good faith. (2 Curtis, C. C., 456.)

And again he says:

> The responsibility of the Government to a foreign nation for the exercise of these powers (by legislation) * * * is to be met and justified to the foreign nation according to the requirements of the rules of public law. (19 Howard, 629.)

And the Supreme Court has held:

A treaty is primarily a compact between independent nations. It depends for the enforcement of its provisions on the interest and the honor of the governments which are parties to it. If this fails, its infraction becomes the subject of international negotiations and reclamations, so far as the injured party chooses to seek redress. (112 U. S. R., 598.)

And further:

If the country with which the treaty is made is dissatisfied with the action of the legislative department, it may present its complaint to the executive head of the government and take such other measures as it may deem essential for the protection of its interests. (124 U. S. R., 194.)

To the foregoing I must add the declarations of two of the present members of that court. Justice Miller says, as to reclamations growing out of legislative violation of treaties:

Questions of this class are international questions, and are to be settled between the foreign nations interested in the treaties and the political department of our Government. (1 Woolworth, 156.)

And Justice Blatchford says:

Congress legislates * * * subject to the responsibilities of this Government, in its national character, for any breach of its faith with foreign nations. (8 Blatchford, 310.)

My predecessor expressed his amazement that the Supreme Court should announce the doctrine that the act of Congress must be obeyed though it is in plain violation of the treaty, and that surprise has been shared by my Government; but it is my duty to do justice to this high tribunal. I must express my profound obligations to it for making the further declarations in its opinion given above, but especially for citing the decisions from which I have just quoted. These show that this august body, while it confesses its obligation to enforce the will of Congress within the United States, recognizes a broader and higher obligation and responsibility as resting upon the American Government—an obligation which requires it to see that the stipulations of its treaties are "kept with scrupulous good faith," and a responsibility which demands that "any breach of its faith with foreign nations is to be met and justified * * * according to the requirements of the rules of public law." Hence, Mr. Secretary, I present this view of the question to you, with the utmost confidence in your readiness to accept whatever responsibilities have attached to your Government for the "breach of its faith" as the resulting act of the legislation of your Congress, supported, as I am, in my demand, not only by the international authority of all nations, but by your own Department and by the highest tribunal and judges of your own nation.

I have shown you how the legislation of your Congress, which is conceded by your Supreme Court to be in violation of the treaties, has impaired or destroyed the rights and property interests of the three classes of Chinese laborers described, as well as of Chinese subjects entitled to free transit through the United States and of Chinese merchants obstructed in their business and denied the privileges extended to those of other nations. I abstain for the present from presenting any formal estimate of damages and losses sustained by the above classes of subjects through the legislative infringement of the treaties. I shall await your reply to this and the previous notes of this legation, in the hope that even yet a method may be found of undoing the wrongful legislation and restoring to their treaty rights the Chinese subjects now in, or entitled to come into, the United States. But, whatever may be the ultimate decision of your Government on this point, I am persuaded that

I have given you such cogent reasons to support the expectation of the Imperial Government to be informed without further delay of the views and intentions of your Executive respecting the treaty obligations toward China, that you will favor me with an early communication on the subject.

I improve, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 2.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine.

No. 1123.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, July 25, 1890. (Received September 22.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a communication bearing date June 16, 1890, lately sent to me by the Tsung-li Yamên; also a translation of another communication bearing date June 17, 1890; also copies of my replies to these two communications. The delay in forwarding these papers was caused by my absence from Peking. It will be seen that the first of these communications relates mainly to the act of October, 1888, being the Chinese exclusion act, and that it recites that substantially similar inquiries were made by the Chinese minister at Washington of yourself and of your predecessor. While it must be admitted that under the fourth article of the treaty of 1880 it is entirely competent for the yamên to address complaints to me touching any legislative act, nevertheless, under the circumstances, it seemed prudent for me not to take up the proposed discussion until I had presented the matter to you and received your instructions. I answered the yamên in that sense. The communication of June 17 is mostly directed against the lately proposed Chinese enumeration bill, and the San Francisco ordinance which has for its purpose to confine Chinese residents to certain designated localities. I have replied to the yamên that my information was that the enumeration bill had been laid on the table in the Senate, and that the ordinance mentioned would be tested in the courts before any action would be had under it. It seemed to me unnecessary to discuss at this time the provisions of either measure.

This conduct is in accordance with the treaty, which applies only to measures "as affected."

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1123.—Translation.]

The Tsung-li-yamên to Mr. Denby.

JUNE 16, 1890.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Research reveals the fact that all the treaties entered into between China and the United States, beginning with that of the twenty-fourth Tao Kuang (1844, western style); then that of the eighth Hsien Teng (1858); that of the seventh Tieng Chit (1868), and that of the sixth Kuang-hsü (1880), four in all, originated on the part of the United States. Further, the proposed treaty, the draft whereof was jointly discussed by us in the year Kuang-hsü (1888), was also put forward by the Department of State under the last administration, the original idea not coming from China. Notwithstanding this, his excellency, the former President, set this treaty aside, and without premonition put in operation a new statute abso-

lutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, a statute widely at variation with the Chinese-American treaty of the seventh Tung Chit (1868), and a violation of the treaty of the sixth Kuang-hsü, wherein China authorized the restriction by the United States of the immigration of Chinese laborers. The fifth article of the treaty entered into between China and the United States in the seventh year of Tung Chit (1868) speaks of the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The sixth article further says, * * * "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most 'favored nation.'" Again, the treaty of Kuang-hsü (1880) between China and the United States says that whenever the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable. Under these circumstances, the ratification by his excellency, the former President, on the 26th day of the eighth moon last year (western style, the 1st of October), of the statute enacted by Congress prohibiting immigration of Chinese laborers is beyond belief. Further, this yamên had previously, viz, on the 15th day of the eighth moon of that year (September 19), sent a dispatch to your excellency submitting for your consideration three additional clauses to the new treaty. To this, however, your excellency has never replied. The Chinese minister to the United States also submitted these three clauses in a dispatch to the Department of State. He, too, received not a word in reply. The new treaty, however, was rejected and a new statute was enacted in place of it. This method of dealing does not seem to us to agree with the spirit which animates the treaties of our two countries, and fails to accord with the several decades of friendship between us. Since the enacting of this new law Chinese going to and from the United States have all met with interference. His excellency Mr. Chang, former minister to the United States, first on the 25th day of the twelfth moon of the fourteenth Kuang-hsü (January 26, 1889), later on the 26th of the first moon of the fifteenth Kuang-hsü (February 22, 1889), wrote to the former Secretary of State on this subject. In reply to these dispatches he received an answer from the honorable Secretary, in which he merely intimated that as the President was about to go out of office he certainly would not ratify any legislation enacted in violation of treaty. He did not reply to any of the other important matters submitted to him.

After Mr. Blaine had entered on his duties as Secretary of State the former minister, Mr. Chang, on the 10th day of the sixth moon, fifteenth Kuang-hsü (July 7, 1889), wrote a dispatch making urgent inquiries for information, and demanding that the law enacted by Congress the preceding year, prohibiting Chinese laborers from entering the United States, be repealed.

These communications were exceedingly explicit in their statement of the case.

In reply, however, the Department merely stated that haste would be made in a careful consideration of the subject. As to the manner in which this consideration has been conducted, no information has as yet been given. This yamên observes that the Chinese minister, in his three dispatches above referred to, has, in the main, substantiated his position by quotation from the successive treaties between the United States and China. Now, by reference to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1881, pp. 173, 185, and 198; and to the statutes of the United States, March, 1843, 5th chapter, p. 624; and to the Foreign Relations of the United States of 1870, p. 332; and to the Congressional Record, 1888, 19th chapter, pp. 8451, 8452, 8453; and to the message of President Hayes, March 1, 1879, to the Forty-fifth Congress, vetoing a bill; and to the message to Congress of President Arthur, April 4, 1882—by reference to these various documents kept on record by the United States Government, referring to statutes and matters with which your excellency is well acquainted, it may be easily ascertained why the Department of State persistently refused to give definite answers. Sincerely interested, as your excellency is, in the relation of our countries, you probably are aware that the law now in operation, contrary to treaty stipulations, interferes with Chinese subjects in their efforts to gain a livelihood, as well as violates the several treaties themselves. Last year at the opening of Congress his excellency the President, in his message to that body, stated that the failure to ratify and exchange the new treaty negotiated between China and the United States, and the legislation of the last session of Congress consequent thereto, had left some questions open, to the deliberation of which it was now his duty to request Congress to approach with justice and equity, etc.

This yamên has not heard from your excellency whether or not during these months any such deliberations have been entered into by the Congress of your country.

His excellency Mr. Tsui, our present minister, has frequently written to the Department on the subject, but receives no replies. We request, finally, that your excellency will clearly indicate to us what article of the treaty it is that your honorable Congress relied on in enacting the new law of last year. Should statutes be enacted without adherence to the treaties, then the Chinese residents in the United States must, in time to come, suffer varied and repeated hardships. This result we fear, can not be avoided. The Chinese have gone to America because repeated treaties have authorized them to go and come at their pleasure, and to enjoy there the advantages of citizens of the most favored nation. For this reason the residents on the coasts of China have gone to the United States in large numbers to gain their subsistence. There they have accumulated considerable property. Now that suddenly their going to and fro is prohibited, to whose charge shall be given their homes and property in America? The new law enacted by Congress is totally at variance with the treaties, and we consider it a violation of the spirit which prompted your country in its repeated requests to China to execute treaties with it. It forms an entirely new episode in the relations of the two countries, and, though there was a disagreement with France in 1798, the instance is one which is seldom met with in the history of the United States with other countries.

Your excellency is thoroughly conversant with the treaties between China and the United States; we therefore request you at once to write to the Department of State to secure the repeal of the laws in violation thereof. We hope, also, to receive an answer to this important matter.

A necessary communication, etc.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 1123.—Translation.]

The Tsung-li Yamén to Mr. Denby.

JUNE 17, 1890.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: It is customary to speak of the relations between China and the United States as characterized by continuous cordiality. The treaties which China has on various occasions entered into with the United States have all been animated with the intention to protect the interests of American citizens. The United States, however, because of discrimination against Chinese laborers, have repeatedly enacted laws in violation of treaty, and all having for their object the maltreatment and injury of Chinese subjects. We have lately received from his excellency Mr. Tsui, minister to the United States, a communication, wherein he says that the Lower House of the United States Congress has had under discussion recently the enacting of a vexatious law requiring the enumeration of the Chinese in the United States, in California; moreover, a statute has been recently enacted driving out and expelling the Chinese from the larger cities. On reading this, very great was our indignation and grief. The second article of the supplementary treaty between China and the United States of the sixth Kuang-hsü (1880) says that Chinese merchants "and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nation." Article III says: "If Chinese laborers or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty." The vexatious law for the enumeration of the Chinese seems to be not only a contradiction of the "favored-nation" clause in the successive treaties between China and the United States, but a violation of the Constitution on which your Government is built. In the law for the driving out and expulsion of the Chinese and the limitation of their residence hereafter to a particular locality no inquiry has been made as to whether they had property or not. They are all alike to be forced into one narrow place and not allowed the usual privileges of residence. After sixty days those not driven out shall be ordered to prison. We do not know whether the Chinese now residing in the United States are all those who in former times went thither under the treaty which your Government entered in with China in order to authorize their going. Their strength, however, was availed of and their labor used. Afterwards, as soon as the railroad had pierced through to California, and when business flourished, the virtues of the Chinese were no longer remembered, and they were regarded as enemies. At first hostility arose, then there was burning of houses, then there was expulsion of Chinese; now they are to be forced to live in one locality and be allowed no residence elsewhere.

It seems that they are to be gathered together to inflict further injuries on them. This is a contradiction of those words of the treaty which say they may "go and come of their own free will and accord," while the proposed imprisonment after sixty days is a nullification of that treaty clause which speaks of enjoying the advantages of the subjects of the "most favored nation." Should such acts as these originate with the citizens or subjects of another country, should they so insult and ill treat the Chinese laborers, the Government of your honored country would be in duty bound to "exert all its power to devise measures for their protection," and thus fulfill its treaty obligation. Now, however, contrary to all our expectations, these oppressions and these insults come from the United States, whose relations with us it is customary to designate as cordial. We are humbly of opinion that in the law of nations reciprocity is considered most important. Suppose that China should conduct herself toward American citizens in a similar manner, we ask whether the Congress of the United States would not reproach China with a violation of the treaty? And would your excellency sit still and make no inquiries of us? Change your point of observation. At this time China can not refrain from expressing her feelings, and it is just that she should do so. The whole truth is that this class of Chinese laborers, although living beyond the outer seas, are not the less the children of China, and she is unable to cast them from her breast. It is our duty, therefore, to communicate with your excellency and to express the hope that you will write to the Department of State to abrogate the laws requiring enumeration and forced restriction of residence. We hope for an early reply. We further wish that you would transmit to the Department of State a request to speedily reply to the dispatch of last year from his excellency Mr. Tsui, the present minister, sent during the second intercalary month, and that of the former minister, Mr. Chang, and thus show some concern for the important matter of the good relations of our countries.

A necessary communication, etc.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 1123.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li-yamên.

No. 7.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, July 26, 1890.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 16, 1890. I seize the earliest opportunity after my return to Peking to reply to the same.

You set out in detail the dates of the treaties and make some observations on their origin. You proceed to comment on the act of Congres of October, 1888, relating to the exclusion of the Chinese laborers, which act you severely criticise. You further state that I sent no reply to your communication of the 15th day of the eighth moon of the fourteenth year of Kuang-hsü (September 20, 1887). I beg leave to say that I acknowledged the receipt of your communication. I forwarded it to my Government. I have received no advices from my Government touching the three suggestions made. You further state that you have addressed, through your minister at Washington, the present Secretary of State and his predecessor on this subject and are without a reply. You cite various documents and Presidential messages. You then make some comments on the alleged injustice of the act of Congress of which you complain, and you request that I take up this discussion with you, and that I clearly indicate to you what article in the treaty it is that Congress "relies on in enacting the new law of 1888." You proceed to detail the alleged hardships to which Chinese subjects will be subjected by the operation of the new statute, and you severely criticise the said statute. You request me, in conclusion, to write the Secretary of State to secure the repeal of the said law.

In reply to this communication, I have to say that I have sent to the Department of State a translation of your communication.

I think that under the circumstances detailed by you it is best for me to await the instructions of my Government before taking up the discussion of the matters stated. I must therefore beg of you to await a more specific reply to your communication until I shall have received the instruction of the honorable Secretary of State.

I avail, etc.

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure 4 in No. 1123.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li-yamên.

No. 8.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, July 26, 1890.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of your highness and your excellencies of June 17, 1890.

I seize the earliest opportunity after my return to Peking to reply to it. You therein state that the United States "have repeatedly enacted laws in violation of treaty, and all having for their object the maltreatment and injury of Chinese subjects." Under the treaty of 1880 it is competent for the Government of China to bring the attention of the Government of the United States or that of the minister to China to the consideration of any legislative measure which may be found to work hardships upon the subjects of China.

As I understand this provision, it is applicable to laws that have been enacted by Congress and have received the sanction of the Executive, or been passed over his veto in accordance with the Constitution, and that have become valid and are in force. A complaint made in the general addressed to newly proposed laws which are not in force would require much time for discussion, and such time might be uselessly expended. You state that you have been informed by your minister at Washington that the Lower House of Congress has had under discussion recently the enacting of a vexatious law requiring the enumeration of the Chinese in the United States. You have probably been informed by your minister before this time that the said bill failed in the Senate, was laid on the table, and will in all human probability not become a law. It is unnecessary to waste any time in the discussion of this measure.

You refer, also, to the ordinance lately passed by the city of San Francisco. That city passed an ordinance by which the residence of Chinese subjects was restricted to certain designated localities. If this ordinance be antagonistic to the treaties, as your highness and your excellencies claim, then it will be set aside by the courts and held to be naught and void. Under our system of Government it is not competent for any State or city to enact laws contrary to the provisions of any existing treaties. I have not learned that the Chinese consul or the Chinese residents of San Francisco are much alarmed at the passage of the ordinance in question. Until the courts shall have decided that the said ordinance is legal and binding, and some action that is prejudicial to the Chinese has been had thereunder, it would seem to be unnecessary to discuss its provisions.

I have sent to the Secretary of State a translation of your communication, and I am sure that it will secure the attention that its importance warrants.

I avail, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 3.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, October 1, 1890. (Received October 1.)

SIR: Under date of March 26 last I was impelled by an urgent sense of duty to send you a note of some length, citing the notes which my predecessor had addressed to the late Secretary of State and to yourself respecting the status of our treaty relations as affected by the action of the last Congress of your country, and giving some additional reasons why, in my opinion, it was the imperative duty of your Government to furnish an early and comprehensive reply to the several notes of this legation.

It has filled me with wonder that neither an acknowledgment of its receipt nor a reply thereto has up to this time been received. Knowing how carefully and courteously you observe all the requirements of diplomatic intercourse, I have not attributed this neglect to any personal choice on your part. I have persuaded myself that your silence has been enforced by some controlling reasons of state which have, in your opinion, made it prudent that you should still defer for a time the

answer which my Government has for many months past been very anxious to receive.

I would continue, out of personal regard to you, to exercise patience on the subject if I were permitted to do so. But I am sorry to say that this I can not do. Upon receipt of a copy of my note to you of March 26, 1890, my Government, so fully persuaded of the justice of the representations made by this legation, communicated with his excellency Minister Denby, and urged him to present to his Government the lively desire of the Chinese Government for an early reply to these representations, and that steps be taken to undo the wrongs being inflicted on Chinese subjects as a result of the act of October 1, 1888. And I have been instructed by the Tsung-li Yamên to likewise again ask that early attention be given to the cited notes of this legation. In addition to this instruction, the losses and injuries being suffered by thousands of my countrymen, on account of the rigorous enforcement of the exclusion law of 1888, impel me to redouble my efforts to secure some redress and restore our treaties to respect and observance.

I beg you, Mr. Secretary, to regard this, my present note, not as an act of embarrassment to you, but as a friendly effort on my part to restore and reaffirm the former cordial relations which have existed between our two countries. The old nation, with its hundreds of millions of people, on the other side of the ocean, extends its hand across the great waters to the young nation in front of it, with its wonderful development in population and resources, and asks for a continuance of friendship and commercial intercourse upon the basis of treaty rights and reciprocal justice. Our sages and statesmen for ages past have taught our nation principles of justice and good faith, which, upon establishing diplomatic relations with the nations of the western world, we found to agree with the code of international law as framed by the writers and statesmen of your country; and having learned, through the disinterested friendship which hitherto had marked the conduct of your Government in its relations to China, to regard your nation as a model in the practice which should control governments in their reciprocal intercourse, we accepted its code of international law; and to this code we appeal in the settlement of the difficulties which have unhappily arisen between us, and which it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government to have adjusted in the speediest manner possible. In the interest, therefore, of our past friendship, and to promote and cement more firmly our good relations, I again communicate to you the respectful request of my Government that the cited notes of this legation may have your early attention, and that I may be favored as promptly as possible with the views and instructions of the Government of the United States.

I improve this opportunity, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 4.

Mr. Blaine to Mr. Tsui.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 6, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, in which you recur to the subject of the note addressed by you to the Department on the 26th of March last, to which no formal reply has been made.

I am happy to confirm your surmise that the delay in making such a reply has not been due to any neglect or lack of appreciation of the representations you have made or of the importance of the preservation of the cordial and traditional relations of friendship which have subsisted between our two governments. The questions which you present have been and are now the subject of careful consideration on the part of this Government, and I hope to be able at an early day to convey to you the views of the President in an ample and formal manner.

In communicating to you this expectation, I desire to assure you of my appreciation of the sentiments of amity that pervade the note to which I now have the honor to reply.

Accept, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

No. 5.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine.

No. 1181.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, October 22, 1890. (Received December 3.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a translation of a communication received from the foreign office, together with a copy of my answer thereto. The purport of this communication is a reiterated complaint that you have failed to send a reply to the representations made to you by the Chinese minister at Washington, touching the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act of October, 1888.

The foreign office again appeals to me to address you on the subject and to ascertain finally what action will be taken in the premises and send them a specific reply. In my answer I have undertaken to explain that Congress alone, under our form of government, has the power of legislation, and that you could not in advance determine what its action might be. The communication alluded to by the foreign office will be found in my dispatch No. 1123 of July 25, 1890. Without specific instructions from you, I do not feel myself authorized, nor do I deem it prudent for me, to enter upon a discussion with the yamên either upon the merits of the "Scott act" or of the mode of reconciling China to its results and effects.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1181—Translation.]

The Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. Denby.

Informal.] PEKING, *October 19, 1890.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Upon the 16th of June, 1890, the yamên had the honor to inform your excellency that in the matter of the new restriction act, an act abrogating existing treaties, repeated communications were sent to the Chinese minister at Washington, requesting him to ask that it be rejected or repealed, but the honorable Secretary of State has failed to send a reply to the representation made to him, and your excellency was therefore requested in the yamên's communication to address Mr. Blaine requesting the repealing or rejection of this vexatious act.

Upon the 26th of July, 1890, your excellency replied to the effect that you had transmitted a translation of the yamên's communication to the honorable Secretary of State for his perusal, but it would be necessary to wait a reply from the Depart-

ment of State before sending a specific reply, etc. Now, the ministers would observe that this matter has been pending for over four months, and if the honorable Secretary of State has at heart the friendly relations of the two countries, he certainly should not permit or be willing that this matter should be delayed, set aside, and take no notice of it. The ministers would beg your excellency to again address the honorable Secretary of State, and ascertain finally what action will be taken in the premises and send them a specific reply and oblige.

Cards with compliments, etc.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 1181.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li Yamên.

Informal.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, October 22, 1890.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of your excellencies of the 19th instant, wherein you state that repeated communications had been sent to the Chinese minister in Washington, requesting him to ask the Honorable Secretary of State that the Chinese exclusion act of October, 1888, be rejected or repealed. Your excellencies state that to these requests the Secretary of State has failed to send a reply. Your excellencies further state that you had requested me to address the honorable Secretary of State on the subject, and that I informed your excellencies on the 26th of July last that I had transmitted a translation of the yamên's communications to the honorable Secretary of State, and that I awaited his instructions. I have now to state that I have received no reply from the honorable Secretary of State on this subject. Your excellencies will permit me, however, to remind you that under our form of government the making of laws, as well as the repealing or altering of laws already enacted, is intrusted to the two Houses of Congress. The President has the power of vetoing any act of Congress, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the members of the two Houses. It is not within the power of the Secretary of State to reject or repeal any law. Your excellencies ask me "to again address the honorable Secretary of State, and ascertain finally what action will be taken in the premises, and send them (you) a specific reply."

From my statement above made of the power of the honorable Secretary of State, it is plain that it will be impossible for him to state in advance what the action of Congress may be on any subject. I will take great pleasure in communicating to the honorable Secretary of State a translation of your present communication. In this connection I have the honor to inform your excellencies that the ordinance of the city of San Francisco which purported to exclude the Chinese residents of that city from a certain portion of the city, and of which you complained to me in your communication to me of June 17 last, has been decided by the United States courts to be null and void and of no effect.

In my communication to you of July 26 last, I plainly intimated that this result would follow an appeal to the courts.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 6.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, December 4, 1890. (Received December 5.)

SIR: From the several notes which have been addressed to your Department by this legation since the passage by the Congress of the United States of the exclusion act of October 1, 1888, it is known to you that my Government has earnestly desired that that honorable body should undo that act of hardship and treaty abrogation. I watched with interest the proceedings of the last session, and at its close it became my unpleasant duty to inform my Government that it had adjourned without taking any action looking to the repeal or modification of the act of 1888.

I am now in receipt of instructions from the Imperial Government

directing me to convey to you the disappointment it has experienced at the intelligence communicated by me, and to express to you the hope that during the session which convened on the 1st instant Congress may take such action as will assure the Imperial Government of the desire of that of the United States to maintain in full force and vigor the treaties entered into between the two nations, and thus renew and strengthen the friendly relations which have so long existed.

I hope that you will not interpret this note into any manifestation of impatience at the nonreceipt of the reply which was promised in your note to me of October 6 last. You will, I am quite sure, understand the natural desire of my Government (which makes it my duty at this time to again address you) to relieve the many thousands of my countrymen from the sad situation in which they have been placed by the passage of the law cited. The records of the custom-house at San Francisco alone show that over 20,000 Chinese subjects who had left their temporary homes and business in the United States, bearing with them, under the seal of the United States, certificates of their right to return, were, in violation of these certificates and of solemn treaty guaranties, absolutely and without notice excluded from the United States by that law enforced, that those Chinese who were on the high seas at the time it was passed were forbidden to land at San Francisco and were driven back to China. The great pecuniary loss which these Chinese subjects have sustained on account of being excluded from their temporary homes and business in this country has been regarded by my Government as a serious hardship. Besides these, the law has been very oppressive and unjust in its effects upon a still greater number of Chinese subjects. Under the provisions of the treaty of 1880, the Chinese laborers then in the United States were guarantied the right "to go and come of their own free will and accord," but the act of 1888 nullifies this stipulation, and the Chinese laborers are therefore denied the privilege of a visit to their native land, or it must be made at the sacrifice of all their business interests in this country.

In view of the injustice and loss which has been and still is being inflicted by the operations of this law, my Government has felt it necessary that I should again make known to you its earnest desire that something should be done to alleviate the injuries being suffered on account of its passage.

I need hardly add that this representation is not made out of any disposition to aggravate the present unsatisfactory condition of our relations, but with the earnest hope that it may lead to some settlement which will cement our old friendship and create new relations of harmony and freer commercial intercourse.

I improve the opportunity, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 7.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, March 22, 1892. (Received March 23.)

SIR: I have to write to you now respecting a matter about which it is not pleasant for me to trouble you, and which I would not do if my duty to my Government did not compel me.

As you know very well, the minister who represented the Imperial Chinese Government before me sent you and Secretary Bayard long notes about the violation of the treaties by the American Congress, and, no replies having been sent, I also, instructed to do so by my Government, have written you more than once on the subject. It has made me very sorry to have been the minister of my country in Washington so long without being able to obtain a reply to these notes about a matter in which China is so much interested.

You will not forget that I have frequently taken occasion in my visits to you at the Department to speak to you about this subject, and that I have been promised by you a reply. I have written of this promise to my Government, and you will not be surprised when I say that it can not understand why the promised reply on so important a subject is not sent. Before my late visit to Cuba I spoke to you about it, and again when I called on you at the Department after my return, and on both occasions you assured me that an answer should be sent very soon.

I would not trouble you now, but I have very lately received urgent inquiries from the tsung-li yamên and from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, instructing me to again press for an answer to those notes of the legation. I beg, therefore, that you will do me the favor to send me a note about this matter very soon.

I am more anxious than ever to know what you think about this matter, because I hear that more bills are proposed in the American Congress which, if they are favorably voted, will make still further violations of the treaties. Thus it seems to me that while the Congress is so anxious to enact laws against the Chinese, it does not consider how much it disregards the observation of the treaty stipulations; but this is not what my Government expects of the United States Government.

Accept, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 8.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, April 12, 1892. (Received April 12.)

SIR: In your absence from the Department on yesterday I called upon Mr. Wharton, the Assistant Secretary of State, and communicated to him the substance of a telegram which I received on the day before from the tsung-li yamên, communicating that it had received information of the passage of a bill by the House of Representatives of the United States prohibiting the future coming of Chinese to the United States, and I was directed to bring the matter to your attention, in view of the fact that the said bill was understood by the tsung-li yamên to be in violation of our treaty stipulations.

In answer to my inquiry as to what course I should adopt in view of this instruction, Mr. Wharton stated that if I should send a note to the Department setting forth the views of my Government the Department would take pleasure in transmitting a copy of it to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, which I understood from him had the bill now under its consideration. I beg, therefore, to direct your attention to the fact that the said bill violates every single one of the articles of the treaty which was negotiated in 1880 by the Commission-

ers who were sent out from your Government to China for the express purpose of agreeing with the Chinese Government upon such a treaty as the Government and people of the United States wanted, by which to regulate the immigration of the people of China to the United States. The record of the negotiations which took place in 1880 will show that the American Commissioners laid before the Chinese Government the terms of the treaty which they desired and which they said would prove satisfactory to their people. In answer to their request the Chinese Government made that treaty, and have since that time sought in all ways within its power to have this and all other treaty stipulations between the two countries faithfully executed so far as the Chinese Government is concerned. My Government can not, therefore, understand why a bill should now be introduced into Congress which violates outright all the provisions of that treaty, which was made at the express request of the United States.

The bill about which I now write you not only violates Article 1 of treaty of 1880 in making absolute the prohibition of the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but contains legislation which is in violation of the last clause of the article, which says that the legislation shall not be of such a character as to subject the laborers to personal maltreatment or abuse.

It violates Article 2 in that it prohibits the coming to the United States of teachers, students, merchants, or Chinese subjects from curiosity or travel, as it also excludes all their body and household servants. The bill further prohibits the return of Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, and who, according to the treaty, were to be "allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord."

It violates Article 3 in that it does not grant to Chinese subjects in the United States "the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions" as are "enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty." The bill, besides subjecting the Chinese in the United States to various annoyances and penalties, also requires that they shall take out a certificate of residence, which certificate is required to contain a photographic copy of the applicant, together with other restrictions and penalties, which, as I am informed, is not required by the citizens or subjects of any other foreign country now living in the United States.

I beg that you will, Mr. Secretary, exert your influence with the committee before whom I learn from Mr. Wharton the bill is now being considered, believing that you have the same interest and desire as the Chinese Government to preserve inviolate the solemn treaty stipulations which have been made between the two governments.

I send to you, with this note, an original statement signed by Mr. Phelps, the collector of customs of San Francisco, and also a copy of the same, which shows that since the restriction act of 1882 went into effect the number of departures of Chinese from the port of San Francisco have exceeded the arrivals by 32,000 persons, which statement would seem to indicate there is no occasion for alarm as to the increase of Chinese immigration into the United States. After you have compared the original statement with the copy, in order to be satisfied of its authenticity, I ask that you will return the original to me.

Accept, sir, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1892.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese at the port of San Francisco from date of the restriction act, August 5, 1882, to December 31, 1891.

	Arrivals.	Departures.
From August 5, 1882, to December 31—		
1885	18,703	40,221
1886	6,714	12,267
1887	11,572	2,919
1888	17,981	8,661
1889	1,017	6,906
1890	2,725	8,229
1891	2,123	6,717
	60,835	92,925
Excess of departures	32,090	

The above is a correct statement, taken from the records of this custom-house.
T. G. PHELPS, *Collector.*

No. 9.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, April 21, 1892. (Received April 21.)

SIR: On the 12th instant I had the honor, under the instructions of the Imperial Government at Peking, to submit to you its views respecting the legislation now pending in the Congress of the United States as to the coming of Chinese to the United States. Since the date of that note I have received a second cablegram from the Tsung-li Yamên, in which I am instructed by it to urge upon you the importance of both Governments of the preservation of our existing treaties, which the pending legislation threatens to destroy. I can only repeat my earnest desire that you will do whatever you can to prevent any violation of these treaties by the Congress of the United States.

Accept, sir, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 10.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Blaine.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, May 5, 1892. (Received May 5.)

SIR: I learn from the reports of the proceedings of the Congress that the bill concerning the Chinese, about which I have written and talked with you, has finally been passed by that high body, and I am told that it only remains for it to secure the name of his excellency the President to become a law of this country. I have already protested to you against it as a violation of the treaty of 1880, and I now want to make use of the privilege which is secured to me by Article 4 of that treaty, to bring the matter to your notice in the most urgent manner that I

can, and ask you to lay what I have to say before his excellency the President before he shall act upon the bill which has just passed the honorable Congress.

In the notes which my predecessor and I have some time ago sent to your Department we have shown how the Scott bill, passed by the Congress of 1888, was a clear violation of the treaty of 1880. Your own silence on the subject must be understood to be a recognition that what we have charged is true. In fact, your own Supreme Court has admitted that. Now, the Congress, in the bill which has just been voted, has a provision that this bad law shall be kept in force.

But this bill does even worse injury than the Scott law. In its section 5 it denies to Chinese the right of bail in habeas corpus suits. One of the honorable Senators, who, I have heard, is a fine lawyer, stated in the Senate that this section "was inconsistent with one of the fundamental principals of justice that exists in China, America, and everywhere where God reigns." You must agree with me, Mr. Secretary, that it violates sections 2 and 3 of the treaty of 1880.

Section 6 of the bill makes it necessary for all Chinese laborers to get a certificate from the collector of internal revenue to entitle him to remain in the country. The collector may give it to him if he wants to, and if he does not want to the Chinese must leave the country, as there is no method provided to compel the collector to do justice to the Chinese laborer. If a Chinese is arrested for not having a certificate he must prove by a white man that he is entitled to be in the country, and as the first law prohibiting Chinese laborers coming to the country was passed just ten years ago, the laborer must find a white man who knew him on or before 1882. The laborer who is now in Washington City, or Texas, most likely lived in California in 1882. He must go to California and see if he can find a white man who knew him ten years ago, and return with the evidence to the place where he now lives. One of the Senators from Texas said that Chinese in his State would have to travel 500 miles to find a collector to give the certificate, and he would have to take a white witness with him. In pointing out some of these difficulties, the Senator from Connecticut said that the law practically meant that all the Chinese laborers now in the United States would have to depart within a year and leave their possessions and their property, and in some instances their families. And the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs said the same thing, and he compared this provision of the law to some of the regulations of the old slavery times before the great war which you fought to get rid of slavery; and he said, also, that it was precisely like the ticket-of-leave practice of the Australian convicts.

The same section permits a Chinese to be arrested without any warrant or authority, and then he is required to prove his innocence before the court. I do not claim much knowledge of American law, but I had supposed that in all good and just governments a man had to be proved guilty before he could be punished. And I see that in the discussion of this bill Senators who have been educated as lawyers, and understood your laws, have declared that such a provision is contrary to all your law principles and practice and denounced it as "unquestionably an act of barbarous legislation."

These are some of the objectionable provisions of this bill which is now before his excellency the President. I could point out others, as they have been mentioned by honorable Senators, but it is a waste of your time for me to do so, as both the President and you are so much better informed than I am as to the law principles which govern your

country, and which have made it one of the most enlightened nations of the world. It only remains for me to direct your attention to the stipulations of articles 2 and 3 of the treaty of 1880, and to ask you and his excellency the President to see how plainly section 6 of the bill now before the President violates those stipulations.

In the unanswered note of my predecessor to your Department, dated January 26, 1889, the circumstances under which the treaty of 1880 was negotiated are told, and I beg you to have the President read that note. (See Senate Ex. Doc. 41, Fifty-first Congress, first session, p. 5.) This action of my Government in making the treaty of 18 0 at the particular request of your Government, as well as its conduct at other times, led one of your predecessors, Mr. Evarts, to say in the Senate that China has always made whatever treaty stipulations and changes the American Government ever asked, and had always been most conciliatory in its negotiations. Under such a state of relations I can not understand why the honorable Congress should be so hasty to pass laws which violate the very treaty which your Government asked China to make, and I can not believe that the enlightened Chief Magistrate of this great country will join with the Congress in such treaty violation by approving this bill. Relying upon you, Mr. Secretary, to use your powerful influence to prevent such a sad event, I improve this occasion to assure you of my highest consideration.

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 11.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine.

No. 1542.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, June 17, 1892. (Received July 23.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the translation of a communication received from the foreign office the 13th instant, relating to the Chinese exclusion legislation of Congress, and a copy of my reply thereto.

As requested, I wired you the 17th instant as follows:

Foreign office desires to know if President approved act continuing restriction of Chinese ten years.

The communication of the foreign office evidently refers primarily to the Geary bill. I learn from the newspapers that a conference committee of the two Houses of Congress substituted a Senate bill for the Geary bill, but whether this substitute has become a law I do not know.

I request that a copy of all recent acts affecting the question of Chinese immigration be sent to me.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1542.]

The Tsung li-Yamên to Mr. Denby.

Peking, June 13, 1892.

Upon the 10th June, instant, the prince and ministers had the honor to receive from his excellency, Tsui, Chinese minister at Washington, a copy of a restriction act against Chinese, presented in the House of Representatives on (the 8th day, third

moon, present year of Kuang Hsü) the 4th of April, 1892, consisting of fourteen articles, the provisions of which are extreme in their rigor and very injurious to the good name of the United States Government.

The provisions of Article 14 are to effect that if the provisions of existing treaties between China and the United States are in the least at variance with the terms of the bill, they are to be entirely abrogated. The yamên can not but regard the bill in a strange and frightful light.

Friendly relations have existed between China and the United States for several tens of years, but the action now taken by the representatives of Congress in the matter of the restriction of Chinese laborers evinces a desire to destroy and set aside the provisions of the treaties that have existed during these years.

In the Senate a bill has been discussed providing for the continuance of the act of 1888 for a period of ten years. These bills have been published and are universally known far and near.

The prince and ministers do not know whether the President, in perusing these bills, which are in violation of and abrogate the treaties, will approve of them or not. If the treaties of friendship of several tens of years' standing are to be abrogated instantly, then such action would be decidedly at variance with the original intent and purpose of the United States Government when it negotiated the treaties with China.

The treaties between the United States and China all originated at the instance of the former Government. The yamên two years ago argued and discussed the question of the restriction of Chinese laborers, and clearly and minutely set forth the views entertained, in a communication addressed to the United States minister.

The prince and ministers have the honor to now request his excellency the minister of the United States to be good enough to dispatch a telegram inquiring of the Secretary of State whether the bill discussed in Congress, in violation of treaty, continuing the restriction of Chinese for a further period of ten years, has received the approval and signature of the President or not, and to send a reply at an early date, and oblige.

A necessary communication addressed to his excellency Charles Denby, etc.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 1542.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li Yamên.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, June 17, 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of your highness and your excellencies of the 13th instant.

Your higness and your excellencies request me to wire to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, to ascertain whether his excellency the President has approved of "the bill discussed in Congress * * * continuing the restriction of Chinese for a further period of ten years."

I have, as requested, sent a telegram to that effect to the honorable Secretary of State, and will transmit the substance of the answer thereto to your highness and your excellencies when it is received.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 12.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine.

No. 1544.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, June 20, 1892. (Received August 9.)

SIR: In my dispatch No. 1542, of June 17, I transmitted to you copies of a correspondence between the foreign office and myself touching the question whether the President had approved the recent act of Congress relating to Chinese restriction. Having received your cablegram of June 17, of which I acknowledged the receipt in my dispatch

No. 1543, of June 19, I sent this day to the foreign office a communication of which a copy is herewith inclosed. I shall await your instructions of the 17th ultimo before taking any further action.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure in No. 1544.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li Yamên.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, June 20, 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to inform your highness and your excellencies that the honorable Secretary of State has informed me by cablegram that the President has approved the recent Chinese restriction law which was enacted by Congress, extending existing legislation ten years.

An official copy of this law was mailed to me on the 17th ultimo, but has not yet reached me. I will transmit a copy thereof to your highness and your excellencies as soon as one reaches me. In advance of the receipt of an official copy it would serve no good purpose to set out in detail the provisions of this law, but judging from newspaper copies that I have seen thereof it is safe to say that it simply extends existing laws for the period of ten years, and provides some additional safeguards for their execution.

It does not apply to any class of Chinese subjects except laborers.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 13.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Blaine.

No. 1553.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Pekin, July 5, 1892. (Received August 17.)

SIR: In your dispatch No. 725, of May 17 last, you inclosed a circular of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury covering printed copies of the acts of Congress from May 6, 1882, to May 5, 1892 (except the act of September 13, 1888), relating to Chinese exclusion.

I have now the honor to inform you that I transmitted to the foreign office on the 4th day of July a printed copy of the said circular, together with a communication of which a copy is herewith inclosed.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure No. 1553.]

Mr. Denby to the Tsung-li Yamên.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, July 4, 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: In my communication to your highness and your excellencies of June 20, 1892, I had the honor to state that I would transmit to you a copy of the recent act of Congress entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons to the United States," as soon as I should receive a copy thereof.

I have now the honor to inclose copies of the following papers, viz:

First. A circular of the Secretary of the Treasury informing collectors and other officers of the customs of the passage and approval of the above-mentioned act.

Second. A copy of the act of Congress above mentioned, approved May 5, 1892.

Third. A copy of the act of Congress approved May 6, 1882.
Fourth. A copy of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884.
Fifth. A copy of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1888.
These acts cover all the legislation of Congress on Chinese exclusion except the act approved September 13, 1888. This last act was dependent by its terms on the ratification of the proposed treaty of 1888, and was to take effect only after the ratification of that treaty. As the treaty of 1888 was not ratified by China, this act never became operative.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 14.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Foster.

No. 1569.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, August 18, 1892. (Received September 28.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a communication that I recently received from the foreign office on the subject of Chinese exclusion legislation of the United States, together with a copy of my answer thereto.

Under Article IV of the treaty of 1880 (Treaties 1776–1887, p. 183) it is competent for the foreign office to take up this discussion with the minister of the United States at Peking.

It will be seen that the yamên severely criticises the legislation in question and requests that the President take steps to secure its repeal. A sufficient abstract of this communication will be found in my answer thereto.

On account of an intimation in the Department's dispatch, No. 553, of September 24, 1890, I have hitherto forbore to enter into any argument with the foreign office on this subject. In the present conjuncture of affairs, I concluded that a temperate presentation to the yamên of the scope, effect, and legality of the Chinese exclusion legislation, and a reasonable argument, tending to show that, by the treaty of 1880, China had given her consent to the enactment thereof, would produce a good effect. Such discussion, in my opinion, will tend to remove from the minds of the members of the yamên misconceptions as to the character of this legislation, and if retaliatory measures were being considered—of which I have no information—it might cause a halt in the adoption thereof.

The reading of my answer to the grave charges made by the yamên will show that I have confined myself chiefly to making a legal argument.

Owing to the intimation already mentioned, contained in the Department's dispatch cited, I did not feel authorized to enter upon a discussion of the broad grounds upon which such legislation might be defended, nor did I feel authorized to enter into an effort to show that such legislation did not contravene Article II of the treaty, whereby certain rights and immunities were guaranteed to Chinese laborers who were in the United States at the date of the treaty.

As I have never received any instructions from the Department on this subject, it did not appear to me that it would be prudent to discuss the general relations of the two countries or to suggest remedies that might remove the unfortunate friction now existing. Your own wisdom and experience will suggest a general treatment of the questions involved, should such a policy be desired by you.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 1569.]

The Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. Denby.

Peking, August 5, 1892.

Upon the 4th of July last the prince and ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the minister of the United States wherein he stated that he had received a copy of the new exclusion act against Chinese laborers, and inclosing in English—

First. A circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, informing collectors of customs of the passage and approval of the above-mentioned act.

Second. A copy of the above-mentioned act, approved May 5, 1892.

Third. A copy of the act of Congress approved May 6, 1882.

Fourth. A copy of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1884.

Fifth. A copy of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1888.

The minister of the United States stated that these acts covered all the legislation of Congress on Chinese exclusion.

The prince and ministers would observe that it appears that the exclusion of Chinese laborers for a limited period had its origin in the 6th year of Kuang Hsü, tenth moon, 15th day, November 17, 1880, by a supplementary treaty concluded between China and the United States.

Afterwards, in 1882, the first exclusion act was adopted, which was very severe in its terms. In 1884 this act was revised and amended and it may be said that nothing was left to make it as strong as possible; still it was not clearly expressed as an abrogation of the treaty.

The law of October 1, 1888, was a complete discarding of the friendly relations that have existed between China and the United States for several tens of years.

The yamên and the Chinese minister to the United States have repeatedly addressed communications discussing the question upon the basis of the treaties, but the minister of the United States and the honorable Secretary of State has never sent anything of a decisive nature in reply.

The new act approved May 5 contains nine articles and continues in force, for a period of ten years, the law of 1884 on expiring of same (?). The prince and ministers, having duly perused the said act, feel it incumbent to explain to the minister of the United States their views regarding same.

Article II of the new act reads as follows:

"That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom he or they are tried that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country: *Provided*, That in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China."

The yamên does not know whether the term Chinese citizen or subject refers entirely to the laboring classes resident in the United States, or includes the exempt classes, as teachers, students, merchants, or those traveling from curiosity. By the second article of the supplemental treaty between the United States and China "Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nation."

Section 3 of the act of 1884 is clear and explicit. It reads as follows: "That (the two foregoing sections) shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the act." There is still further no necessity of discussing the question of Chinese merchants and others who are exempt and not included in the exclusion act.

By the act of May 5, 1892, the language used is Chinese citizen or subject, and no distinction of class is made. Again it is stated "under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States." Does the expression "under any of said laws" refer to the treaties or laws concluded by the two countries?

Again, by the third section of the new act, it reads:

"That any Chinese person, or persons of Chinese descent, arrested under the provision of this act, or the acts hereby extended, shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States."

The yamên would observe that it was originally under the provisions of the Burlingame treaty of 1868 that Chinese laborers migrated to the United States. If affirmative proof is asked for this treaty should be taken, as it is certainly real affirmative proof.

Sections II and III of the supplemental treaty of 1880 may also be cited as including affirmative proof.

The United States Government at present disregards the treaties, and is moving with force to arrest Chinese subjects. Such action the prince and ministers consider as appearing to be greatly at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

Section IV refers to imprisonment at hard labor. The prince and ministers would inquire whether the laboring classes of other countries, who go to the United States, are treated in such a harsh and tyrannical manner. Can it be said that they enjoyed the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation?

Section V reads: "That after the passage of this act, on an application to any judge or court of the United States in the first instance for a writ of habeas corpus by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, to whom that privilege has been denied, no bail shall be allowed, and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay."

It appears that there is a rule or law in the United States which admits of the citizens and subjects of foreign powers, resident in the United States, when an action at law has been instituted against them before the courts to apply and obtain bail pending the trial of the case.

If the granting of bail is to be denied Chinamen awaiting trial, then where will their dwelling places be? Besides it is certainly the case that judges or justices can not take up [every] case on their arrival in court. In a word the true and honest procedure would be to still conform to the rule to grant bail pending trial.

Section VI of the new law reads as follows:

"And it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collectors of internal revenue of their respective districts, within one year after the passage of this act, for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese laborer within the limits of the United States who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or who, after one year from the passage thereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be arrested by any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States, as hereinbefore provided, unless he shall establish clearly to the satisfaction of such judge that by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, he has been unable to procure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court, and by at least one credible white witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of this act; and if upon the hearing it shall appear that he is so entitled to a certificate it shall be granted upon his paying the cost. Should it appear that said Chinaman had procured a certificate which has been lost or destroyed he shall be detained and judgment suspended a reasonable time to enable him to procure a duplicate from the officer granting it, and in such cases the cost of such arrest and trial shall be in the discretion of the court. And any Chinese person other than a Chinese laborer, having a right to be and remaining in the United States, desiring such certificate as evidence of such right may apply for and receive the same without charge."

The yamên would observe that Chinese laborers, resident in the United States, are scattered about in cities and towns where China is not represented by consular officers. Among this class of laborers there are some who do not speak or read English, and if they must provide certificates within the limited period of one year, and, on a failure to do so they will be arrested and brought before the courts for punishment, it goes without saying that they will become involved into a great deal of trouble, and it is to be feared the local authorities will be excessively annoyed and bothered and in comparison with the articles of the supplemental treaty of 1880 (the new act) contains much more matter.

As to section 7, 8, and 9 of the new act, these refer to the rules and regulations the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make, and on examination with the rules issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 6, 1884, it appears are greatly at variance therewith.

In the matter of the above new act, which contains nine sections, the yamên have examined the treaties as well as the cases that have transpired, and the prince and ministers would request the United States minister to memorialize the President of the United States to instruct Congress to reconsider the recent exclusion act, so that

it may be in due observance of international law, and thus show a feeling of regard for the relations of the two countries.

It appears that after the act of July, 1884, was passed by Congress the President of the United States at that time sent to Congress, on the 1st of December of that year, a message wherein he called attention to the supplemental treaty between the United States and China, and stated that in the action taken with regard to the exclusion of Chinese for a certain period the original intent and purpose of the treaty should be considered, and that it seemed necessary to again deliberate upon the question in a satisfactory and proper way, the previous bill being a violation of treaty, the terms of which should be carefully amended.

The President of the United States has authority, when Congress decides and enacts a law in violation of treaty rights, to (return the same) and request a reconsideration of it. The act of May 5, 1892, containing nine sections, is in many respects a violation of the treaties, and is merely a continuation of the old exclusion acts of 1884 and 1882, and the evil reached the members of the Chinese diplomatic service, for in 1886 the Chinese minister accredited to the United States was not allowed to land in San Francisco until he had showed his credentials, which was demanded by the (commissioner) collector of customs.

These acts have injured the reputation of the Government of the United States, as well as the friendly relations that have existed between the two countries, and the yamên expresses the hope that the Government of the United States will, in an equitable and satisfactory manner, rectify the discrepancy shown against China in the unfair treatment manifested toward the Chinese subjects.

The prince and ministers beg that the minister of the United States will peruse this communication and favor them with a reply.

A necessary communication addressed to his excellency, Charles Denby.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 1569.]

Mr. Denby to the tsung-li yamên.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, August 18, 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, relative to the Chinese exclusion acts of the United States. You therein desire me to bring your criticisms and objections to the attention of the President of the United States, in order that a remedy may be provided for the unjust manner, as you allege, in which Chinese subjects have been treated.

I will, with great pleasure, send to the Department of State a translation of your communication. After having received instructions I will communicate with your highness and your excellencies further.

I beg to remark, however, that article 1 of the treaty of 1880 contains the express consent of China that the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States "or their residence therein," whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, such coming or residence "affects or threatens to affect the interests" of the United States, or to endanger the good order thereof, or any part thereof, may—both coming and residence—be regulated and suspended.

So far as the legislation of Congress applies to Chinese laborers who have entered the United States since the act of May 6, 1882, was enacted, there can be no question that such legislation is in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. As to whether laborers who were lawfully in the United States prior to May 6, 1882, have been deprived of any right guaranteed by the second article of the treaty may not at all be a practical question. It would be necessary to ascertain how many such laborers there are, if any, where they reside, and in what manner they are, or claim to be, injured. After this lapse of time, and with the known inclination of such persons to return to China, my opinion is that few of this class will be found in the United States.

I propose now to show that the recent act of Congress is perfectly in accord with the Constitution of the United States. The following is a brief abstract of this law:

The first section simply continues in force existing laws for ten years.

It is to be noticed that this is not prohibition, but regulation, limiting, and suspending, and therefore in accord with the treaty.

Second section. This section provides for the removal to China or, in certain contingencies, to other countries, of Chinese laborers who are found to be unlawfully in the United States. No argument is necessary to justify this section. Removal is both a mild and necessary form of punishment.

Third section. This section requires affirmative proof of the right to remain in the United States to be made by an accused person.

Usually in legal proceedings neither party is required to prove a negative. It would or might be impossible for the Government to prove the time when and the place where an alien entered its territory, but it is exceedingly easy for the accused to prove the facts as they are in his own knowledge. Generally, a person claiming that he has a license to do a given act must produce his license.

Fourth section. This section fixes a penalty of one year's imprisonment for unlawfully entering the United States.

In my opinion, this clause is not retroactive, but applies to those persons only who have entered or shall unlawfully enter the United States after May 5, 1892.

Fifth section. This section denies the privilege of giving bail to persons who have sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

While under the Constitution (clause 2, sec. 21, 2d Ed. Rev. Stat., 1878) this writ must issue, except in certain cases, there is no clause in the Constitution providing in what cases bail is admissible. The power of determining what cases shall be bailable, and what not, is left to Congress. In this case Congress has chosen to deny bail. It was influenced, no doubt, by the fact that in many cases bail bonds proved to be worthless.

Sixth section. This section requires all Chinese laborers to take out a certificate of residence. Easy means are provided for the issuing of such certificates. If sickness or other good cause prohibited the securing of a certificate, that fact may be proved and time given to secure one; so if a certificate has been lost.

There is no peculiar hardship in this system. It is something like the passport and travel-certificate system prevailing in China. It will prove a benefit instead of an injury to the laborer. The production of a certificate at any time will relieve him from all trouble.

Seventh, eighth, and ninth sections. These sections are not material to this discussion. They provide for rules to be made to put the act in operation, for penalties for forgery, and compensation to officials.

Your highness and your excellencies say that you do "not know whether the term Chinese citizen or subject refers entirely to the laboring classes resident in the United States, or includes the exempt classes," etc.

The act of May 5, 1892, continues in force the proper acts, of which copies were sent to you.

The act of May 6, 1882, is the first of these acts. Its language is "the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States" is suspended.

The act of 1884 amends the act of 1882 and adopts the same language.

The act of October 1, 1888, enacts that "it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer" to return to the United States after having departed therefrom.

All these laws, therefore, apply to Chinese laborers and simply provide as to other classes a mode of identification.

Your highness and your excellencies further observe that it was originally under the provisions of the Burlingame treaty of 1868 that Chinese laborers migrated to the United States, and that this treaty constitutes affirmative proof, as required by the third section of the act of May 5, 1892.

The treaty has no bearing on the proof of the time when a laborer went to the United States. This date must be proved, and if a Chinese laborer was a resident of the United States prior to May 6, 1882, he will not be affected by any of this legislation, provided he takes out a certificate of residence.

Your highness and your excellencies state that the penalty of imprisonment affixed by section 4 is excessive and that laborers of other countries are not liable to such punishment.

It was for Congress to determine what the punishment for an infraction of this law should be. It has named the lowest penalty that is usually attached to crimes. That laborers of other countries are not liable to such punishment may be true, but the United States has no treaty similar to the treaty of 1880 with any other power.

I have already discussed the effect of section 6 of the new law, which relates to the refusal of bail on application for a writ of habeas corpus. I do not know where persons who had sued out a writ of habeas corpus would stay before trial. I suppose in practice, if they could not remain aboard the ship which transported them to the United States, some other place would be provided by the authorities.

In what I have written I have treated the questions involved as questions of law. It does not come within the purview of the diplomatic officer to discuss the intrinsic merits or demerits of the laws of his country. I beg to remark, however, that if the treaty of 1888 had been approved by the Government of China the questions now mooted would not have arisen. China at that time seemed to fear that if that treaty were approved similar treaties would have to be conceded to other powers. She preferred that her people should be prevented from going to the United States by an act of Congress which she might designate as antitreaty legislation to their

being excluded from other parts of the world by her own consent. The danger of this policy was pointed out by me at the time, and events have justified my remonstrance.

I avail, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

No. 15.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Foster.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, November 7, 1892. (Received November 7.)

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Imperial Government, and also in answer to the prayers of numerous petitions received from Chinese residents of the United States, it again becomes my duty to call your attention and the attention of the President of the United States to the unjust, unfair, and discriminating legislation of the Congress against my countrymen, which has been enacted regardless of their vested rights and in violation of the solemn treaty stipulations now in force between the Imperial Chinese Government and the Government of the United States.

In my communication to your predecessor of March 26, 1890 (in which I referred to communications of my predecessor of January 26, 1889, and July 8, 1889, upon the same subject), there was a full discussion of the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1888, and to which reference is now made, with the request that the argument and presentation of the question therein may be read and considered as a part of this note.

On October 1, 1890, not having heard from your predecessor in response to my note of March 26, 1890, I was impelled by an urgent sense of duty to transmit another note to the Department of State requesting attention to former communications, and asking that I might be favored as promptly as possible with the views and intentions of the Government of the United States in regard to the difficulties which had then unhappily arisen, and which still continue to exist between our nations.

On the 6th day of the same month Mr. Secretary Blaine replied in a most courteous note, explaining the delay, etc., and then said: "The questions which you present have been, and now are, the subject of careful consideration on the part of the Government, and I hope to be able at an early day to convey to you the views of the President in an ample and formal manner."

The promised views and intentions of the President had not been received on December 4, 1890, and I again addressed the Department of State upon the subject, and set forth in my note of that date the objections of my Government to the act of Congress approved October 1, 1888, and the desire of the tsung-li yamên that it should have been repealed before the adjournment of Congress, or modified in such manner as to avoid the hardships that would befall my countrymen by its enforcement, and preserve, with honor to both nations, the treaty stipulations so solemnly entered into between them; and that my Government had been greatly disappointed to learn of the adjournment of Congress without any action whatever. I also stated in a general way the effect of the law upon the business interests of my countrymen who were, most of them, innocently and without any knowledge of the existence of such a law, brought within its unjust provisions.

Other notes were transmitted to the Department of State upon the same subject, and when I had occasion to make personal calls at the Department, I reminded the Secretary of State of the fact that I had not received the promised communication expressing in a formal manner the views and intentions of the President in relation to the exclusion legislation of Congress of October 1, 1888. The promised views and intentions of the President had not been received when Congress again convened in December, 1891, and numerous bills were introduced in both Houses of Congress upon the subject of the exclusion or the Chinese from the United States. It may not be out of place to remark here that the object of the introduction of these bills is well understood in both China and the United States.

On April 11, 1892, in the absence of the Secretary of State, I called on Assistant Secretary Wharton and informed him that I had received a cablegram from the tsung-li yamên in regard to the passage by the House of Representatives of what was known as the Geary bill, which was harsher and more objectionable in its terms than any bill that had previously passed either House of Congress, and violated, in my opinion, every important provision of the treaty of 1880. The substance of the cablegram was communicated to Mr. Wharton, who, in answer to my inquiry as to what course I should adopt, advised me to send a note to the Department setting forth the views of the Imperial Government, and he stated that a copy of such note would be transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, the committee that would then have the House bill under consideration.

On the next day, April 12, 1892, I presented and filed in the Department of State such a statement as was suggested by Mr. Wharton, in which will be found the objections of my Government to the bill and cogent reasons against its enactment into a law.

On April 21, 1892, I advised the Department of State of the receipt of a second cablegram from the tsung-li yamên upon the same subject, in which I was instructed to urge upon the Secretary of State the importance to both governments of the preservation of the existing treaty stipulations, which the pending legislation threatened to destroy, and repeated my earnest desire that the Secretary of State would do everything in his power to avert the menaced violations of the treaties by the Congress of the United States.

But, notwithstanding my protests against the proposed legislation, on behalf of my Government, the Geary bill was amended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and passed. The amended Senate bill was too liberal in its provisions for those who had proposed the legislation in the House, and when it reached that body the amendments were nonconcurred in and conferees appointed. The conference committee reported the bill, which was approved May 5, 1892, but not unanimously, inasmuch as some of the ablest of that committee declined to agree to or to sign the report and opposed its adoption by forcible arguments. The report of the conference committee was, however, adopted in both the Senate and House, and the bill transmitted to the President for his signature.

Under this alarming state of affairs I again addressed a note to the Department of State, renewing the protests and objections to the legislation, insisting that the treaties between the governments should be preserved, and asked the Secretary of State to lay before the President of the United States my most urgent protests for his consideration before he should act upon or give his approval to the bill. I respectfully refer you to said note for my views upon the effect of such legislation

and for a brief statement of the hardships imposed upon my countrymen in the United States by its unjust and personal provisions, which apply to them alone as a class of people, most of whom are legitimate residents of the United States and entitled to the same protection, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as other residents therein of the most favored nations. But my protest, if considered by the President at all, was disregarded, and on May 5, 1892, the bill received his approval and became a law.

Subsequently to the approval of the act another note was sent to the Department, in which I again expressed my views upon this important question.

The above is a review of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and myself upon the subject now under consideration up to this date, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that the same is decidedly one-sided.

I regret most sincerely that I am compelled to say, in a most friendly way, that the proceedings which led to this legislation and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof were not required by any existing emergency that had arisen between the two nations, and the harshness of the provisions of such laws and the admitted violation of the existing treaties between the governments were unjustifiable, and the course of Congress in this respect can not be justified by anything to be found in the status of China and the United States toward each other at the time.

The important observation may be made here that the haste in which bills relating to the exclusion of Chinese are rushed through Congress presents a most deplorable aspect of the question now under discussion. The act of October 1, 1888, known as the Scott law was, I believe, passed without reference to committee, without debate, and without any sort of consideration whatever. At the last session of Congress each House hastily passed bills which crossed each other in the proceedings, and out of which the act approved May 5, 1892, was finally agreed upon in conference and enacted into a law. The Geary bill, which contained most obnoxious provisions, in connection with which there was a minority report in the House, was stricken out in the Senate and the Dolph bill substituted for it and passed, upon which a conference committee was appointed, and the result of their deliberations was the act approved May 5, 1892, as above stated.

In section 13 of the Geary bill, as it passed the House, will be found the following language:

SECTION 13. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations and prescribe the necessary forms to enable the Internal-Revenue Department of the Government to issue the certificates required hereby. Such certificates may be issued by the deputy commissioner of internal revenue nearest the place where such Chinese resides. The certificates shall contain a true photographic copy of the applicant, together with his name, age, local residence, and occupation, and a duplicate of the same shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue of the district within which such Chinaman makes application.

The section of the act approved by the President May 5, 1892, is a modified one, and reads as follows:

SECTION 7. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish the necessary blanks to enable the collectors of internal revenue to issue the certificates required hereby, and make such provisions that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants. Such certificates shall be issued without

charge to the applicant and shall contain the name, age, local residence, and occupation of the applicant, and such other description of the applicant as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district within which such Chinaman makes his application.

It is conceded that the Imperial Government has not encouraged the emigration of its people from China to the United States, but, on the contrary, in the negotiations between the countries on the subject it has, in the most friendly manner, yielded to the suspension of emigration, and more friendly treatment was anticipated, therefore, than has been manifested by Congress in the enactment of laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States.

It was admitted in the debate at the last session of Congress that the passage of the Scott law in 1888 was a violation of the treaty stipulations between the two countries, and also that the passage of the act of May 5, 1892, was a second and more aggravated violation of the same.

For a proper characterization of the legislation by eminent statesmen you are respectfully referred to the debates found in the Congressional Record, first session. From these debates it will be seen that some of the most prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations doubted the necessity of any legislation whatever in the last session of Congress and were of the opinion that the provisions of the act of 1888 were extended to 1894.

I will also add that it was disclosed by these debates that the census shows a decrease in the number of Chinese in the State of California and in the United States, and there was, therefore, no actual reason or necessity for the passage of a law containing additional precautions and restraints against the coming of my countrymen into the United States.

I might with propriety protract this communication by placing before you in detail the numerous hardships that will be entailed upon my people in the United States if the law is allowed to remain unchanged and if the rules and regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department are sustained and enforced; but these matters are apparent, and will be fully understood by a casual reference to them.

The provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, I am informed, contravene the Constitution of the United States; it is admitted they violate the treaties between China and the United States. Grave questions as to the constitutionality of the act will arise, therefore, for consideration, but inasmuch as these are questions to be presented to another and coördinate branch of your Government I shall not discuss them in this communication, and this reference is made to the subject for the purpose of leading up to the presentation of an important departure in the legislation of the Congress of the United States. This departure is found in section 6 of the act. The crime defined in this section and the punishment prescribed are plainly *ex post facto*, notwithstanding the law has been ingeniously framed with the intention of avoiding its repugnance to the Constitution. But I desire to direct attention more especially to the fact that the Congress has prescribed as a punishment for the noncompliance with the law what is equivalent to banishment from the United States; and I wish to emphasize the fact that this punishment is applicable only to my countrymen. It was surprising to the Imperial Government to find engrafted in the law of the United States any such penalty, especially so when it has been proclaimed throughout the world for over one hundred years that the United States was an asylum for the people of all the nations of the earth.

In my surprise, I naturally exclaim, is this a step backward from progress, civilization, freedom, and liberty? I can not find words to express my regret or the regret of the Imperial Government at the enactment of such a law, which is applied solely and personally to the Chinese, a large majority of whom are unquestionably lawfully within the United States, engaged in the legitimate pursuits of life and entitled to the protection of the Constitution and laws, instead of the imposition of such punishment as it is attempted to inflict upon them by the last Congress; and the surprise must be greatly enhanced when it is considered that such obnoxious and unenlightened punishment is an unwelcome salute from one friendly and favored nation to another, which has at all times and under all circumstances made amity, honesty of intentions and purposes, and the sacred preservation of its treaty stipulations the chief object in its relations with the United States Government. For these reasons, and others heretofore adduced, the statute of 1892 is a violation of every principle of justice, equity, reason, and fair dealing between two friendly powers, and its enforcement should not only be arrested, but the law itself should be summarily repealed or so altered as to assure my countrymen of the full protection of their rights and immunities, in the same measure that these privileges are secured to the people of other favored nations who are in any manner residing within the boundaries of the United States.

In accordance with what has already been stated, I would most respectfully suggest that the two nations might be relieved of the pending embarassments which are the immediate result of the legislation so frequently referred to in this note by a repeal of the objectionable provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, or such alteration of the same as will protect my countrymen in their vested personal and property rights in the United States, so that they may continue to remain in said country free from the threatened difficulties, wrongs, and the deprivation of such rights and privileges.

In consideration, therefore, of the past friendship between the respective nations and in the hope of preserving the same and uniting them more firmly therein, I again communicate to you the respectful request of the Imperial Government that the matters which form the basis of this and my former notes may receive your early attention, and that the views and intentions of your Government may be elicited and made known to me in an "ample and formal manner."

I again renew, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

No. 16.

Mr. Tsui to Mr. Foster.

CHINESE LEGATION,

Washington, Nov. 11, 1892. (Received November 12.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration, and for the consideration of his excellency the President of the United States, a communication of the foreign office at Peking, and addressed to Hon. Charles Denby, United States minister, in reply to a note from him dated July 4, 1892, inclosing for the information of the Imperial Government a copy of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and former acts, prohibiting the coming of the Chinese into the United

States; also a translation into the Chinese language of the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of customs in the United States.

The drastic provisions of the act of Congress of May last are reviewed by the foreign office in this note to Minister Denby and accompanied with the request that such provisions may be explained and construed, especially in the many particulars referred to therein.

It will be observed that Minister Denby is also requested to lay the matter mentioned in the note before the President of the United States, with a prayer that his excellency will cause the late act to be reconsidered by the Congress of the United States, to the end that due regard may be paid to the law of nations and to the friendly intercourse between China and the United States.

I most respectfully ask your careful consideration of the communication inclosed, and request that an answer may be made to all the inquiries presented by the foreign office. And I hope I may be pardoned for asking for a response to my note of recent date, as well as to the former notes of myself and my predecessor.

Accept, etc.,

TSUI KWO YIN.

[Inclosure.]

Translation of reply of foreign office in Peking to Mr. Denby, the United States minister.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated July 4, 1892, informing us of your having received from your Government copy of a new act prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, and transmitting for our information a Chinese translation of the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of customs in the United States, accompanied by the original in English, which contains (1) the new act of May 5, 1892; (2) the act of May 6, 1882; (3) the amendatory act of July 5, 1884, and (4) the act of October 1, 1888.

Legislative measures restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States received their first sanction from the treaty concluded between China and the United States on the 17th of November, 1880. Subsequently an act was passed by your Congress in 1882 restricting and limiting the immigration of Chinese laborers, the provisions of which are very strict and oppressive. In 1884 your legislators passed an act amendatory to the act of 1882, exercising their power and using their discretion to the fullest extent; still they did not go so far as to openly violate treaty stipulations. But at last, on October 1, 1888, an act was passed regardless of the firm and cordial friendship between the two countries which had existed for decades of years.

We and our ministers at Washington have repeatedly sent in our protests in accordance with the treaty stipulations, but have received no reply from you or the State Department. Furthermore, a new act, consisting of nine sections, was passed and approved May 5 last, continuing the provisions of the amendatory act of 1884 for a period of ten years from its passage. This being the case, we have no alternative but to call your attention to the following objections: Section 2 of the new act says: "That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom he or they are tried that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country: *Provided*, That in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China." Does the clause "Chinese person or person of Chinese descent" mentioned in this section apply only to Chinese laborers residing in the United States, or to the exempt class also, such as teachers, students, merchants, or persons visiting the United States from curiosity? We should be glad to have some explanation regarding it.

Article 2 of the treaty of November 17, 1880, provides that "Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, or merchants, or from

curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation."

Section 3 of the amendatory act of 1884 provides "that the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the act to which this act is amendatory." Thus it is clear that the first two sections of the said act can, under no circumstances, be applicable to Chinese merchants and others who belong to the exempt class. Now, the new act of May 5 last refers generally to Chinese persons without classifying them. Does the clause "to be or remain in the United States" mean that it is a law made and agreed to by both the nations, by which a Chinese person is to be adjudged lawfully or unlawfully to be or remain in the United States?

Section 3 of the new act says: "That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby extended shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such person shall establish by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States."

We hold that by the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the right of Chinese laborers to emigrate to the United States is secured and provided for; also by articles 2 and 3 of the treaty of 1880. What more affirmative proof can your Government ask for? Now, this arbitrary assumption of power by your Government in causing the arrest and punishment of Chinese subjects without regard to the binding force of treaty stipulations appears to be in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Section 4 of the same act provides for the punishment of Chinese persons, when convicted of being unlawfully in the United States, with imprisonment at hard labor. Let us ask whether the subjects of other nations who are laborers in the United States receive the same treatment. How can you reconcile your Government's action in the matter with that clause in the treaty which provides that to Chinese subjects shall be accorded the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation?

Section 5 of the same act has the following provision: "That after the passage of this act, on an application to any judge or court of the United States, in the first instance, for a writ of habeas corpus by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, to whom that privilege has been denied, no bail shall be allowed, and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay." According to the practice of your courts, defendants in bailable cases, though they are subjects of other nations, are entitled to the privilege of being released on bail. If Chinese subjects are refused bail, where shall they be lodged? In ordinary proceedings it is impossible for any judge to take up and hear a case as soon as it is brought before him and determine it promptly. It is therefore hoped that the privilege of being allowed to give bail hitherto enjoyed by the Chinese subjects may be continued.

Section 6 of the said act provides: "That it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts, within one year after the passage of this act, for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese laborer within the limits of the United States who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or who, after one year from the passage hereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be arrested by any customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States as hereinbefore provided, unless he shall establish clearly to the satisfaction of said judge that, by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, he has been unable to procure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court, and by at least one credible white witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of this act; and, if upon the hearing it shall appear that he is so entitled to a certificate, it shall be granted upon his paying the cost. Should it appear that said Chinaman had procured a certificate, which has been lost or destroyed, he shall be detained and judgment suspended a reasonable time to enable him to procure a duplicate from the officer granting it, and in such cases the cost of said arrest and trial shall be in the discretion of the court. And any Chinese person other than a Chinese laborer having a right to be and remain in the United States, desiring such certificate as evidence of such right, may apply for and receive the same without charge."

On inquiry, we find that Chinese laborers are scattered over the United States. They are to be found in cities where no Chinese consulate has been established to look after their interests. Most of them can not understand and speak the English language. If they are compelled to apply for a certificate of residence within a year from the passage of the act and are liable to arrest and punishment in case of their failure to comply with the law, Chinese residents in the United States will certainly suffer uncalled-for misery and hardships; but the local authorities will likewise find the work of carrying out the law quite burdensome. The above requirement is in contravention of the spirit of the treaty of 1868.

Sections 7, 8, and 9 define the duties of the officials of the Treasury Department, who are charged with the execution of the act, which seem to differ greatly from the requirements of the amendatory act of July 5, 1884.

Having carefully studied the provisions of the treaties existing between the two countries and the understanding reached in the determination of past cases, and compared the same with the nine sections of the new act, we deem it our duty to request you to lay the matter before the President of the United States for his consideration, with a prayer that his excellency will cause the new act to be reconsidered by the Congress of the United States, to the end that due regard may be paid to the law of nations and to the friendly intercourse between the two countries.

Shortly after the passage of the act of July 5, 1884, the President of the United States, in his message to Congress of December 1, 1884, observed that it was necessary for that august body to expound the exact sense and meaning of the words employed in the treaty in relation to the restriction of the Chinese immigration to the United States, and that, as he considered the amendatory act passed by Congress was in contravention of treaty stipulations, he considered it proper to ask Congress to carefully review it and modify some of its provisions. Thus it is evident that, if Congress passes a bill in violation of any treaty stipulation, the President of the United States has the power to ask that body to reconsider its action. Now, most of the nine sections of the new act which continue in force the laws of 1882 and 1884 are undoubtedly in conflict with treaty stipulations and affect Chinese diplomatic officers also. It will be remembered in the year 1886 an unpleasant incident took place, which was occasioned by the collector of customs at San Francisco demanding the production by the minister of his credentials upon his arrival before he was permitted to land. Such action reflects on the honor of your nation and is detrimental to the friendly relations between the two countries. We sincerely hope that your Government, guided by a sense of justice and equity, will discontinue its policy of discrimination against China and its ill treatment of Chinese subjects.

We await the favor of a reply.

Accept, sir, etc.

No. 17.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Foster.

No. 1607.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, November 29, 1892. (Received January 14, 1893.)

SIR: In my dispatch, No. 1569, of the 18th of August last, I transmitted a copy of a translation of a communication received by me from the foreign office, relating to the recent exclusion acts of the United States against Chinese laborers, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

I now inclose a translation of another communication from the yamên on the same subject. The yamên states that several months have elapsed and it has received no intimation from me whether I have or have not received a reply from the honorable Secretary of State. The yamên proceeds to state that it has received from Chinese in the United States frequent remonstrances against the new law, and that arrests under it have been made in New York. This latter statement, I think, can not be true, as the law has one year to run from May 6, 1892, before prosecutions can begin.

The yamên then argues at considerable length that the new law violates the treaty of 1880. It cites the "favored nation" clause in that

treaty and the third article thereof, and claims that, as the matter of certificates under the new act does not apply to the citizens of other countries, it should not apply to Chinese subjects.

I endeavored in my communication to the yamên of August 18, 1892, to show that the new law was not in contravention of the treaty of 1880, so far as it related to Chinese laborers who have gone to the United States since the treaty of 1880, because such persons had gone thither in violation of the acts of 1882 and 1884. But the yamên makes no distinction between Chinese laborers who were in the United States at the date of the treaty and those who have since unlawfully gone to the United States. The yamên then points out the difference between the system of certificates and the passport and travel-certificate system prevailing in China, and claims that the two systems are not at all alike.

The yamên proceeds to speak kindly of the Government of the United States and of myself, and expresses the hope that you will request Congress to abrogate the new law. It concludes with the statement that it has addressed the governor of the Liang Kuang (the two southern provinces) to ascertain the views of the Chinese merchants of Canton and Hongkong, and, on a report having been received, the question of making new rules for the future will be considered.

I have acknowledged the receipt of this communication, and have informed the yamên that I have not received any specific instructions on the subject under discussion.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES DENBY.

[Inclosure in No. 1607.—Translation.]

The Tsung li Yamên to Mr. Denby.

No. 17.] NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

Upon the 18th of August, 1892, the prince and ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the minister of the United States, in reply to the yamên's dispatch relative to the exclusion acts of the United States against Chinese laborers, wherein the minister of the United States was requested to bring the attention of the President of the United States to the unjust manner in which Chinese subjects have been treated. The minister of the United States stated that it would afford him great pleasure to send to the Department of State a translation of the prince and ministers' communication, and, after having received instructions, he would communicate with the yamên further upon the subject.

The yamên have duly perused the contents of the minister's communication, which contains in substance the provisions of the supplemental treaty and also gives a review of the nine articles of the new act of May 5, 1892, which are in accordance with treaty stipulations. The minister of the United States further observes that if the treaty of 1888 had been approved by the Government of China, the questions now mooted would not have arisen, and the danger of the policy adopted was pointed out by him at the time.

Several months have elapsed, but the prince and ministers have received no intimation from the minister of the United States whether he has or has not received a reply from the honorable Secretary of State. Frequent representations have been made by Chinese resident in America that the rule under the new law in regard to getting certificates is oppressive. In New York the police have arrested at their pleasure Chinese who have not obtained certificates. The Chinese minister to the United States has laid the matter before the yamên by note, and the yamên mus lose no time in devising a plan of action.

With reference to the limitation of Chinese laborers, there is a special treaty governing the question. The minister of the United States states that laborers of other countries are not liable to such punishment, which may be true, but the United States have no treaty similar to the treaty of 1880 with any other power.

The yamên would observe that when the supplemental treaty of 1880 was negoti-

ated, the commissioners appointed by China to negotiate the same inquired of the United States commissioners that, on the framing of the treaty, whether the United States would or would not impose or inflict oppressive measures on the Chinese laborers, and, after the return to the United States of the American commissioners, this statement of the Chinese commissioners appeared in the foreign relations of Congress.(†) This treaty was concluded in an amiable and peaceful spirit, and the two Governments concerned were animated by the desire of pursuing perpetual friendly relations.

The second article of the treaty reads as follows:

"Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation."

If the statement of the minister of the United States, "that laborers of other countries are not liable to such punishment," is to be taken, then was not the expression in the treaty of 1880, "accorded all the rights, etc., which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation," an empty and vacant insertion? If the two countries, China and the United States, are only and specially to be considered, what was the use of inserting the favored-nation clause?

The third article of the supplemental treaty reads:

"If Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation and to which they are entitled by treaty."

Here is a repetition in this clause that Chinese [subjects] shall receive the same treatment as those of the most favored nation. As the rules of action in the matter of certificates under the new act can not apply to other countries, then they can not apply to Chinese subjects.

The minister of the United States takes the supplemental treaty between the United States and China, of 1880, and cites that as the authority why the Chinese laborer only should receive such harsh and unfair treatment. It seems this was not formerly the intent when the treaty was framed, neither is it in accordance with the wording thereof.

The minister of the United States further remarks that "it [a certificate] is something like the passport and travel-certificate system prevailing in China." This view the yamên really do not understand. With regard to foreigners resident in China applying for passports, these documents are either applied for by the foreign minister or consul, by an official communication (to Chinese authorities), and each receives the same treatment. The police authorities have never compelled persons to take out passports, nor is there any such thing as punishment by imprisonment. Further, the object and purpose of foreigners getting passports are specially for traveling in the interior. At the treaty ports, however, foreigners may go and come at their pleasure without these documents.

Generally speaking, there is no nation that is pleased with having the name of violating treaty stipulations. Every confidence has long been reposed in the sincerity of purpose, integrity, and high standing of the Government of the United States, and it has always evinced the staunchest feeling of friendship toward China. The minister of the United States has resided in China many years, and the relations between him and the yamên have always been above suspicion; but at present the Chinese residents in the United States are molested and persecuted to an unsurpassed extent, and the yamên hopes that the minister of the United States will address and urge the Secretary of State to bring the matter before Congress to have abrogated the new law of 1892 regarding the issuance of certificates, thus maintaining and preserving the friendly relations between the two nations, which is the earnest desire of the yamên.

As to what rules may be arranged for the future, the yamên have addressed the governor-general of the Liang-Kuang, to ascertain the views of the Chinese merchants of Canton and Hongkong, and, on a report having been received, the question will then be considered.

A necessary communication, etc.

No. 18.

Mr. Wharton to Mr. Tsui.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your two notes of the respective dates of November 7 and November 11, 1892, concerning the recent legislation of the Congress of the United States "in respect to Chinese subjects" in this country.

In the former of these two notes you refer to certain unanswered notes of your predecessor and of yourself as containing a full discussion of the provision of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1888. That statute was brought about by the regrettable failure to complete the treaty signed at Washington March 12, 1888. It does not seem necessary at this late date to discuss the circumstances under which the treaty of 1888 failed, or to conjecture whether, had it been duly perfected, it would have served to avert the difficulties or meet the issues which have since arisen. That the failure of that treaty, through the withholdment of the Imperial ratification, exerted a prejudicial influence upon American sentiment thereafter is hardly open to doubt.

Neither does it seem necessary to the present object to enter into a full historical and analytical review of the variant conditions which have existed in the United States and China since the first treaties were signed in regard to the treatment of aliens. It would not be difficult to show that from the outset the position of the foreigner in China has been one of violation and exclusion, his rights being limited under treaties to certain specified objects within the narrow limits of the treaty ports, and extended only at the will of the Chinese Government to residence and travel in the interior. The foreign states, by their compacts with China, have impliedly recognized the inherent right of that Empire to regulate the domicile and business of aliens within its borders, by soliciting and obtaining from China the limited privileges expressed by the formal treaties and the expanded privileges growing out of them. Nor would it be difficult to argue with convincing force that the application of this right by China is governed in its manifestations by the inherent immiscibility of the Mongolian and Caucasian races. As are all Europeans to the native Chinese communities, so are the Chinese to the communities of European blood—a people apart, not willing to be engrafted upon the national life, and dwelling under the special license of an artificially created necessity.

You and your predecessors have pointed to the exclusive and repressive treatment of Chinese in the United States and to the acts of lawlessness from which they have suffered. It would be easy to offset this phase of the argument by a recital of the multiplied instances wherein citizens of the United States peaceably dwelling or traveling in China have been the victims of mob violence and of vexatious aggression on the part of the local authorities; but I fail to see the good to flow from such a line of discussion, since the Governments of China and the United States have been alike sincere in their expression of abhorrence for such acts, and practical in their disposition to proffer suitable amends. To pile up past causes of grievance on either side would but embitter the temperate examination of present problems, which I am sure it is the wish of your Government, no less than of my own, to give to the subject.

Reserving, therefore, all considerations of these aspects of the general

question, I confine this communication to the precise points you make touching the recent legislation of Congress renewing the acts passed for the execution of the treaty of 1880. Those acts being limited in their effects to a fixed term of years, which, in the judgment of Congress, came to an end in May last, it became necessary to reënact them for a further term, with such safeguards as experience should have shown to be needful. While more precisely providing for the exclusion of new-coming Chinese laborers from our shores, in pursuance of a policy in regard to which the negotiations of immediately preceding years had shown the two Governments to be in substantial accord, the new legislation aimed to meet the case of the Chinese subjects actually residing and laboring in the United States by providing the means whereby their right to remain and enjoy the privileges of residence stipulated in the existing treaties should be confirmed to them by an orderly scheme of individual identification and certification. The statute as completely aims to protect the persons and rights of all Chinese persons entitled to residential privileges as it does to prevent their fraudulent enjoyment by those not entitled thereto.

You are pleased to state that the proceedings which led to this legislation itself were not required by any existing emergency that had arisen between the two nations, but in this you overlook the circumstance that the theretofore existing temporary legislation under the old treaties, was about to terminate by its own time limitation, as also the fact that the abrupt failure of the negotiations for a fuller international accord on the general subject had not only devolved upon the Congress of the United States the necessity for dealing with the matter by the municipal resorts pertaining to sovereignty, but had moreover aroused an unfortunate belief that the attitude of China was obstructive and the claims of China unreasonable. That this belief is without solid foundation I am happy to assume; that it did exist and under the circumstances with good show of reason, must be frankly admitted.

Much of the argument in the preceding notes of your legation, to which you refer and which you incorporate in your present notes, rests upon the assumed claim that the status of Chinese subjects with respect to the body politic of the United States is on the same footing as that of all other aliens of whatever nationality. Neither in the light of international reciprocity nor in that of municipal sovereignty can these assumptions hold good. The restrictions upon foreigners in China are special and onerous, as to vocation, residence, and travel, and are based on the natural barriers which seem to forbid the assimilation of the foreign element with the native Chinese race. This condition of immiscibility is likewise as forcibly present in the case of Chinese in the United States as it is generally absent in regard to aliens of the same race and blood as our own. It is the inherent prerogative of sovereignty to take cognizance of such incompatibilities and to provide special conditions for the toleration of the unassimilable element in the national community. China's treatment of foreigners can only be justified on such grounds. Moreover, this sovereign right is freely exercised by the United States in the adoption of restrictive or discriminatory legislation in regard to any classes of alien immigration whenever the exigencies of the public interests demand and to whatever extent may be requisite.

As I have said, the recent reënactment of the former statutes regarding Chinese persons was accompanied by provisions looking to the formal assurance to the individual Chinaman, lawfully resident in the United States, of liberty of residence and pursuits equally with the

citizen of this country, and this, too, without hindrance of the right to establish himself where and how he will in any part of the land. The provisions of this legislation are practically designed to secure to such Chinamen privileges and a measure of individual freedom far beyond those accorded to American citizens in China, both in degree and in the number of those who possess them. While differing in detail they are believed to be, in the main, no less easy of fulfillment than the conditions imposed in nearly every country of the European continent for the civil registry of the inhabitants thereof. You allege the hardship and the unconstitutionality of this legislation. I am unprepared to admit the charge of hardship until the practical application of its provisions shall have demonstrated it by positive proof.

It is regrettable that the attitude of the Chinese themselves appears to be as much one of defiance of the provisions of the statute as that of your Government is of protest against it in advance of a fair trial of its workings.

As for the charge of unconstitutionality brought against the penal provisions of the act in question, that is a matter to be determined, as you are doubtless aware, only by the judicial branch of the Government, which is as freely open to the Chinese subject as to the citizen of the United States. It is the duty of the Executive to enforce the law, and no executive power exists to evade or repeal it.

The province of the executive branch in this discussion is to bring about a better understanding of the matter and to reach a good accord as to the principles involved. Such an accord should not be far to seek. As you say in your note of the 7th November: "It is conceded that the Imperial Government has not encouraged the emigration of its people from China to the United States, but, on the contrary, in the negotiations between the countries on the subject, it has in the most friendly manner yielded to the suspension of emigration." It is perhaps unfortunate that the tangible expression of this friendly disposition went no further than the negotiations which preceded the collapse of the treaty signed in 1888. I see no reason why a better understanding may not be brought about whereby the position of China shall be rather one of amicable concurrence toward a rational and practical end than one of obstruction to the working of measures the adoption of which has been in a large degree forced upon the legislative power of the United States by the conduct of the Chinese people in this country and by the attitude of the Imperial Government in their regard.

Accept, etc.,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 55.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Estimate for an appropriation to enable the President to entertain certain distinguished visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition.

FEBRUARY 9, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 7th instant, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the President to meet the necessary expenses of the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons who have accepted the invitation to attend the World's Columbian Exposition extended under the authority of joint resolution of August 5, 1892.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the draft of an amendment which should be added to the sundry civil appropriation bill now pending in Congress, in order that the President may be enabled to meet the necessary expenses of the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons who have accepted the invitation to attend the World's Columbian Exposition as the guests of the Government and people of the United States, extended under the authority of joint resolution No. 29, approved August 5, 1892.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Amendment to the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government.

To enable the President to meet the expenses necessary for the proper entertainment of such persons as may attend the World's Columbian Exposition as the guests of the Government of the United States, pursuant to an invitation extended under the authority of joint resolution approved August 5, 1892, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the requirements of section 291 of the Revised Statutes.

O

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 56.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A proposed amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill to pay certain amounts to officers of the Light-House Board.

FEBRUARY 9, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Commissioner of Customs, of the 7th instant, in relation to certain amounts paid by officers of the Light-House Establishment, but disallowed by him for want of authority of law to allow the same, and to recommend that the following clause be inserted in the deficiency bill now pending:

Authority is hereby granted the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to allow and credit in the accounts of certain engineer officers of the Light House Establishment the amounts paid by them, respectively, for the examinations of titles of land for light-house sites, and for expenses in connection therewith, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Attorney-General, but disallowed by the Commissioner of Customs for want of authority of law to allow the same, $320.35, in accordance with the letter of the Commissioner of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury of February 7, 1893.

Two other cases of a similar character, referred to by the Commissioner, will be found on page 7 of the Deficiency Estimates of December 9, 1892. (House Ex. Doc. No. 72, Fifty-second Congress, second session.)

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1893.

SIR: In the examination of accounts of officers of the Light-House Establishment, the expenditures specified below, for compensation paid to United States district attorneys for examining titles to land for light-house sites, and for expenses in connection therewith, have been disallowed.

The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 941), makes it the duty of United States district attorneys to render all legal services connected with the procurement of titles to sites for public buildings, other than for life-saving stations and pier-head lights; and section 770 of the Revised Statutes, which provides a salary of $200 a year for extra services of United States district attorneys, is the only provision of law for their compensation for such services, unless such provision is made by section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat., 109), and the appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys, United States courts, which appropriation is under the control of the Attorney-General and the First Comptroller, and has not been applied to these cases.

The act of March 2, 1889, also provides that it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to require of the grantors in such cases, free of all expense to the United States, all requisite abstracts, official certificates, and evidences of title that the Attorney-General may deem necessary. It is possible that some small items of expense in the accounts which have been disallowed may not be provided for by that act, but it was thought inadvisable to separate them from the other items.

The expenditures are as follows:

In account of Capt. J. C. Mallery, U. S. A., late engineer of the sixth light-house district, for Hilton Head range beacons, South Carolina; payment to A. Lathrop, United States district attorney:		
For compensation for legal services	$50.00	
For expenses	15.80	
		$65.80
In account of Maj. D. P. Heap, U. S. A., engineer of the third light-house district:		
For Elm Tree light-house station, New York; for payment to Jesse Johnson, United States district attorney—		
For compensation for legal services	$100.00	
For expenses	53.00	
	$153.00	
For Watch Point light station, Vermont, for payment to Frank Plumley, United States district attorney:		
For compensation for legal services	$25.00	
For expenses	10.25	
	35.25	
		188.25
In accounts of Maj. William Ludlow, U. S. A., late engineer of the ninth and eleventh districts:		
For Beaver Island Fog-Signal, Michigan; for payment to L. G. Palmer, United States district attorney, for compensation for legal services	$15.00	
For Sherwood Point light station:		
For payment to E. Colman, United States district attorney, for compensation for legal services	$15.00	
For payment James Keogh, jr., United States district attorney, for compensation for legal services	26.30	
	41.30	
For Cedar River Point light station, Michigan; for payment to L. G. Palmer, United States district attorney, for compensation for legal services	10.00	
		66.30
Total expenditures		320.35

As these expenditures were authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Attorney-General before they were paid, it is deemed equitable that relief should, if possible, be provided for the officers of the Light House Establishment, who paid the accounts in good faith. I therefore submit the above statement to enable you, in your discretion, to lay the matter before Congress.

There were, also, two other of these cases in the account of Capt. F. A. Mahan, U. S. A., late engineer of the fourth light-house district, for Absecom Buoy department, New Jersey, amounting in the aggregate to $585.63. But it is understood that those cases have been included in the deficiency estimates of the Light-House Board.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. LOCKWOOD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 57.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain relative to the Sandwich Islands.

FEBRUARY 9, 1893.—The injunction of secrecy removed and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in answer to their resolution of the 2d ultimo.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1854.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 2d instant requesting the President to communicate to that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, "copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Sandwich Islands, including copies of all communications between the Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, the British minister, during the years 1843 and 1844, in regard to the independence of those islands, and especially of the letters of Mr. Fox to Mr. Upshur of the 25th of June, 1843, and of Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox of the 5th of July, 1843, also a copy of any protest or other communication from the King of the Sandwich Islands to this Government in regard to the seizure of those islands by Lord George Paulet, commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, and of any reply of this Government thereto," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. MARCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1854.

List of accompanying papers.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster, July 1, 1842, extract.
King Kamehameha III to the President, March 10, 1843.
Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, March 23, 1843.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster, March 28, 1843, extract.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Legare, June 1, 1843, extract.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Legare, June 3, 1843.
Mr. Legare to Mr. Everett, June 13, 1843, extract.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Legare, June 14, 1843, extract.
Mr. Fox to Mr. Upshur, June 25, 1843.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Legare, July 1, 1843, extract.
Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox, July 5, 1843.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur, August 15, 1843, extract.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur, September 28, 1843, extract.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Nelson (with inclosure), April 24, 1844.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster.

No. 16.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 1, 1842.

SIR: * * * Mr. Brinsmade, the commercial agent of the United States to the Sandwich Islands, lately arrived here. He is entrusted with letters from the King of those islands to the Sovereign of Great Britain and France, of purport similar to that of which he was the bearer to the President. I introduced him to Mr. Addington, under secretary of state, who appeared to take an interest in his errand.

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I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Kamehameha III to the President.

Kamehameha III, Native King of the Sandwich Islands, to His Excellency John Tyler, the President of the United States of America.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In trouble and difficulty we present for consideration to the President the unfortunate situation in which we and our Government are placed.

Demands upon us unsustained by the acknowledged laws of nations and unfounded injustice were for the first time presented by Lord George Paulet, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Carysfort*, then lying in the harbor of Honolulu, with a threat of coercive measures in case of noncompliance within 19 hours. Our proposals for discussion and negotiation, through our principal adviser, were declined with rudeness, and we were compelled, without a hearing, to yield to demands which we believe to be arbitrary and unjust as regards ourselves, oppressive and illegal as regards foreign residents.

We have been compelled to acknowledge an acting consul of Her Britannic Majesty against whom there were positive objections susceptible of explicit proof, without the grounds of our refusal being

heard or considered. The acknowledged consul of Her Britannic Majesty had suddenly and secretly withdrawn from these islands without soliciting an interview or giving us any sort of notice of his intentions previous to his departure. After his departure we received notice that he had delegated his consular functions to Alexander Simpson, who was a known and declared enemy of our Government, who had openly insulted the chief magistrate of this island and other high officers of our appointment, who had publicly threatened to involve us in difficulties, and whose recognition as consular agent was protested against by two British subjects who represented the chief commercial interests of Great Britain in these islands.

Compliance has been compelled with demands violating the obligations of contracts and contravening laws for the collection of debts which have been established for the general benefit in accordance with the statutes of civilized nations, by compelling us to annul the decisions of juries, after the cases had been dismissed, and to grant new trials contrary to law, and by compelling us to remove attachments levied by one British resident upon the property of another, in due course of law and under the usual formalities.

Precluded from negotiation and unable to repel by force, we yielded to these requisitions, under protest of embracing the earliest opportunity of representing them more fully to Her Britannic Majesty.

Compliance having been thus procured to the foregoing demands, others were successively preferred by Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul (now acknowledged) more unjust, exorbitant, and arbitrary; claims for heavy indemnities where no damage was proven and only alleged on frivolous pretexts and demands for damages in a case still pending under the previous protest to Her Britannic Majesty.

We were called upon to violate every principle of equity, by setting aside the decision of juries in several cases without any just cause being pretended why new trials should be granted; these demands were enforced at private interviews between ourselves, his lordship and Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul. The subject was only verbally canvassed, written negotiations were positively refused, and even written statements and proofs and copies of the claims preferred were denied. The only alternatives offered us were, immediate resolve to violate the laws by acts illegal and oppressive, immediate admission and payment of claims to indemnity so loosely supported, or immediate hostilities. Without force to resist hostilities, without resources to meet the payment of the heavy indemnities demanded, and firmly resolved to support law and justice, we adopted the only peaceful alternative left, to throw ourselves upon the generosity of the British nation by a conditional cession of these islands to Her Britannic Majesty. To have awaited hostilities would have been to expose to destruction the property and jeopardize the lives of a large number of foreign residents who are American citizens—to have complied with the demands urged would have been to sanction oppressive and illegal acts affecting the rights and prospects of American citizens also, and an open violation of the stipulations with the United States in 1826.

Placed in difficulties from which we could not extricate ourselves with honor and justice, compelled to immediate decision and threatened with immediate hostilities, we have, with the advice and consent of our chiefs, signed with a heavy heart and many tears the deed of provisional cession and have permitted the British flag to be planted in all our islands, but under the guns of a frigate and at the point of the bayonet.

Relying on the magnanimity and firmness of the United States, we appeal to the President to interpose the high influence of the United States with the Court of England to grant us an impartial hearing and procure us justice, to induce Her Britannic Majesty to withdraw from the sovereignty of these islands and leave us as we have been, an *independent government supported in our right.*

We have labored to civilize and improve our islands, we have adopted the laws of the United States and of Britain, we have appointed upright and capable American citizens and British subjects to offices of trust and responsibility, in order that their functions might be exercised with energy and fidelity, we have adopted all suggestions which would tend to put the commercial intercourse of American citizens with us upon the best footing. We have been gratified with the large and increasing number of American residents. We confidently appeal to the Americans on these islands engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits to testifiy to the honesty of our intentions and our capabilities for self-government, and we acknowledge them to have been the most consistent and efficient supporters of our government.

We look to the United States with peculiar feelings of respect and gratitude. To the benevolence and enterprise of that great people we owe the introduction of the Christian religion, of civilization and laws, of commerce and agriculture, and the large and respectable number of our foreign residents.

We ask of you to secure and preserve the great interests common to us and you, and arrest the course of events so prejudicial to both, and we shall never cease to be grateful for your aid.

And we pray the Almighty God to have your excellency, our great and good friend, in His most holy keeping.

Written at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands, this 10th day of March, Anno Domini 1843.

By your good friend,

[L. S.] KAMEKAMEHA.

Premier:
KEKAULURKI.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.

No. 34.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 23, 1843.

SIR: The course adopted by this Government in regard to the Sandwich Islands has for its sole object the preservation of the independence of those islands and the maintenance by their Government of an entire impartiality in their intercourse with foreign states. The United States desire to exercise no undue influence or control over the government of the islands, nor to obtain from it any grant of exclusive privileges whatever. This was solemnly declared in the President's message to Congress; and it is declared also in the instructions given to Mr. Brown, of which you will receive herewith a copy.

The President would exceedingly regret that suspicion of a sinister purpose of any kind on the part of the United States should prevent England and France from adopting the same pacific, just, and conservative course towards the government and people of this remote but interesting group of islands.

I am, sir, etc.,

DANL. WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., etc.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster.

No. 34.] LONDON, *March 28, 1843.*

SIR: * * * Lord Aberdeen told me the other day that he had signified to the French ambassador that England could not agree to any encroachment on the Sandwich Islands, and the Count de Ste. Aulaire replied that none was contemplated. Lord Aberdeen added that this Government would distinctly recognize the independence of these islands and presumed France would do the same. He hoped our missionaries would abstain from all attempt to exercise political influence.

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I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Legaré.

No. 40.] LONDON, *June 1, 1843.*

SIR: * * * The immediate object of my interview with Lord Aberdeen was to make inquiry relative to a report contained in the papers of the week that the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands had been ceded to the Queen of Great Britain and possession taken by Lord George Paulet, of the ship of war *Carysfort*, the British officer commanding in those seas. This report will no doubt have attracted your notice, and, following so closely after the official recognition of the independence of these islands by the United States and Great Britain herself, is well calculated to produce uneasiness and surprise, and in this light I spoke of it to Lord Aberdeen. He said they were entirely without information on the subject beyond what the newspapers contained, and had no other reason to believe in the fact of the occupation. He could only say, at present, that if any such thing had taken place it was entirely without authority or instructions, as I could easily infer from the recent official recognition of the independence of the islands by Great Britain, which was made known to me at the time.

I observed to Lord Aberdeen that of course if the islands had been thus, without authority, taken possession of the act would be immediately disavowed by Her Majesty's Government. He said it might not be proper for him, in the absence of all information, under an entire ignorance of what had been done, to pledge the Government to any course; but he was quite willing to say that the intelligence had produced no change in the opinions and feelings which led him to advise the recognition, and that he still remained without the least wish for any addition to their colonial possessions. He told me they had several times declined to accept the sovereignty of different groups of islands in the Pacific which had been offered to them. If the report was founded in truth, he thought the cession might have proceeded from apprehensions on the part of the Government of the Sandwich Islands, that the French were meditating also the occupation of that group, and that aversion to the French might have led them, in the absence of Mr. Richards, to wish to place themselves under British

protection. I told Lord Aberdeen that I had understood from a private source of information that the Hawaiian commissioners at Washington had offered to place the islands under the protection of the United States; that I could not vouch for the truth of the report, but that if the offer were made it was certainly, as he was aware, declined.

In reference to the reserve with which he had spoken of giving up the islands, if possession, as reported, had been taken of them, Lord Aberdeen said this reserve was only in *majorem cautelam*, in consideration of his total ignorance of the circumstances of the case, and not because his opinions and feelings as to the expediency of the measure were at all varied by the rumored fact of the occupation. On my remarking that in one version of the newspaper report the cession was said to have been accepted by Lord George Paulet in full satisfaction for demands of compensation for injuries sustained by British subjects from the Government of the Sandwich Islands, he said he was not acquainted with any such demands, and should be doubly unwilling to sanction a cession made on that basis. Upon the whole, when I reflect how distinctly and how recently this Government is pledged to the United States, to France, and to the Sandwich Islands themselves to recognize their independence, I can not doubt that the act of the commander of the *Carysfort* will be readily disavowed.

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I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

H. S. LEGARÉ, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Legaré.

No. 41.] LONDON, *June 3, 1843.*

SIR: At a late hour last evening I received a note from the Earl of Aberdeen requesting an interview at noon this day, at which he informed me that since he saw me last he had received a dispatch from Mr. Doyle, the British chargé d'affaires at Mexico, dated 24th April, transmitting a printed and evidently authentic paper, in which the particulars of the "provisional cession" of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain are set forth. Lord Aberdeen allowed me to read Mr. Doyle's dispatch and the printed paper, and also read to me the dispatch which he had himself prepared to Mr. Fox on the subject and the papers accompanying it. As these documents will be communicated to you, I do not know that there is anything left for me to say, Lord Aberdeen's oral communication being but a repetition and amplification of the contents of his dispatch to Mr. Fox and his letter of last October to the Commissioners of the Sandwich Islands. He said the account in the printed paper was a confused and not very intelligible affair, and his only reason for any reserve in expressing himself on the subject arose from the fact that Lord George Paulet was one of the most discreet and judicious officers of their navy and could not, he thought, have acted without better grounds than might be inferred from the printed accounts.

It will perhaps be in my power by the next steamer to give you further information on the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

H. S. LEGARÉ, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

Mr. Legaré to Mr. Everett.

No. 46.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 13, 1843.

SIR: * * * It is well known that our settled policy is the strictest nonintervention in what does not immediately concern us, that we accept Governments *de facto as Governments de jure*, and that above all we have no wish to plant or to acquire colonies abroad. Yet there is something so entirely peculiar in the relations between this little commonwealth and ourselves that we might even feel justified, consistently with our own principles, in interfering by force to prevent its falling into the hands of one of the great powers of Europe. These relations spring out of the local situation, the history and the character and institutions of the Hawaiian Islands, as well as out of the declarations formerly made by this Government during the course of the last session of Congress, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

If the attempts now making by ourselves, as well as by other Christian powers, to open the markets of China to a more general commerce be successful, there can be no doubt that a great part of that commerce will find its way over the isthmus. In that event it will be impossible to overrate the importance of the Hawaiian group as a stage in the long voyage between Asia and America. But, without anticipating events, which, however, seem inevitable and, even approaching the actual demands of an immense navigation, make the free use of those roadsteads and ports indispensable to us, I need not remind you, who are in so peculiar manner related to that most important interest, commercial and political, that our great nursery of seamen, the whale fishery, has for years past made this cluster of islands its rendezvous and resting place. It seems doubtful whether even the undisputed possession of the Oregon territory and the use of the Columbia River or indeed anything short of the acquisition of California (if that were possible) would be sufficient indemnity to us for the loss of these harbors.

Independently, however, of these paramount considerations, it is impossible that any enlightened American acquainted with what his countrymen have done to make this people worthy of their mission, which ought to be hospitality to the flags of all nations navigating that ocean, can regard without lively sympathy their present unfortunate situation. All accounts seem to concur in representing this tribe, especially its chiefs, as having been within the last twenty-five years raised from a brutally savage state to a condition which may be fairly called civilized. This is the work of Christianity, and it seems to me a touching instance of the beneficent influence of the common religion of all the great powers that it had thus prepared an asylum for them all amidst the dangers of that vast ocean, and consecrated it by its own peaceful spirit to a perpetual neutrality. It was with this view that we heartily concurred, so far as our good offices went, in promoting the objects of the mission sent to us last winter, one of the results of which was the message of the President already referred to.

You are therefore requested to use your best endeavors to prevent the consummation of any purpose of conquest that England may possibly have conceived. France is interested in coöperating with us to the same end. Unfortunately there are embarrassments in the way of her doing so—at least, of her doing so with all the effect that would

otherwise attend the intervention of so conspicuous a power in favor of so great an interest of the whole Christian world. Still her ministers may be moved to do something. You may at least, if occasion serve, sound their ambassador in London. Russia has also a special interest in it if she looks with any solicitude to her settlements on the northwest coast. Might you not enlist her Government in the same cause?

On the whole, however, the better opinion seems to be that what Lord George Paulet has done will be disavowed.

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I have the honor to be, with sincere respect, sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,

H. S. LEGARÉ.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., *etc.*

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Legaré.

No. 43.] LONDON, *June 14, 1843.*

SIR: * * * June 19. In the Times of the 15th there was an editorial article of considerable significance on the recent provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands to the British crown. It wore the appearance at the time of being semiofficial, and from its having remained for two or three days uncontradicted in any quarter I am inclined to think that it was at least founded on good information. Should this be the case it may be considered as certain that the Government here have made up their minds to disavow the cession and to adhere to the recognition of the independence of the islands.

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I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

H. S. LEGARÉ, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Upshur.

WASHINGTON, *June 25, 1843.*

SIR: Her Majesty's Government, previously to the departure from England of the last steam packet, had already received information, though not officially, of the provisional occupation of the Sandwich Islands in the name of Great Britain, by the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship *Carysfort.*

I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, that the occupation of the Sandwich Islands was an act entirely unauthorized by Her Majesty's Government; and that with the least practicable delay due inquiry will be made into the proceedings which led to it.

The British Government had already announced to certain Commissioners, who arrived in Great Britain in March last, on the part of the King of the Sandwich Islands, that Her Majesty had determined to recognize the independence of those islands under their present chief.

To that determination Her Majesty's Government intend to adhere. At the same time, however, it is right that it should be understood that the British Government equally intend to engage, and, if necessary, to compel the chief of the Sandwich Islands to redress whatever acts of injustice may have been committed against British subjects by that chief or by his ministers or agents, either arbitrarily or under the false color of lawful proceedings.

Instructions which, during the past year were addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the British consul residing in the Sandwich Islands and to the naval officers employed on the Pacific station, enjoined those officers to treat upon all occasions the native rulers of the Sandwich Islands with forbearance and courtesy; and, while affording due and efficient protection to aggrieved British subjects, to avoid interfering harshly or unnecessarily with the laws and customs of the native government.

It has been the desire of the British Government, in regulating the intercourse of its public servants with the native authorities of the Sandwich Islands, rather to strengthen those authorities and to give them a sense of their own independence by leaving the administration of justice in their own hands, than to make them feel their dependence upon foreign powers by the exercise of unnecessary interference. It has not been the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to seek to establish a paramount influence in those islands for Great Britain at the expense of that enjoyed by other powers. All that has appeared requisite to Her Majesty's Government has been that other powers should not exercise there a greater influence than that possessed by Great Britain.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

H. S. FOX.

Hon. ABEL P. UPSHUR, etc.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Legaré.

No. 44.] LONDON, *July 1, 1843.*

SIR: * * * With respect to the occupation of the Sandwich Islands, I have reason to think that the conduct of Lord George Paulet, in coercing their provisional cession to this Government, has been formally disavowed. I am to see Lord Aberdeen this afternoon, and hope to ascertain positively whether this is the case. If I find that the cession is not and is not likely to be disavowed, I shall address a pointed remonstrance to this Government against the occupation and spare no pains to enlist in the same course the representatives of the other maritime powers. Mr. Marshall, of Charlestown (Massachusetts), arrived here yesterday, with authority from the King of the Sandwich Islands, as a joint commissioner with Mr. Richards. He is the bearer of dispatches from the Government of the islands to that of Great Britain. He has been preceded by Mr. Simpson, the deputy consul left in the islands by the late British consul, Mr. Charlton. * * * Mr. Simpson came to London a few days since as bearer of Lord George Paulet's dispatches to the admiralty.

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I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT

H. S. LEGARÉ, esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 5, 1843.

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 25th ultimo, explanatory of the views of the British Government respecting the Sandwich Islands, and stating, by direction of Her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, for the information of this Government, that the recent occupation of those islands in the name of Great Britain by the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship *Carysport*, was an act entirely unauthorized by Her Majesty's Government, and that with the least practicable delay due inquiry will be made into the proceedings which led to it.

I have lost no time in submitting your letter to the consideration of the President of the United States, by whom I am directed to express to you the satisfaction which this prompt disavowal by Her Majesty's Government of the act in question has afforded him.

The United States take a deep interest in the condition of those islands so important from their geographical position to American citizens engaged in the fisheries and other lawful pursuits in the North Pacific Ocean; and hence the President awaited with lively concern the course which Her Majesty's Government should adopt with respect to the occurrences referred to. He entertained a confident expectation, strengthened by his knowledge of the reception which had been given in England to the Commissioners of the King of the Sandwich Islands, and of the fact that Her Majesty's Government had determined to recognize the independence of those islands, that no undue advantage would be taken by Great Britain of their peculiar political condition, and he sees with a corresponding gratification that this expectation is now realized.

Seeking to establish no undue advantages in the Sandwich Islands for citizens of the United States at the expense of other powers, the President receives with much pleasure the assurance contained in Mr. Fox's note, that none such are sought for Great Britain. He can not doubt that the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of those islands will be found altogether compatible with every just claim of Great Britain, while it will best conduce to the interests of the islands themselves, and of all nations having intercourse with them.

I have the honor to renew to you, sir, on this occasion, the assurance of my distinguished consideration and respect,

A. P. UPSHUR.

HENRY S. FOX, esq., etc.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

No. 50.] LONDON, *August 15, 1843.*

SIR: * * * I then took occasion to advert to the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The Commissioners of the King of those islands are here, Messrs. Haalileo, Richards, and Marshall, and have presented a written statement of considerable length (as they inform me) to Lord Aberdeen, containing the requisite explanations of the matters alleged against them by way of complaint, by the late British consul and others. Lord Aberdeen told me there was a good deal worthy of consideration in their statements, and that he did not apprehend much difficulty in coming to a satisfactory settlement.

With respect to the acknowledgment of the independence of the islands, the following seems to be the precise state of the case: The English Government, following our example, acquainted Messrs. Haalileo and Richards in April last that they were prepared to acknowledge their independence. Meantime Lord George Paulet, acting without instructions, had taken provisional possession of the islands, by a treaty extorted from the weakness of the native government. Great Britain feels herself pledged to adhere to the recognition of their independence and has invited France to follow her example. France has agreed to do so as soon as Great Britain withdraws her occupation.

Great Britain before giving up the occupation, means to do two things; one, to obtain satisfaction to the matters of complaint above alluded to, which I am inclined to think will not be attended with difficulty; the other to come to some arrangement with France, which will prevent that power, at some subsequent period, from taking possession of those islands, as they have lately done of the Marquesas.

In fact, the series of events which, however menacing for the moment, bids fair to result in the establishment of the independence of the islands on a firm basis is one of the most fortunate, on the whole, which could be imagined, and I can not but regard the recognition of the United States as having determined the character of all the succeeding occurrences. As soon as I received last winter the instructions of the Department on the subject, I lost no opportunity of bringing it to the consideration of Lord Aberdeen, and the occupation of the Marquesas by the French no doubt united with our recognition in hastening the decision of this Government. There is now reason to think that the occupation of the islands by Lord George Paulet was a fortunate event, inasmuch as it prevented them from being taken possession of by a French squadron, which (it is said) was on its way for that purpose. Had France got possession of the islands she would certainly have retained them. Had intelligence been received here of Lord George Paulet's occupation of them before her promise was given to recognize them, England, I think, would not have given them up. As it is, an understanding between the great European powers, amounting in effect, if not in form, to a guaranty of their independence, is likely to take place. This is the only state of things with which the United States could be content. As it will be brought about without involving us in any compacts with other powers, and as I have already said, mainly, as it seems to me, under the impulse of our example, it will I think, be regarded by the President as an eminently satisfactory result.

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I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

A. P. UPSHUR, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

No. 56.] LONDON, *September 28, 1843.*

SIR: * * * I had a conversation last evening of a satisfactory character with Mr. Richards, the commissioner of the Government of the Sandwich Islands. He has nearly brought his business with this

Government to a close, and in a manner with which he appears to be content. You are aware that various claims on the Government of the Sandwich Islands on the part of British subjects, and principally Mr. Charlton, the late consul, had long been pending, and that it was professedly to enforce satisfaction for these claims that possession was taken of the islands by Lord George Paulet. I fear that most of the claims were such as are too apt to be set up by the strong against the weak. The Government at home (as I intimated in a former dispatch the opinion they would do), though disclaiming the act of Lord George Paulet as without instructions, determined to retain possession of the islands till satisfaction was given in reference to the claims, and some kind of an assurance procured from France that she would respect the independence of the islands.

A question arose how the claims were to be adjudicated. I advised Mr. Richards to offer to submit them to the decision of Lord Aberdeen himself. I thought this course would preclude delay, which there was some reason to fear might be desired here, and which would be very dangerous in the extremely anomalous condition of things. I doubted if the claims could be got before any tribunal independent of the influence of this Government; and I felt confident that more could be obtained from the liberality of Lord Aberdeen, when thus appealed to, than if the British Government were made to assume the position of an opposing party. Mr. Richards fully concurred in this view, and the result on the whole seems to have justified it. On five out of seven points the decision is wholly in favor of the Government of the islands; on the sixth substantially so; on the seventh much is left dependent on the discernment and good faith of Gen. Miller, the new consul-general; but Mr. Richards considers this point to be also settled in their favor; and he has promptly accepted the whole decision. He informs me that he has been uniformly treated at the foreign office with courtesy and respect.

He has conferred freely with Mr. Addington, the Under Secretary of State, on the delicate point of restoring possession of the islands to the native Government, and has been promised that it shall be done as soon as a satisfactory assurance is given by France; and he thinks—justly in my opinion—that it is for the interest of the islands that Great Britan should retain her possession till this assurance is given. There in no fear that it will be long withheld.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

A. P. UPSHUR, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Nelson.

No. 114.] LONDON, *April 24, 1844.*

SIR: In the course of the past year I had frequent occasion to make mention of the affairs of the Sandwich Islands and of the agency of Messrs. Richards and Haalileo, who had been sent to the United States and Europe as the representatives of the native Government. I have now the satisfaction to communicate authentic information of the conclusion of a convention between the governments of Great Britain and France by which the independence of the Sandwich Islands is recognized, and the two powers stipulate that they will not take pos-

session of them either directly or under the name of a protectorate. Messrs. Richards and Haalileo have promised to give me a copy of this convention, which I hope they will do in season to be transmitted with this dispatch, but as it has not been published by either Government and is of course communicated unofficially to me, I would suggest the propriety of receiving it for the present in confidence.

In their negotiations with this Government relative to the demands and complaints of British subjects against the native Government, which led to the provisional occupation of the islands by Lord George Paulet, and with the French Government in reference to the modification of the treaty imposed by France on the islanders, of which treaty France exacts the benefits for herself while she refuses to grant them to the other party, Messrs. Richards and Haalileo have been partially successful. But I fear that in both cases the measure of justice done by these powerful governments to this defenceless and feeble state is such, and such only, as the strong are too apt to render to the weak.

The step taken by the French Government in disavowing the act of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, who had, without instructions, converted the protectorate established at Täiti into an assertion of absolute sovereignty, continues to be vehemently assailed by the opposition in France. A large mass of papers on this subject was laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies a few days since by Mr. Guizot, and will be found in the "Journal des Débats" of the 20th instant. I do not find that they place the conduct of the French admiral in a new light.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

JOHN NELSON, Esq.,
Secretary of State ad interim.

Declaration.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage, reciprocally, to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent state and never to take possession either directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs and the ambassador extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the French at the court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare in consequence that their said majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declaration and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1843.

ABERDEEN. [L. S.]
ST. AULAIRE. [L. S.]

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 58.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ASKING

The authority of Congress for the use of unexpended balances of appropriations to pay for extra work in the division of warrants, estimates, and appropriations.

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the favorable consideration of Congress a statement concerning the work of the division of warrants, estimates, and appropriations of this office, with the request that a provision of law be enacted in the deficiency bill, now pending, granting authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to use any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this office to the amount of $7,500 to pay for extra work performed in said division.

The duties pertaining to the division are, among others, the issue of all warrants for the receipt and payment of money; the preparation of all appropriation warrants and accounts; the compilation and publication in book form of the estimates of appropriations annually submitted to Congress; the several reports of claims allowed by the accounting officers and estimates of deficiencies in appropriations annually submitted to Congress; the digest of appropriations annually made by Congress; the quarterly and annual statements of receipts and expenditures by Departments and appropriations; the annual statement of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations; the estimates of public revenues and public expenditures; the public-debt statement; the daily statement of the financial condition of the Treasury; the sinking-fund accounts of the various Pacific railroads; the issue of orders for transportation over the Pacific railroads of officers and agents of the Department traveling on official business; the receipt and record of bills for services of every description performed for all departments of the Government by the several subsidized Pacific railroads, and their

distribution to the accounting officers for settlement in connection with the indebtedness of those roads to the United States; the receipt, record, examination, and certification to Congress of the general docket judgments of the Court of Claims; the examination and record of papers of attorneys and agents authorized to practice before the Treasury Department and its bureaus; the preparation of varied statistical information and tabulated statements for the use of Congress, and of the tables accompanying the annual report of the Secretary.

While this statement may afford the Committee on Appropriations the means of forming an impression of the work performed in the division, it will by no means enable it to judge of the vast labor involved in the preparation of the original work, of which the records are only a transcript. The results of much of this labor are spread upon the records of Congress, and are exhibited in the finance reports and in the annual compilation of the estimates of appropriations, digests of appropriations, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government.

The work in this division has been increasing for years, and, with the varied questions presented to the Department in calls from Congress and the committees therefor, and from other sources as well, for information upon estimates, appropriations, and expenditures, comparative and otherwise, in addition to the published annual works upon these subjects, has been disposed of only by extra labor, to a large extent performed outside of office hours by employés of long experience upon the questions presented. No additional force has ever been asked for, neither has an assignment of additional help been made to the office.

Remuneration should be made for the hard labor necessitated by the calls requiring the extra work, and I have therefore the honor to recommend that provision be made for payment for such work in the deficiency bill, as follows:

Authority is hereby granted the Secretary of the Treasury to use seven thousand five hundred dollars of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for his office to pay employés of the division of warrants, estimates, and appropriations of his office for extra labor performed by them prior to February 1, 1893, to be paid in such sums as shall seem to him to be just and equitable, having reference to the value of the services rendered to the Government by each employé respectively.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 59.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A supplemental list of judgments by the Court of Claims to be paid by an appropriation.

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a supplemental list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, amounting to $2,071,402.09, which have been presented to this Department for an appropriation for their payment.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

List of Judgments of Court of Claims.

No.	Name of claimant.	Date of judgment.	Amount.	When presented for payment.	When payable if not appealed.	Nature of claim.
16432	John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelts	June 9, 1890	$48,000.00	Aug. 23, 1890	(*)	Services as architects in construction of Congressional Library building.
17018	Charles B. Germain	Nov. 21, 1892	2,142.25	Nov. 30, 1892	Feb. 19, 1893	Fees as United States clerk of court.
12814	Gilbert H. Ferris	Nov. 28, 1892	6,510.00	Jan. 6, 1893	Feb. 26, 1893	Improving Delaware River.
17803	Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company	Dec. 19, 1892	415.94	Jan. 11, 1893	Mar. 19, 1893	Mail service.
16859	Ward P. Winchell	....do	1,932.19	Jan. 16, 1893	....do	Pay as naval officer.
17101	Edmund S. Ogden	June 27, 1892	175.00	Jan. 21, 1893	Sept. 25, 1892	Pay as special agent Census Office.
16614	Stout, Hall & Bangs	Dec. 19, 1892	66,885.25	....do	Mar. 19, 1893	Granite for Congressional Library building.
16644	Bushrod W. Bell	Jan. 16, 1893	849.45	Jan. 24, 1893	Apr. 16, 1893	Fees as United States commissioner.
17727	Lenoir M. Erwin	Jan. 23, 1893	404.90	....do	Apr. 23, 1893	Do.
17528	Howard D. Spencer	Jan. 5, 1893	209.30	Jan. 28, 1893	Apr. 5, 1893	Do.
17065	Gustav Hahn	Jan. 9, 1893	205.85	....do	Apr. 9, 1893	Do.
17343	William W. Gilbert	Jan. 12, 1893	148.80	....do	Apr. 12, 1883	Do.
17046	Samuel M. Tinsley	Jan. 16, 1893	160.95	....do	Apr. 16, 1893	Do.
17467	William W. White	Jan 23, 1893	94.26	Feb. 2, 1893	Apr. 23, 1893	Mileage as naval officer.
16829	John N. Snowdon, surviving partner of the firm of Snowdon & Mason.	Jan. 31, 1893	118,327.26	....do	May 1, 1893	Compensation for completing the ironclad monitor *Umpqua*.
17651	Alfred T. Dillard	Jan. 16, 1893	118.55	Feb. 9, 1893	Apr. 16, 1893	Fees as United States commissioner.
17545	John M. Parry	Jan. 26, 1893	67.70	....do	Apr. 26, 1893	Do.
17064	James C. Quiggle	Nov. 28, 1892	418.00	....do	Feb. 26, 1893	Refund of consular fees.
16697	Southern Pacific Company	Jan. 31, 1893	†1,824,336.44	Feb. 4, 1893	May 1, 1893	Freight, passenger, and mail, nonaided service.
	Total		2,071,402.09			

* Payable now on mandate of Supreme Court.

† The amount of this judgment, $1,824,336.44, is included in the claims reported to Congress December 13, 1892 (House Ex. Doc. No. 147, Fifty-second Congress, second session), and the prior judgments referred to in said document (aggregating $805,207.63) form no part of this judgment. The total of the claims reported in that document is $3,555,599.50. Deducting the judgments, the balance remaining (not in judgments) is $926,055.52.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 60.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A list of judgments in favor of claimants against the United States for loss by Indian depredations.

FEBRUARY 11, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, "to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," I transmit herewith to Congress a list of final judgments rendered under such acts since June 30, 1891, in favor of claimants and against the United States, and not paid.

This list includes the final judgments in Indian depredation cases contained in my report made at the beginning of the present session of Congress, and those rendered since, and sets forth the name of claimant, amount claimed, amount of judgment, and the date thereof in each case.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Judgments in favor of claimants.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
Lovina Stites, administratrix of H. H. Peel, deceased	$320.00	$320.00	Oct. 11, 1892
John Moody	1,700.00	725.00	Do.
Davis Levy	927.65	927.00	Do.
Henry H. Woodward	530.00	252.75	Do.
E. C. Hardy	669.00	589.00	Do.
Florence F Fargo, administratrix Wm. H. H. Fargo, deceased	120.00	110.00	Do.
John Whitford, administrator of Joseph Whitford, deceased	742.75	737.25	Do.
Jarib L. Sanderson, surviving partner of Barlow, Sanderson & Co.	10,750.00	7,740.00	Do.
José Anastacio Trujillo	370.00	300.00	Do.
Natividad Montano and Juan J. Gonzales, administrators of Lorenzo Montano, deceased	420.00	420.00	Do.
William V. F. Earle	760.00	455.25	Do.
Herman Levi *et al*	108.50	108.50	Nov. 1, 1892
Deluvina Vigil de Desmaris, administrator of Miguel Desmaris, deceased, *et al*	19,100.00	8,625.00	Nov. 28, 1892
Richmond T. Battey, administrator of C. O. Fuller, deceased	275.00	225.00	Dec. 5, 1892
Nancy P. Hewitt	5,858.50	468.30	Do.
Malcolm McNeil	260.00	200.00	Do.
Daniel F. Bradford and Putnam F. Bradford	9,630.00	7,820.00	Do.
Jeremiah Graham	1,000.00	750.00	Do.
William W. Mann	130.00	125.00	Do.
Theodore Coulson	150.00	125.00	Do.
Hiram B. Kelly	400.00	400.00	Do.
Lorin S. Jenks	300.00	250.00	Do.
Augustus Trabing	770.00	675.00	Do.
Nicholas Janis	4,800.00	1,615.00	Do.
P. R. Tully, surviving partner of Tully & Ochoa	24,520.00	15,215.00	Do.
James Whitehead	26,650.00	7,100.00	Do.
Jean Louis Rillict	4,340.00	2,723.00	Do.
Decideric Valdes, administrator of José Maria Valdes, deceased	100.00	40.00	Do.
Marcus Gonzales	1,125.00	900.00	Do.
José Sais and Juan Uricste, administrators Juan Sais, deceased	740.00	400.00	Do.
Jerome T. Parrot	3,390.00	1,614.00	Dec. 5, 1892.
Martha A. Gallop	293.25	223.69	Do.
Jesus M. Tafoya and José Manuel Baca, administrators Antonio C. de Baca	720.00	720.00	Do.
Pablo Sanchez, administrator Juan Montoya, deceased	10,500.00	2,850.00	Do.
Stephen Stanley	25,994.50	12,985.00	Do.
Antonio José Herrera and Trujencio Herrera, administrators Salvador Herrera, deceased	3,250.00	1,950.00	Do.
Peter Coon	250.00	250.00	Do.
Do	150.00	150.00	Do.
Do	75.00	75.00	Do.
Do	75.00	75.00	Do.
Martin W. Fanning	200.00	200.00	Do.
Joseph Leonia	3,400.00	1,000.00	Dec. 8, 1892
S. A. Hamlin, administrator J. B. Lowry, deceased	2,550.00	2,025.00	Do.
August Ernest	178.00	125.00	Do.
Thomas Chevalier	1,775.75	567.37	Do.
Felix Ulibarri	3,699.00	1,550.00	Do.
Joseph Knight	4,500.00	2,700.00	Do.
Joseph Bissonette	1,350.00	925.00	Do.
Do	1,990.75	1,057.95	Do.
Thomas A. Trujillo, administrator Palo Trujillo	470.00	375.00	Do.
Hiram Leaf	140.00	100.00	Do.
William Zigler	500.00	400.00	Jan. 4, 1893
Mariasita C. Rea, administrator Bradford Dailey	19,100.00	7,600.00	Do.
Edwin Morin	9,000.00	2,450.00	Do.
Allen G. Reed and J. N. Bradley	3,720.00	1,300.00	Do.
Robert M. Nelson	1,250.00	340.00	Do.
José Merrivale	1,800.00	1,100.00	Do.
Do	5,425.00	2,220.00	Do.
George Storrs	985.00	740.00	Do.
Daniel S. Shaw	2,500.00	2,100.00	Do.
William B. Bolton	1,146.50	916.80	Do.
Isaac Lemon and A. S. Perham	4,167.00	3,241.00	Do.
W. B. Stapp	2,595.00	2,595.00	Do.
Allen Embree	567.75	500.00	Do.
Gabriel H. Horton	8,954.50	3,404.00	Do.
José M. Montoya, administrator Miguel Montoya, deceased	2,120.00	880.00	Do.
Patrick Shanley	1,510.00	785.00	Do.
Allen G. Reed	6,100.00	5,185.00	Do.
Dennis Tryon	10,389.00	6,154.00	Do.
Thomas Tedstone	258.75	200.00	Do.
S. B. Burnett	675.00	675.00	Do.
Tousaint Morrisette	1,704.00	900.00	Do.
C. C. Shore	64.45	64.45	Do.
Juan B. Garcia	600.00	400.00	Do.
Lucinda Wiggins, executrix of Hiram H. Wiggins	815.00	350.00	Do.
Lorenzo Valdez, surviving partner of Valdez & Abrew	12,000.00	6,450.00	Do.
Martin Combs	7,494.00	5,620.00	Do.

Judgments in favor of claimants—Continued.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
James S. Wells	$1,534.25	$1,331.25	Jan. 4, 1893
Bernardo Valencia	3,000.00	1,800.00	Do.
Robert C. Percival	1,400.00	751.00	Do.
William H. Morgan	1,150.00	1,150.00	Do.
Tomas Garcia, administrator of Pablo Barello, deceased	3,600.00	2,400.00	Do.
Otto Uhlig, administrator of Johanna Uhlig, deceased	9,832.00	4,961.00	Do.
Rufus Cook, administrator of John Cook, deceased	2,104.85	1,800.00	Do.
John M. Stacks	1,000.00	825.00	Do.
Alfred M. Green	165.00	165.00	Do.
Adam Sheek	50.00	50.00	Do.
Joe P. Frazier	250.00	249.00	Do.
Clem Wilson, son and heir of William Wilson	700.00	455.00	Do.
Andrew J. Greenway	1,050.00	700.00	Do.
William Rea	600.00	300.00	Do.
William A. Edgin	125.00	125.00	Do.
Allen Louis Porter	3,914.00	2,513.00	Do.
Isaac Fieldhouse	2,725.00	1,005.00	Do.
John W. Godfrey	260.00	250.00	Do.
William B. Gilliland	400.00	400.00	Do.
Amos Lamson	42.00	25.00	Do.
John W. Brawley, executor of John F. Brawley	300.00	250.00	Do.
S. C. Dean	75.00	50.00	Do.
Phœbe E. Day, administrator of Wm. P. Day	913.37	913.00	Do.
John P. Polk, administrator of Wm. Polk	771.50	325.00	Do.
José Merravale	1,120.00	660.00	Do.
Abram H. Woolery	1,463.00	1,000.00	Do.
Frank Schmidt, surviving partner of Evans & Schmidt	4,000.00	1,364.00	Do.
Michael S. Herr	490.50	273.50	Jan. 17, 1893
John Hunton	100.00	100.00	Do.
Chas. H. Elston	4,272.00	900.00	Do.
Andrew J. Howell	550.00	550.00	Do.
Henry Williamson	150.00	125.00	Do.
William E. Martin, administrator	6,596.00	984.00	Do.
William J. Hazen	600.00	150.00	Do.
Henry Van Asselt	1,859.50	1,799.50	Do.
S. P. Johnson	950.00	950.00	Do.
Lazara Sanchez	10,500.00	5,250.00	Do.
Benjamin Claymore	1,115.00	450.00	Do.
John F. Waggoner, administrator	1,275.00	625.00	Do.
Macario Gallegos, administrator	2,275.00	1,505.00	Do.
John J. Fisher, administrator	735.00	441.00	Feb. 6, 1893
Stephen S. Sharp and Thos. A. Shaw	8,380.00	5,305.00	Do.
W. N. Hinman	1,229.00	1,000.00	Do.
Gurden H. Palmer, administrator	1,285.00	1,085.00	Do.
Eutimio Montoya *et al.*, administrators	10,400.00	3,800.00	Do.
Don A. Sanford	34,808.00	21,000.00	Do.
William Barton, administrator	900.00	500.00	Do.
Hiram Davis and John H. Hiteman	9,625.00	3,575.00	Do.
Cyrus F. Goddard	4,050.00	3,120.00	Do.
Frank Lesnet, administrator	3,267.00	2,737.00	Do.
Lewis W. Dennen	450.00	255.00	Do.
Matthew Clark	770.00	550.00	Do.
Elanterio Baca, administrator	8,147.50	2,575.00	Do.
Zook & Alderson	4,739.83	3,950.28	Do.
Eugene W. Dow	400.00	250.00	Do.
Charles Miller and A. P. Hardin	11,300.00	2,550.00	Do.
Hiram A. Libby, administrator	918.90	707.50	Do.
Charles M. and William J. Baum	1,800.00	900.00	Do.
Thomas A. Wythe, executor	90.00	90.00	Do.
Hester J. Croxton, administratrix	1,008.25	983.25	Do.
Curtis C. Cady	165.00	165.00	Do.
Thomas O'Laughlin	6,004.77	4,320.77	Do.
Oscar F. Bike and Frank A. Jones	538.00	488.00	Do.
Don A. Sanford	280.00	150.00	Do.
Augustus C. Larkin	11,500.00	6,072.00	Do.
Morgan A. Hance, surviving partner	3,125.00	3,125.00	Do.
George A. Webber	100.00	100.00	Do.
William E. McLachlen, executor	13,200.00	8,575.00	Do.
Holland McCollum, administrator	1,447.50	1,447.50	Do.
Hammon & Taylor	238.82	238.82	Do.
Henry F. Erret, administrator	4,424.20	4,424.20	Do.
A. E. Ludolph	4,620.00	3,900.00	Do.
Coe & Carter	21,310.00	21,310.00	Do.
Carter & Crary	4,325.00	4,000.00	Do.
Total	536,758.34	302,259.38	

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 61.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SUBMITTING

An estimate of appropriation to pay certain accounts of United States officers in New York.

FEBRUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the favorable consideration of Congress, estimate of an appropriation "to pay the accounts of D. S. Alexander, United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, for fees of clerk of court and fees and expenses of witnesses, $197.55, and of Charles Deal, deputy-collector of customs at Champlain, N. Y., for expenses, $50.94; in all, $248.49, in a suit brought by Hugh O'Hara to recover the value of certain goods seized and sold by said Charles Deal, deputy collector, in which suit the jury, in January, 1892, returned a verdict of no cause of action; there being no appropriation available for the payment of said expenses."

The provision of law for the payment by the United States of costs in suits against officers of the revenue is that made by section 989 of the Revised Statutes. That provision is restricted to cases in which a recovery is had against such officer of the revenue upon conditions prescribed by the statute.

There having been no recovery against the deputy collector in the case against Mr. Deal, there is no authority of law for paying the costs therein. It appears that execution was issued against the plaintiff, O'Hara, and was returned unsatisfied, whereupon the fees were paid by the district attorney and an account submitted therefor.

As these facts constitute equitable ground for relief, I have to recommend that the appropriation asked for be granted.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 62.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

SUGGESTING

Certain changes and amendments to the pending deficiency appropriations bill.

FEBRUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1893.

SIR: The pending deficiency bill, Fifty-second Congress, second session, proposes certain appropriations that need changes and omits others that are necessary.

Fees of marshals, 1893, $775,000 should read, "Fees and expenses of marshals," 1893, with the following proviso:

That not exceeding $450,000 of this appropriation may be advanced to marshals, to be accounted for in the usual way, the residue to remain in the Treasury to be used, if at all, only in the payment of the accounts of marshals in the manner provided in section 856, Revised Statutes.

The proviso is necessary in order to furnish money to marshals to pay the current expenses of service of process, without which advance the expenses, if paid at all, must be out of the private means of each marshal.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS, 1892, $25,000.

The estimate of the Department, Executive Document No. 72, Fifty-second Congress, second session, page 16, was $40,000. It is understood that the $25,000 mentioned is the sum needed to pay accounts adjusted in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and awaiting available money. This being the case, reference is made to Executive Document No. 221, Fifty-second Congress, second session, second page, where are detailed estimates amounting to $36,357.83, making the amount that should be appropriated for this purpose,

$61,357.83. The same document bears the statement that there are also due for—

Support of prisoners, 1886	$57.55
Support of prisoners, 1887	28.20
Support of prisoners, 1888	129.00
Support of prisoners, 1889	83.50
Support of prisoners, 1890 (See letter February 4, 1889, to the Secretary of the Treasury)	18.47
Fees of jurors, 1872	506.50
Fees of witnesses, 1889	32.50
Expenses territorial courts in Utah, 1892	1,601.79
Pay of bailiffs, 1892	1,011.56

For which appropriations should be made, being statements in the Department of Justice.

PAY OF BAILIFFS, ETC., 1893, $20,000.

This appropriation does not include the pay of "Criers, United States courts, 1893," who have been in attendance in several courts since July 1, 1892. Criers are authorized by section 715, Revised Statutes, which says:

> The circuit and district courts may appoint criers for their courts, to be allowed $2 per day.

The section is not repealed. Under its authority the courts in the District of Columbia employed criers from July 1, 1892. There are due for their services up to January 1, 1893, $2,310, and will be due up to July 1, 1893, $1,920.10, as estimated by the marshal for the District of Columbia, and approved by the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

The Department has, at various times, received inquiries respecting the payment of criers who have served during the fiscal year 1893. It is not known certainly how much will be needed to pay the claims. It is recommended that an appropriation of $20,000 be made for this purpose for payment of accounts duly approved by the courts.

Bearing upon this matter, are submitted copies of letters from Chief Justice Bingham, Washington, D. C., and D. M. Ransdell, United States marshal, Washington, D. C.

EXPENSES, TERRITORIAL COURTS: UTAH, $16,000.

The estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury was $30,000. Inclosed is a copy of a letter of I. A. Benton, United States marshal for the Territory of Utah, dated February 1, 1893, asking that a deficiency of $35,000 should be made during the present session of Congress; "that if it is not allowed it will work a great hardship upon the merchants who furnish the supplies to the penitentiary, and the bailiffs (guards), if they have to wait a year before getting their pay."

The appropriation, $35,000, for 1893 is all exhausted. The penitentiary account for the month of November, 1892, is $3,686.82, and for the month of December, 1892, $4,253.76. This closes the calendar year. There are six more months for which provision should be made. The estimate of the marshal, $35,000, is recommended. There are 216 prisoners in the penitentiary. Attention is also called to letter of John T. Caine, member of Congress, suggesting to the Department that "it should recommend the Senate Committee on Appropriations to so amend the deficiency bill that the full amount of the estimates, $35,000, may be appropriated," copy of which is herewith inclosed.

The following accounts, submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, February 4, 1893, are omitted:

Defending suits in the Court of Claims, 1892.

George Denny, jr	$11.25
Judith Spivey	32.00
Judith Spivey	9.75
John W. Herron	10.00
Wm. H. Fowler	334.30
E. L. Waterman	295.05
Maurice D. O'Connell	33.15
Total	725.50

House Ex. Doc. No. 193, Fifty-second Congress, second session, submits "Claims of certain legal counsel," in matters in which the United States were interested, and for the payment of which there is no appropriation, amounting to $4,300. The claims of the parties mentioned—

James Lyons	$500.00
C. L. Hiteman	150.00
S. R. Peters	600.00
Charles Richardson	250.00
A. R. English	800.00
Wells, Monroe & Lee	2,000.00

Have accrued under circumstances that in my opinion make it proper that Congress give them consideration.

Executive Document No. 218, Fifty-second Congress, second session, presented the expenses of United States courts at Ardmore, Ind. T., 1893, $382.78, and a proposed employment of special counsel for Mission Indians in California, $2,500.

Executive Document No. 222, Fifty-second Congress, second session, asks for the appropriation of $1,000, "for the transportation of jurors and witnesses" summoned to attend court in United States cases in the district of Alaska, for the fiscal year 1893, in addition to their usual mileage and per diem, where said allowances, under the laws, are exceeded by the traveling and actual expenses.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

A.

Statement of amount due to criers of the courts of the District of Columbia from August 5 1892, to January 31, 1893, both days inclusive.

J. Edwin Krouse (August, 1892, 23 days; September, 1892, 26 days; October, 1892, 26 days; November, 1892, 26 days; December, 1892, 27 days; January, 1893, 26 days), 154 days, at $3.50	$539.00
Wm. C. Carroll (August, 1892, 23 days; September, 1892, 26 days; October, 1892, 26 days; November, 1892, 26 days; December, 1892, 27 days; January, 1893, 26 days), 154 days, at $3.50	539.00
Tobert Ball (August, 1892, 23 days; September, 1892, 26 days; October, 1892, 26 days; November, 1892, 26 days; December, 1892, 27 days; January, 1893, 26 days), 154 days, at $4	616.00
H. C. Sholes (August, 1892, 23 days; September, 1892, 26 days; October, 1892, 26 days; November, 1892, 26 days; December, 1892, 27 days; January, 1893, 26 days), 154 days, at $4	616.00
Total	2,310.00

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the amount due the criers of the various courts of the District of Columbia from August 5, 1892, up to and including January 31, 1893, as appears of record.

February 8, 1893.

D. M. RANSDELL,
United States Marshal.

B.

Estimate of amount required for the pay of the criers of the courts of the District of Columbia, from February 1 to June 30, 1893, both days inclusive.

Two criers (February, 1893, 48 days; March, 1893, 52 days; April, 1893, 50 days; May, 1893, 54 days; June, 1893, 52 days), 256 days, at $3.50.....	$896.00
Two criers (February, 1893, 48 days; March, 1893, 52 days; April, 1893, 50 days; May, 1893, 54 days; June, 1893, 52 days), 256 days, at $3.50.....	1,024.00
Total.....	1,920.00

I certify that the above estimate is correct.

D. M. RANSDELL,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1893.

SIR: Herewith please find inclosed a letter from the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia with statement of amount due criers in said court up to February 1, and an estimate of the amount required for their services up to and including June 30, 1893. This is done in response to a suggestion made by the Department to me yesterday as a basis for an estimate to be submitted by you to the Senate committee to cover the deficiency for criers to that date.

Will you kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully,

D. M. RAMSDELL,
United States Marshal.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Your attention is most respectfully called to the statements "A" and "B" herewith submitted.

Statement "A," certified by the marshal, shows the actual amounts due to each of the criers of this court on January 31, 1893, and statement "B" is an estimate, as nearly accurate as can now be made, of the amount necessary to be appropriated to pay for their services from February 1 to June 30, 1893. Great hardship resulted to the criers by not receiving their salaries when due, and we hope that the proper action may be taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations now having deficiency bills in their custody to provide for payment of the same, and by calling the attention of the chairman of the Senate committee to this matter you will confer a favor upon the criers and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

E. F. BINGHAM,
Chief Justice Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *February 2, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: I have just written the Attorney-General regarding the deficiency for the coming five months, or fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. I have asked for a further appropriation covering this deficiency of $35,000, and I would most respectfully ask your personal interest and intercession in this matter with the Committee on Appropriations that this amount may be appropriated by the present session of

Congress. You are well aware that if we do not have the money it will cause a great deal of hardship, not only among the guards and warden, but the merchants also, and they are now forming a protective association, whereby they propose to do a cash business in the future, in all cases, and, if this is carried out, it will work a great hardship for us.

I think your influence with the Committee on Appropriations and the different Congressmen will be sufficient to secure the passage of this appropriation for us. With the incoming Democratic party and a new marshal to succeed me he will certainly need some funds.

Very respectfully,

IRVING A. BENTON,
United States Marshal.

Hon. JNO. T. CAINE,
Delegate to Congress, Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, February 7, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the inclosed letter from Irving A. Benton, esq., U. S. marshal for Utah Territory, regarding the deficiency in the appropriation for the support and care of prisoners in that Territory for the present fiscal year. Unless adequate provision is made great inconvenience and hardship will result.

I respectfully suggest that you recommend the Senate Committee on Appropriations to so amend the deficiency bill that the full amount of the estimates, $35,000, may be appropriated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CAINE.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 63.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

An estimate of appropriation for geological maps.

FEBRUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an additional estimate of appropriation for geological maps of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, $50,000, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior on the 11th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING.
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional estimate of appropriation of $50,000 for geological maps of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and ask the favorable action of Congress thereon.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that an additional estimate be made to Congress for engraving and printing sheets of the geological map of the United States. When the estimate was made for this work

in September last it was not positively known that the maps could be completed ready for engraving; the field and office work was completed, but the plan of engraving was yet in an experimental condition. These experiments have now been finished and the plans perfected. We now have on hand engraving according to the plan which would require about $200,000 appropriation; but it is thought wise to divide this engraving into two parts and to estimate for the engraving of only one part this year. In the original estimate $50,000 was asked, and this is $50,000 additional, all designed to publish work which is finished and for which there is great demand.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
Geological maps of the United States, 1894: For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, Aug. 4, 1886, vol. 24, p. 255, sec. 1; Aug. 5, 1892, vol. 27, p. 371, sec. 1....	$50,000.00	$10,000.00

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 64.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

FEBRUARY 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for support of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, $280, submitted by the Secretary of War on the 10th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, estimate ($280) of a deficiency in the appropriation for the "Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, by the War Department.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—		
For expenses of pursuing escaped prisoners and rewards for their capture (August 5, 1872, Vol. 27, p. 380, sec. 1)	$280	$79,808

NOTE.—A full explanation of the necessity for this estimate is given in the following letter from the commandant of the military prison:

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 6, 1893.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to the fact that the captures of escaped prisoners have now reached eight, including two captured prisoners reported at Fort Logan and one at Jefferson Barracks.

This exhausts the appropriation of $500, except $20, so that no more rewards can be paid.

I have had reports that lead me to believe that at least one more capture will soon be made, besides the captures that frequently take place from the number of prisoners who have escaped in past years.

The increase by the honorable the Secretary of War of the reward for capture of escaped prisoners ($30 to $60), in accordance with the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1893, has greatly aided in securing assistance in making captures, object intended by such increase, and results in the early exhaustion of the small appropriation for such captures.

I inclose estimate for $280, which I earnestly recommend may be asked of Congress, to supply the deficiency likely to occur during the remainder of this fiscal year.

I would also invite attention to this as showing the necessity of appropriating for the coming year the full $600 estimated for, but which has been cut down in the sundry civil appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. POPE,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Commandant.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 10, 1893.*

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | EX. DOC. No. 67.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RESPONSE

To Senate resolution of September 22, 1890, relative to the alleged spoliation of lands granted to the State of California.

JANUARY 30, 1891.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
FEBRUARY 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January ——, 1891.

SIR: The Senate adopted, September 22, 1890, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to carefully inquire and report to the Senate at his earliest convenience whether the lands granted to the State of California on certain conditions by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, have been spoliated or otherwise diverted, in whole or in part, from the public use contemplated by the grant, and if so, what steps, if any, in his judgment, are necessary and proper to be taken in order that the necessary public use may be subserved and further spoliation prevented.

In response there is submitted the following statement and suggestions. The act approved June 30, 1864, grants to the State of California the gorge of the Yosemite Valley at the head waters of the Merced River of an estimated length of 15 miles and a width of 1 mile back from the main edge of the precipice on each side of the valley, and also the tracts embracing what is known as the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, not to exceed the area of four sections, to be taken in legal subdivisions of one quarter section each.

The boundaries of these tracts were to be established by the United States surveyor-general of California at the expense of that State. The grant was—

With the stipulations that the State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation; shall be inalienable for all time, but leases not exceeding ten years may be granted for portions of said premises; all incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property or the roads leading thereto; the premises managed by the governor of the State with eight other commissioners to be appointed by him and who shall serve without compensation.

The act of Congress with all the attending provisions and trusts was accepted by the State of California by legislative act approved April

2, 1866. Commissioners were appointed, the reservations surveyed, and possession taken. They have ever since been held and managed by that State, by the board of commissioners provided for by the grant, and through guardians subject to the control of said board.

There was no appropriation made to enable the Secretary to adequately prosecute the inquiry now demanded, and it has therefore been pursued upon correspondence merely, and the statements made, and upon which this report is founded, are for most part unsworn to.

Upon the passage of the resolution immediate steps were taken to obtain all the accessible information concerning the condition and management of the reservation named. Letters of inquiry were addressed to all persons of good repute who were deemed to have had opportunities for informing themselves in the matter. Reports and printed statements bearing upon the subject, as well as photographs of the various localities in the valley were looked up, and a special agent was sent to make investigation. In this way a very large amount of the evidence, of the nature mentioned, has been obtained. The original letters and papers are filed in the Department. A careful abstract is herewith presented.

It will be found that while opinions of witnesses differ as to management and treatment, there is a very general agreement as to facts. While some have been more observant and clear-sighted than others, there is almost no contradiction between statements. The following points are by such statements affirmed:

(1) As to the Yosemite proper. There has been a very general and indiscriminate destruction of timber. Some of this has been done to obtain building, bridge, and fencing material and fuel; some, as it would seem, to prepare lands for the plow or pasture; some with the notion of opening up views from certain points; a great deal from carelessness or neglect, and some, it would almost appear, from mere wantonness. A former guardian of the park (Mr. Hutchigs) writing in 1888, states that "within three years not less than 5,000 trees have been cut down."

(2) A large portion of the valley, from one-half to four-fifths, has been fenced in and put to grass or grain. The fencing is largely done *with barbed wire* and the inclosures are so joined together and strung longitudinally along the valley as to confine travel to narrow limits between the fences and the slope from the mountains. There seems to be very little room left for paths for pedestrians in the valley.

(3) The valley has been pastured to such an extent as to destroy a great many rare plants which formerly grew there luxuriantly. Formerly there were over 400 species of plants new to botany in the valley. Nearly all of these have been destroyed, if not exterminated, by herding and the plow; a few, it is hoped, may yet be saved.

(4) The management seems to have fallen into the hands of a monopoly. Neither in the hotel accommodations, transportation accommodations, nor the furnishing of provender for the animals of tourists, does any competition appear to be permitted.

The main road up the middle of the valley from which the overhanging wall scenery can best be viewed has been closed, and about the only ways, or room for ways, left are the main carriage paths across the talus and up spurs so rough and precipitous that very few pedestrians care to climb them.

So much of the valley as has not been inclosed seems to be pastured by stock owned by the stable and transportation men to such an extent that there is no grazing left for the animals of the tourist or visitor.

Second. As to that part of the Yosemite grant outside the valley. This seems to have been abandoned to sheep-herders and their flocks. The rare grasses and herbage have been eaten to the bare dirt. The magnificent flora that added so greatly to the enjoyment of this scenery has been destroyed. Fires were allowed to be kindled everywhere, and escaping where there was substance left, have reached the trees and shrubs and consumed them. It also appears that large sequoias and other evergreens have been cut down by trespassers to get the seeds for exportation to foreign lands.

Third. The big tree grove has been much damaged by fire, but whether this has been the result of mismanagement may be questioned. There is no doubt, however, that a high regard for the trust reposed in the board of managers would have induced them to have prevented by all means this destruction of these wonderful trees.

These acts of spoliation and trespass have been permitted for a number of years and seem to have become a part of the settled policy of the management.

The report of the commissioners for 1885 to 1886 urges that all the available land on the floor of the valley be put to cultivation of grass for hay, to the amount of 1,000 acres, for the "augmentation of the revenues of the State." There are 1,141.56 acres on the floor of the valley. So it will be seen that the policy of the commissioners is to divert at least nine-tenths of the valley from use as a public resort to a source of State revenue.

The report for 1887–'88 recommends "seeding the valley from wall to wall with useful grasses." The estimates of what has already been fenced and put to grass and grain run from 600 to 800 acres.

Had it not been intended that this beautiful valley should be kept in its primitive beauty, then it should have been given for homesteads. But it is stated that the hotels, the stage transportations, and the livery animals are run by a combination whose purpose it is to make money only.

The State of California accepted the grant on the express condition that it should be held for public use, resort, and recreation. At that time the Yosemite was already famous as the most wonderful natural scenery on earth. There can be no doubt that it was the purpose of Congress that all its features should be perpetuated in their original unmarred beauty and attractiveness, and the best means of attaining this end, it was deemed, was to put it under the guardianship of the State. It is not seen what other sufficient means could have presented itself for the action taken.

While the State was authorized to lease portions of it for terms not exceeding ten years, applying the proceeds to improvements beneficial to the reservation, evidently the intent of the act was and is that only so much and such portions of the valley should be leased as should be found necessary for appropriate buildings for the comfortable entertainment of tourists and other visitors and that with as little marring of the natural features of the valley as practicable.

It is submitted that it was not contemplated that the valley should be cleared up for a farm or stock ranch, from which an improvement fund should be realized, and which, when realized, should be expended to make more fences and farms. Rents were to be merely an incident to the main purpose of preserving the park.

If this be the true construction, the statute has been misinterpreted and too narrow a meaning has been given it.

For the purpose, as it would seem, of realizing the largest possible revenue obtainable from the valley there has, it is claimed, been permitted a largely indiscriminate devastation of the magnificent forest growth and luxuriant grasses that many years alone can repair.

In a matter of such grave importance as that sought to be investigated, the Senate could not have expected of the Secretary (without an appropriation, and with no power to send for persons or papers or to administer oaths) anything more than such an inquiry as has here been attempted, or anything beyond an expression of opinion whether the subject is worthy of further examination. With this understanding, it is submitted that from these communications it appears that there has been great and unnecessary spoliation of the Yosemite Park, and the park has been largely diverted from the public use contemplated by the grant; and it is recommended that an appropriate committee, with adequate means and power, be authorized to make further investigation and report.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { EX. DOC. No. 68.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Certain reports upon the condition of the Navajo Indian country.

FEBRUARY 14, 1893.—Read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 13th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of reports of Lieuts. Brown, Gurovits, and Suplee, U. S. Army, who were charged with the duty of inspecting the Navajo country, so that the Interior Department could be advised as to the practicability of restraining the Navajoes within their present reservation and of furnishing irrigation and water for their flocks, together with report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the matter, with draft of an item of appropriation to carry the same into effect.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 14, 1893.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 13, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

On August 1, 1892, this Department had the honor to submit to you a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the situation among the Navajo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, wherein he recommended that the plan suggested by Gen. McCook to redistrict the Navajo country into suitable portions and to detail proper officers to thoroughly inspect the entire region, make a contour map of it, and submit a detailed report, so that this Department could be advised as to the practicability of restraining the Navajoes within their present reservation and of furnishing irrigation and water for their flocks, with request that the necessary instructions might be given to the honorable Secretary of War to carry out the recommendations therein contained.

I now have the honor to transmit copy of a communication of the 20th December last from the honorable Secretary of War, transmitting reports of Lieuts. Brown, Gurovits, and Suplee, U. S. Army, the officers charged with the duty, together with notes and explanatory maps, and also copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant relative to the same.

The cost of developing a water supply and system of irrigation sufficient to meet the actual and immediate wants of the Navajo Indians, upon the plans submitted by the military officers, is $64,000, and the commissioner submits a draft of an item appropriating this amount.

This matter is presented with the request, if it meets with your favorable consideration, that it be transmitted to Congress for early action.

As the papers and maps are quite voluminous, only one copy of the same is furnished, and it is requested that this copy be sent to the Senate and that the copy of the commissioner's report be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 20, 1892.

SIR: Referring to your letter addressed to the President on August 1, 1892, requesting, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that instructions may be given to this Department to cause a survey to be made of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in accordance with the plan suggested to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the commanding general of the Department of Arizona, I have the honor to inform you that the survey has been made and there are transmitted herewith the original reports of Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, Lieut. Odon Gurovits, Eleventh Infantry, and Lieut. E. M. Suplee, Second Cavalry, the officers charged with the duty, which reports are accompanied by notes and explanatory maps under separate cover.

It will be seen from the indorsement of the commanding general Department of Arizona, on the inclosed copy of the letter from the President to the Secretary on August 2, 1892, directing this survey, that the reports of the officers above mentioned have been carefully scrutinized by him personally and have received his approval in every particular. Should these reports and maps at any time be printed under the direction of your Department, I would be very glad if you would cause a few copies to be sent for the files of the War Department.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 2, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The President directs me to send you the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying papers, with directions that the orders be given that the surveys spoken of be made.

Very truly, yours,

E. W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1892.*

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General to issue the necessary orders to carry the President's directions into effect.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

SAM'L HODGKINS,
Acting Chief Clerk.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 6, 1892.

Respectfully submitted to the Major-General Commanding.

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 8, 1892.

Desired by the Major-General Commanding that these papers be referred to the commanding general Department of Arizona for the necessary action, under the President's order, relative to the surveys.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1892.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Department of Arizona, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement.

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 18, 1892.

Respectfully referred to acting engineer officer of the department for report, suggestions, and as to the most expeditious manner of carrying out the orders of the President as to these surveys.

By command of Brig. Gen. McCook:

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,
Captain, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 22, 1892.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general of the department, with the following report and recommendations:

In view of the well-known character and extent of the Navajo Reservation, it would be plainly impossible to do all the work recommended by Commissioner Morgan in his communication of July 30, 1892, in the limited time indicated therein. It would require at least two years for the completion of a topographical survey "so that a proper and correct map can be made of the 12,821 square miles which constitute the Navajo Reservation," a territory larger than the combined areas of Connecticut and Massachusetts. It would appear, however, that the survey is to be made "with a view to establishing and maintaining a system of irrigation and developing a stock-water supply sufficient for the Navajo Indians, together with suitable places for artesian wells,

bore wells to be worked by windmills, reservoir sites, or where springs, etc., may be developed."

As these places are limited in number and extent, it would seem sufficient for all practical purposes to report in detail upon all such localities, giving maps, drawings, etc. Such localities will, of course, be carefully marked upon the existing maps of the reservation, preferably the map of the Geological Survey, which was made with great care and labor, and which represents the topography very faithfully. I would, therefore, suggest that the most expeditious manner of carrying out the instructions of the President would be to send parties to such localities as appear to invite development of the water resources. I recommend that one party be charged with reporting upon all water flowing into the Little Colorado and the portion of the basin of the Little Colorado on the Navajo Reservation; also the Chinlee Valley as far north as the mouth of Cañon de Chelly.

A second party should be assigned to that portion of the reservation north of Fort Defiance, and to include that portion of the reservation east of the Cañon del Muerto and east of the Tunitcha, Lukachukai and Carrizo mountains. A third party should examine the northwestern portion of the reservation, including the remainder of the Chinlee Valley, the western slope of the Lukachukai and Carrizo mountains, and as far west as the boundary of the reservation. The San Juan River should be divided between the second and third parties. It is recommended that the officers in charge of these parties be instructed to locate upon the map of the Geological Survey the points at which any work recommended is to be done. That the surveys for the work be made in detail, and that, as far as possible, estimates of the amount of labor required for the work be made. It is not deemed practicable to form an estimate of the cost of an artesian well or bore well, as even the most reliable expert can not tell at what depth water will be found or the character of strata to be met with, and any estimate would, of course, be no more than a guess.

In case that it is possible to obtain sufficient water for irrigation, it is recommended that the plan for the system be elaborated. All officers should be cautioned, in reporting upon the feasibility of any site for a dam, reservoir, or irrigation system, that the sandy and porous nature of the soil should be taken into consideration, as well as the limited amount of rainfall and high evaporation, and consequently the difficulty not only of filling a reservoir, but also of preserving the water until the irrigation season begins.

It is suggested that the Interior Department be requested to furnish the necessary surveying instruments to accomplish this work, as there are not enough in this department to do it. There will be required three transits, three levels with rods, and three chains. It is desirable that stadia rods should accompany the transits. I recommend that special attention be given to excavating and protecting water holes and springs already in existence.

The following rainfall for certain points on and near the Navajo Reservation are given as a partial guide:

	Inches.
Fort Defiance, 1852–1860	14.19
Holbrook, 1886–1890	9.29
Winslow, 1888, 1889	8.57
Fort Wingate, 1862–1890	14.71
Kanab, Utah, 1872–1880	14.16

CHAUNCEY B. BAKER,
Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, A. D. C.,
Acting Engineer Officer.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 3, 1892.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with reference to inclosed report and explanatory maps, by First Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, the officer charged with the survey herein ordered. This report has been carefully scrutinized by me personally and receives my approval in every particular.

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Eighth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1892.

Respectfully submitted to the Major-General Commanding the Army, with report from the commanding general Department of Arizona, based upon the instructions of the Major-General Commanding, contained in first and second indorsements hereon.

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant General.

[Ninth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 15, 1892.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War with all the accompanying papers and explanatory maps made by the officer charged with this survey, herein ordered by the President.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.,
November 17, 1892.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit my maps and report on the water supply of part of the Navajo Indian Reservation, made pursuant to paragraph 4, S. O. No. 115, C. S., headquarters Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. SUPLEE,
Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal.
(Through W. C. Brown, first lieutenant, First Cavalry.)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *November 29, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of surveys made under my supervision on the Navajo Indian Reservation, per paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 115, dated headquarters Department of Arizona, September 13, 1892:

In obedience to telegraphic instructions I reported at department headquarters on September 19, 1892, and then received verbal instructions from the department commander, as well as written instructions contained in memorandum dated headquarters Department of Arizona, September 15, 1892.

I arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., on September 22, where Lieut. Odon Gurovits, Eleventh Infantry, reported to me on the same day, and Lieut. E. M. Suplee, Second Cavalry, the day following. The work of organizing three parties under

Lieuts. Suplee, Gurovits, and myself was pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The personnel of the parties under charge of these officers is given in their reports, which are forwarded herewith; my own consisted of one acting hospital steward, a lance corporal, and three privates, Troop D, Second Cavalry; four privates (Navajoes) Troop L, second cavalry; one civilian packer, and one teamster driving the buckboard, which was returned to the post on October 14; my transportation consisted of 11 pack mules.

To Lieuts. Gurovits and Suplee were assigned the northwestern and southwestern parts of the reservation, respectively, as stated in their reports, while I took the part the east of the mountains and the north and east of Cañons del Muerto and De Chelly on the south.

The instruments ordered from the engineer depot, Willets Point, with the exception of stadia rods, chains, and pins, were received on September 24, and all three parties left Fort Wingate on the following day, arriving at the Navajo Indian Agency at Fort Defiance, Ariz., on the 26th. The transits and levels received were considered both by my assistants and myself as being much heavier than desired for most of the work in hand, it being difficult to carry such instruments on pack mules and keep them in proper adjustment.

I accordingly telegraphed on September 22 to the commanding officer at Willets Point for three hand levels, three clinometers, three pedometers, and one aneroid barometer, leaving instructions at Fort Wingate to have these instruments forwarded to us upon their receipt. It was supposed that they would be shipped by express. They were, however, sent by registered mail on October 3, being received at Fort Wingate probably about the 9th, but the postmaster not notifying the adjutant that they were in the office for me, their arrival was not known until a week later, when by couriers they were distributed as rapidly as possible, reaching Lieut. Suplee and myself about October 22, but Lieut. Gurovits not until he had finished his work. The chains and pins in some way miscarried and were found by me at Fort Defiance on November 7. The stadia rods are strips of lumber 15 feet long and could not have been carried on pack mules even had I known of their being at Fort Wingate when we left.

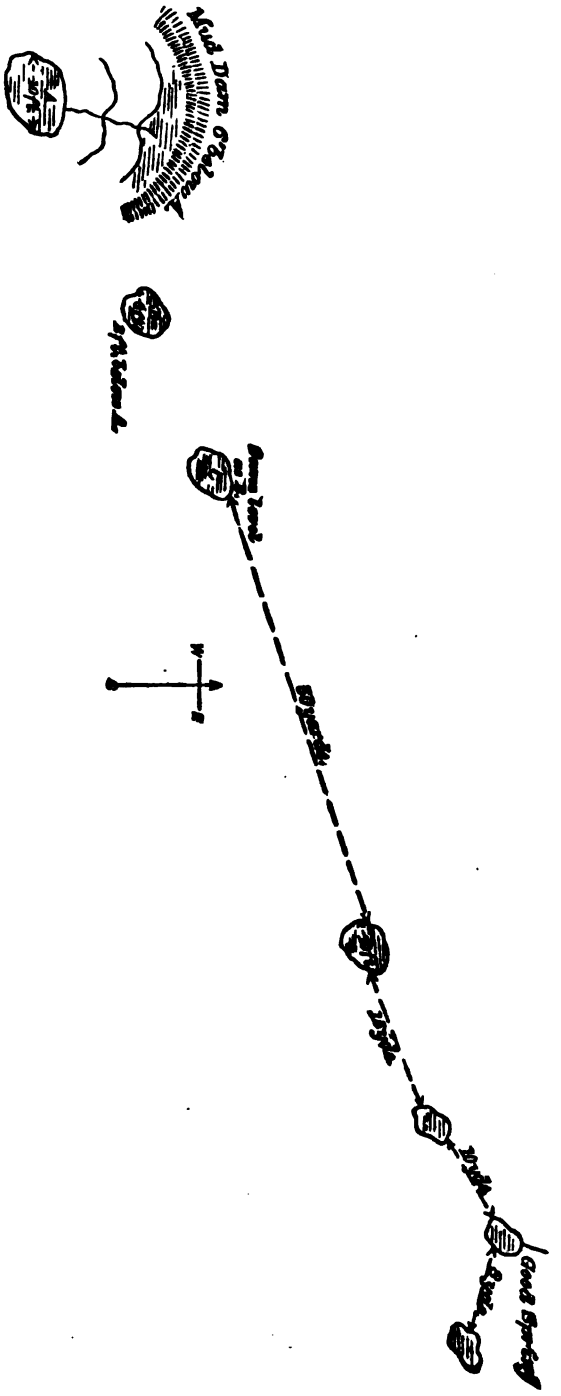
Learning that the agent contemplated a visit to the camp of Manuelito, chief of the Navajoes, on September 28, I accompanied him. Here I found the largest collection of Indian farms seen on the trip, the camp and farms extending over an area about a mile long by about one-fourth of a mile wide, with about ten to forty families, according to season. The water for domestic purposes was obtained from holes 3 to 4 feet deep in the sandy bed of a "wash." At this depth there is a stiff clay subsoil perfectly impervious to water. The method of irrigation here as in many other parts of the reservation, I found to be to flood the surface during the season when the snows are melting on the mountains, and water in streams and "washes" is plenty, holding it on the surface by means of small dams about 12 inches high, at a distance apart from 15 to 50 yards, depending on the natural slope of the ground. The water soaks through only as far as the clay subsoil, and one irrigation is found sufficient to raise a crop of corn. This is a place of importance and an artesian or bore well should be located here.

Manuelito was informed of the object of our visit, and with him I visited Heavymans Springs, where the herds were watered, some 5 miles to the west. Here was found an excellent opportunity of instructing the chief, and through him the Indians of his camp, in the proper method of developing these springs and storing the water from them. By a few minutes' work with the shovel the flow of two of the springs was materially increased under his own eyes, and he was shown how, by the labor of ten men for a day, a dam could be constructed holding a considerable volume of water and which would give the herds watering there relatively pure water instead of the muddy, polluted stuff which the large number of sheep, goats, and ponies watering here were drinking. The desirability of this he frankly admitted, saying that "goats would drink only pure water," but on the principle that "everybody's business is nobody's business," doubted whether his young men would do the work, but promised to talk to them about it. Seeing him some six weeks later, I questioned him in regard to the matter, but found, as I had suspected, that nothing had been done.

The condition of these springs is about the same as many others. Neglected partly because the Indians do not know how, but chiefly because they are too lazy and shiftless to care for them. While thus neglecting to care for what he has, Manuelito asks that the reservation be enlarged, which I do not think at all necessary. These springs lie in the bed of an extensive "wash," and as any improvements made would annually be wasted away by the floods, no work here is recommended other than to thoroughly dig out some half dozen springs which are found here and put in a small dam to hold water for stock. This will require about fifteen days' labor, but will last for the season only, for reasons above stated.

Manuelito's springs at his permanent home were next visited, and here were found

a series of mud springs, as shown in the sketch below. These are evidently very old and permanent springs, as I was informed that many years ago in cleaning them out one of the bones of an animal, evidently a mastodon, was unearthed.



All these should be cleaned out, and the best spring—which even in this dry season was running a little—should be protected by a low stone wall and the water piped into a trough.

Labor required, six days; material, wooden trough and 20 feet of inch-pipe.

When this is done it is possible during the irrigation season there will be enough surplus water to irrigate a garden of about an acre of ground.

About 700 yards south of east of Manuelito's house in a shallow gully a water hole (slightly alkaline) is found. It will require but a few hours' work with a shovel to clean this out and thus furnish an additional watering place for stock.

To the southeast of this point is a low sandstone ridge sloping to the north, and from which a number of cañons issue, in each of which more or less water will be found. In three of these the water is alkaline, and on that account no work is recommended, as fresh water can be had in the vicinity. In their order from west to east these springs are numbered on the general map.

(4) Tom Terlino's place.—Tom is a Carlisle graduate; has a stone house, and will act as interpreter and guide for anyone working in this vicinity; has a small fresh-water spring near his cabin.

(5) Alkali.—Quite a strong flow, but no work recommended.

(6) Camp of October 1.—The location of this spring may be identified from the north by the black streaks caused by water flowing over the light-colored sandstone cliffs. This water is fresh and cold; tastes slightly of iron, and although at this season the flow would not fill a pipe larger than an ordinary lead pencil, the indications are that it could be considerably increased. The water here seeps out from between two certain strata of rock.

Work recommended: Clean out spring thoroughly and build a wall across cañon to keep out stock; then run an inch pipe 20 yards north to a trough which should be about 1 foot deep and rest on the ground. Labor required, two days' work.

A few hundred yards west of this, in a tributary cañon, is a water hole which by a few hours labor might be developed into a small spring.

(7) Alkali Creek—No work recommended.

(8) Fresh water spring, very small, but running water. One day's work will be sufficient to clean out this and put it in order. Put in water trough.

(9) Alkali Creek—Considerable flow of water, but no work.

(10) TOGKAY SPRINGS.

These are a collection of mud springs, which cover about an acre of ground, and are quite alkaline. The mud in these springs boils up, flows over and dries, forming a mound a foot or more above the general surface.

This is a place of some importance, and at one time there was an Indian store here. A bore well is recommended here deep enough to strike fresh water.

The Indians say that there is no water between this point and the eastern boundary of the reservation, and a bore well at or near (11) is accordingly recommended, bore wells to be worked by windmills, or better, artesian wells, if found to be feasible, should be constructed at (13) and (14).

At several points on the main road leading to the north belts of green sage were noticed extending east and west. At these places water is doubtless near the surface, and at least one of them about (15) a bore or artesian well should be located.

At our camp of October 2 (see Powell map) the water was obtained from two large water holes about 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep, dug by the Navajoes in the dry creek bed for use of their stock. A well, walled with rock, was also found here, but sand had drifted in, half filling it. No work is recommended here, but a bore or artesian well might to advantage be placed a mile or two below where the Indian farms are located. Here, too, if the ditcher mentioned below is provided, much assistance might be given the Indians by cutting a good irrigating ditch to make use of the water coming from the mountains in the spring and early summer.

At (16), (17), and (18) will be found alkaline springs which will suffice for water for stock as well as for domestic purposes.

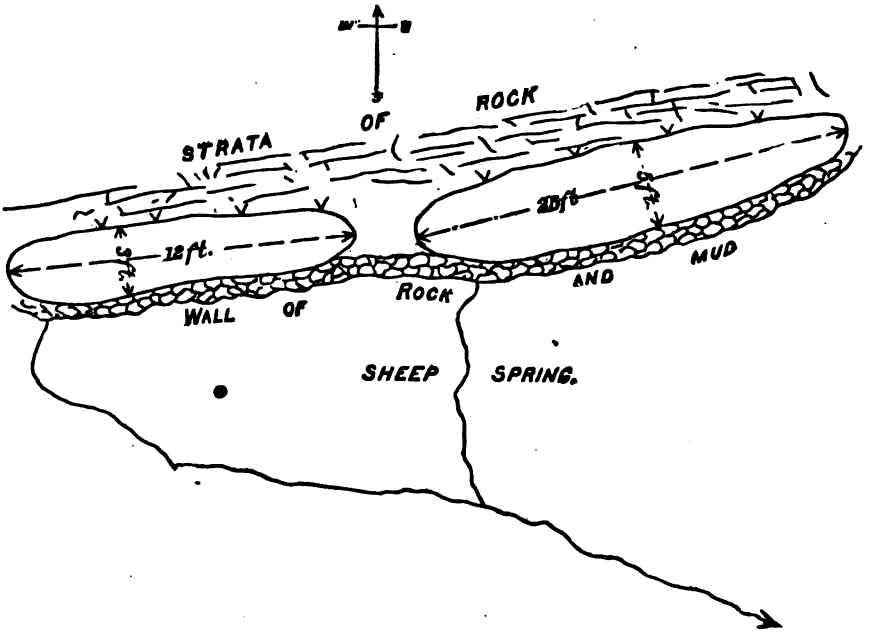
At (16) is a good adobe Navajo house, about 500 yards above which, and a little removed from the "wash" of the creek, are two water holes. A man can clean these out thoroughly in one day; a water-trough should be provided for use of stock. Good corn is raised about 2 miles below here on this creek or "wash," and here again facilities are offered for irrigation.

Half a mile further north (17) is a very small alkali creek, on the south bank of which, and one-third of a mile up the cañon, is a small, somewhat alkaline spring. A day's labor will be sufficient to dig this out which will probably increase the flow sufficiently to water 500 head of sheep. The water in the creek is muddy.

One-half a mile further north, on the north side of a hill, is another spring, very alkaline. This should be cleaned out, but a water trough is not recommended.

SHEEP SPRING.

This is a well-known spring and camping place. The Navajoes have built several stone and adobe houses here and made two small reservoirs to hold the water. They can be deepened and improved, and a low wall of rock and mud on the lower side will make a reservor large enough for all probable needs. Labor required: One man, four days.



Two bore or artesian wells should be put in at the locations marked on the general map between Sheep and Sulphur springs. This latter is also a well-known camping place and was once the location of the Chaco Indian trading store, the building of which still stands. The spring, quite strongly impregnated with sulphur, flows at the rate of about 5 ounces per second. It would be well here to put up a 2-foot wall, which would require the labor of one man for three days. If the wall is well built and proper means taken for carrying off the surplus water, a trough will not be needed. There is sufficient water here to irrigate a few acres in the valley below, but somehow it has not been utilized, probably because there is no wood to be had nearer than the mountains.

About a mile northwest of Sulphur Springs are two other fine sulphur springs noted on Powell's map. A few hours' work would be sufficient to clean out the one to the west and made a drinking place for stock.

The other spring or springs—for there are several of them—have a much greater flow; enough to irrigate several acres of ground were the Indians disposed to take advantage of it. Scarcity of wood is probably the reason why they do not do so.

The Chaco River was found to be dry, but there is plenty of water to be found in the bed, at a depth of from 3 to 5 feet, and occasionally it appears at the surface.

The river bed is from 20 to 200 yards wide, while the valley itself is in places a mile wide. The latter contains so much fertile land that it is thought that soundings might to advantage be made to determine the practicability of irrigation here by means of submerged dams.

At (20) along the east side of the Hog Back is another very fair sulphur spring, which, however, needs no attention, as the Navajoes have themselves constructed the necessary reservoir.

Powell's map here is in error, as the Chaco River is not more than 500 yards from the spring, and not several miles, as the map indicates.

Search was made for the water-holes in Bad Lands near 19, but they could not be found, though I did find several fine veins of coal in that locality. While I did not visit the extreme eastern part of the reservation, inquiry developed the fact

that the region is without water, and if a boring apparatus is sent up anywhere near this section of the country, it would seem advisable to bore wells at or near the points marked 21 and 22 on the general map.

On arriving at the San Juan River, where, as a matter of course, there is an abundance of water for stock, attention was directed to the matter of irrigation.

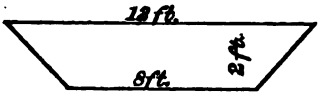
The advantages of ditches along the river are: (1) A permanent and abundant water supply. (2) The whites and Indians, in the section which I visited at least, are on quite amicable terms, and with the example constantly before them of the fine farms and orchards owned by the whites across the river, they are likely to advance more rapidly in agricultural pursuits than if left to themselves.

Here I secured the services of Mr. F. J. Coolidge, civil engineer, of Olio, N. Mex., one of the owners of the Coolidge ditch constructed on the opposite side of the river at a cost of $75,000. I learned that before this section was taken for an addition to the Indian reservation, the white settlers had constructed what is known as the old Virdin ditch. Locating a good heading about half a mile below the mouth of the Animas River, Mr. Coolidge ran the levels for me for a ditch which I have designated as the Francis ditch, which in its upper part coincides very nearly with the course of the Virdin ditch, only that it is much longer and covers a greater area.

THE FRANCIS DITCH.

This ditch was surveyed under my direction by Mr. Coolidge. As he has at hand a complete plant for constructing ditches, I requested him to make notes as we went along in order to be able to make a proposal for the construction of the ditch.

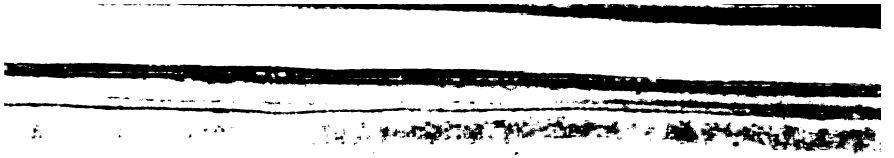
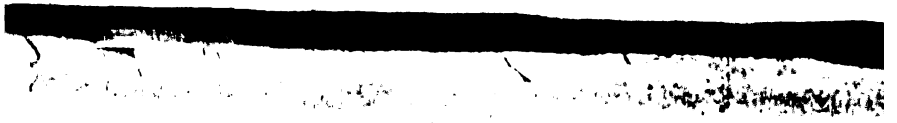
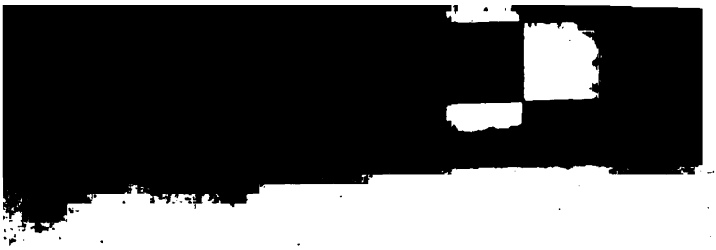
The length of this ditch is 56,628 feet and the grade assumed as 4 feet to the mile;



area irrigated, 2,317 acres. For a ditch of this cross section, 44,105 cubic yards of earth would have to be removed at a cost of—

10 cents per cubic yard	$4,410.50
Boulder work, 4,800 cubic yards, at 50 cents per yard	2,400.00
Gravel work, 1,120 cubic yards, at 50 cents per yard	560.00
	7,370.50
Flumes, head gate, etc	730.00
Total cost	8,100.50

The grade of this ditch will keep it well up on the side hills along the lower part, and later it may be found best to extend the ditch about a mile farther at a cost of perhaps $2,000, irrigating about 680 acres of mostly fine mesa land just below Fruitland post-office (Burnham), on the south bank of the San Juan

In order to get the water from the San Juan out onto the land where wanted, it was found necessary to go about 3¼ miles above (east) of the reservation line, and if the ditch is constructed it will be necessary for the Government to either condemn so much land as necessary to run the ditch here, or add to the reservation a triangular piece of land bounded on the south by an east and west line from the mouth of the Animas River west to the present eastern boundary of the reservation, and to include all land between this land and the San Juan River. The only improvements in this section are two small ranches.

Sandival's farm on the San Juan was next visited, and here was found an amount of work spent in the digging of ditches and building of fences which shows that these Indians are making earnest efforts to become successful farmers, and they certainly deserve encouragement. I find, however, that the Indian almost invariably makes a poor ditch heading, on which the efficiency and permanency of a ditch largely depends. Then, too, in order to handle only a minimum amount of earth, the cross section of his ditch is usually shaped thus: